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Samuel Johnson LL.D.

Published by Longman & C.° Jan.y 1.st 1814.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;

AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HORACE.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,

AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

BY THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A. AND M.R.S.L.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,

AND RECTOR OF SETTRINGTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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TO

THE KING.

SIRE,

I PRESUME to lay before Your Majesty, a second time, the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson; in which, a few years since, I inserted additions that sometimes, it is hoped, discover hidden treasures of our language, and sometimes add celebrity to our propagators of knowledge. By an increase of such additions, by some corrections and new remarks, this reimpression of the work may perhaps be less unworthy Your Majesty's notice. The critical improvement of our lexicography, so as to fix the standard and preserve the purity of the English language, must be the deliberate employment of many; and is indeed a design which the munificent patronage of Your Majesty has originated,

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in the institution and endowment of the Royal Society of Literature. Gratitude and the honour of the country will give strength and activity to this design; and, when accomplished, it will add to the glories of Your Majesty's reign. To the benignity also of Your Majesty, in encouraging attempts to illustrate, though in a small degree, the literature of England, I am especially and deeply indebted; and, with the most grateful sense of Your Majesty's goodness for the gracious permission thus to express myself,

I am,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

YOUR MAJESTY'S humble and dutiful

Subject and Chaplain,

February 12. 1827. HENRY JOHN TODD.

The Dictionary of Dr. Johnson, with my additions, having been acceptable to the publick, a reimpression of it has been required. I have, in consequence, been asked to render any assistance to the reimpression which might be in my power. What I have been able to do has been done with cheerfulness, in gratitude for the reception of my former extensive labour. Removed by my present residence from the easy reach of that abundance of books, and conversation of men of letters, which then aided my inquiries, I yet have offered (though in number together not more, perhaps, than between two and three thousand) some emendations and some new words. These have been the fruits of leisure in a retired situation; and for these, with the exception of a few remarks from one learned friend, I have been indebted almost wholly to books in my own collection.

Additions indeed have been suggested, in separate forms, to my first edition of this Dictionary by other gentlemen. Of such labours I am quite sure that I could have no right to avail myself further, than by a correction of a very few pardonable errors; and with respect to opinions in which they may have been pleased to differ from me, I do not think myself required to answer them. May these learned persons be more useful than I can be. Still they will find that much is yet to be done. "*Daily both new words," as an ancient lexicographer well observes, "are invented, and *books still found that make a new supply of old*." Our many excellent writers, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, will yet abundantly exemplify the latter part of this remark. And to the selection of examples, as well as to etymology, and to definition, and to orthography, and to accentuation, the industry and judgement of many yet remain to be directed, divided as they

* Florio's World of Words, Ital. and Eng. Pref. 1598.

ought to be into distinct studies, ere we can hope to see a beautiful whole, a standard of pure and exact phraseology. Our provincialisms too solicit especial notice; as I have found by a residence of six years in the north of England, which has occasioned the introduction into the following pages of more northern phrases than are in the former edition; in the description of which I am generally confirmed by the entertaining and useful Glossaries of the Craven Dialect and of Mr. Brockett, published within the last three years; and to them I always refer with pleasure. To the very curious Glossary also of Cheshire Words, by my learned friend Roger Wilbraham, Esq. I have been much indebted. The recent Collection of Suffolk Words, by Major Moor, has likewise occasionally strengthened an observation. The same may be said of West Country Words, published in 1825 by Mr. Jennings; to whose candour, in his remark upon the first edition of this Dictionary (in which he suggests improvement and addition that must, however, be the work of many, I repeat, and not of an individual) I am also obliged; for he says, "that although the work will still admit of considerable addition and improvement, it contains, in his judgement, the greatest mass of information on the subject of our own language at present extant."

H. J. T.

Feb. 12. 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO

THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS DICTIONARY.

THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson has been rightly pronounced a wonderful achievement of genius and labour. Yet Dr. Johnson admitted, that, in forming it, he had not satisfied his own expectations; and, after a revision of it, he replied to a * friend, who had sent him additions too late to be inserted, that if many readers had been as judicious, as diligent, and as communicative, the Dictionary would have been better. He probably, therefore, would not have scorned an augmentation or correction, though offered by one of less attainments than his friend, if offered with due respect.

This consideration supports, in some degree, the mind of the present editor. For, though he feels all the diffidence which most men would feel in occasionally questioning the authority of Dr. Johnson, he is induced to hope, that the warmest admirers of that incomparable man will not disparage the industry which he himself might perhaps have countenanced.

The fruits, such as they are, of the present editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the "† very dust of whose writings is gold;" of Pearson, and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a national Dictionary; of Bacon and Ralegh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, "‡ some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety." These words commend to notice many writers also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy

* The Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley College. This answer is in Boswell's Life of Johnson. Additions and corrections, which had been made by this gentleman, have been entrusted to the present editor; of which, as well as of other communications made to him with great liberality and without solicitation, he will, in the Introduction to this work, give an explicit account.

† Bentley, of Bishop Pearson, Dissert. on Phalaris.

‡ Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

the source of " *English undefiled." The poet, as well as the philosopher, of elder times, will here sanction some expressions, which, from their sound or significance, deserve to be rescued from oblivion. Indeed, without recourse to such assistance, much valuable ore must still be buried in the mine; the structure of words must sometimes remain undiscovered; and the coinage of many forcible terms be still unguardedly † imputed to the moderns.

It is the opinion of ‡Dryden, that the English language arrived to its highest perfection in Beaumont and Fletcher; and that " the words, which have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental." Few writers have afforded, to the present editor, so many passages of illustration as these dramatists. But it will be found, that our language has certainly derived new graces from many succeeding authors.

" § Words are the people's; yet there is a choice of them to be made." For this reason, the present editor has declined to admit many into the Dictionary; especially what are merely licences of old comedy, and what was the fantastical cant during the great rebellion. Nor has he made an indiscriminate collection of our archaisms. With words from such sources, his pages might have been increased an hundred-fold. But he has not neglected the notice of some expressions, even in authors of little fame, which exhibit what in better writers might be sought in vain, and by which an interesting custom, or a valuable provincial phrase, is sometimes illustrated.

As he thus differs in opinion from those, who cannot allow the omission of any word in the language; so he has not been disposed to follow the advice of others, who would expunge innumerable words which Dr. Johnson has admitted. He has proposed to expunge none; except in a few instances, where no such word, it will be found, in reality exists.

In disturbing the etymology, and very rarely the definition, or in adding to either, his meaning has been to accommodate the reader, without violating the order of the original work; and therefore he has not placed the emendation at a distance from its object, or continued the mistake which it has been his endeavour to rectify. Words thus altered, whether in a great or small degree, will be known by the typographical mark which follows them; and to others, which have hitherto wanted even a single instance of illustration; as well as to some which present an example from a ‖ prose-writer as well as a poet, or which are confirmed by a proof of higher authority than what is given; the same distinction is affixed. To the words newly produced another mark is subjoined. Among these, adverbs in *ly*, substantives in *ness*, and verbal nouns in *ing*, have been introduced without imitating the parsimony with which they have hitherto been exhibited. Nor will appellatives, derived from proper names, be thought intruders; since they have sometimes

* Spenser.

† Burnet objected against Milton, that he had coined many new and rough words; which is so far from being the case, that, if the remark of the old commentator on Spenser may be applied, " *the words are not only English,* but also used of most excellent authors and most famous poets." Addison also has charged Milton with the coinage of what had long been current.

‡ In his Essay on Dramatic Poesy.

§ B. Jonson's Discoveries.

‖ Agreeably to the Plan of Dr. Johnson.

acquired a meaning so unconnected with their origin, as to demand explanation; and appellatives of a more general nature are agreeable to the regulation of Dr. Johnson himself, who admits a *Pagan*, though he has rejected a *Quaker*.

Of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given, the rectification is without specifick notice; and of such improvements the number, no doubt, might have been much enlarged. But to note minutely all his extracts, would be perhaps a difficulty almost as insurmountable as to correct every mistake. The editions of his Dictionary have been compared; and there are many curious variations, especially from the first. That of his last revision, "*in which he expunged some superfluities and corrected some mistakes, scattering here and there a remark," has been principally regarded; but not without attention to that, which has given a few posthumous additions.

That the value of the citations may be duly appreciated, the present editor intends to offer some notices of the authors cited; which will also chronologically, as well as critically, illustrate the history of our language. And that history of the language which has been given by Dr. Johnson will be augmented with many curious and some hitherto inedited materials.

And now, admitting that Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is not without defect, let it be considered that a work of this kind must necessarily be defective; that in dictionaries, more than in other books, faults will be committed; because, as the great lexicographer has said, he who makes them must often write of what he does not understand. With him, however, rests the entire merit of a Plan, which other labourers in lexicography must regard with admiration and gratitude, however unable individually to complete it.

Thus the aim at universality which Dr. Ash, since the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, has shown in his extensive and useful Vocabulary, has however failed in some particulars; and yet wants many sterling words. Nor has the Supplement of Mr. Mason to the great work of Johnson been received with much regard. For he professes, that he has little knowledge of those languages, without which etymological criticism cannot be employed. He has drawn from obscurity many colloquial licences indeed, but comparatively few expressions of dignity. Where he has been serviceable, it has been a pleasure to incorporate his labours. He had doubtless some talents for research; but he has lowered them by perpetually insulting the memory of Johnson, whom he brands with "muddiness of intellect." Not such have been the exertions of the Reverend Mr. Boucher; of which a specimen has been given to the publick in the first letter of the alphabet, and which abundantly, as well as most learnedly, shows how much remains to be done, in order to have a perfect view of the English Language.

The proprietors of this work have, with unsolicited kindness, procured, for the present editor's inspection, the papers of the late Mr. Horne Tooke, and his copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with some marginal remarks; the late Mr. Henshall's interleaved but slightly noted copy of the same; and the late Mr. Eyre's copy, with additional references in the margin. But these have yielded no great harvest of intelligence. What has been gained, will be more fully detailed, with other

* The letter, stating this, is preserved in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

obligations to his friends, from whom he must not here omit to mention that he has received some remarks of the late Mr. Malone, in the general Introduction to this work.

After all, what the present editor has done, he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to * fail by ignorance; he has only to hope that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words: †"He that endureth no faults in men's writings must only read his own, wherein for the most part all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles, but warts, in learned authors; who notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement."

H. J. TODD.

August 1. 1814.

* See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.
† Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals, P. ii. § 2.

INTRODUCTION.

THE nature and design of the additions and alterations, which are made in the present publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, are explained in the preceding Advertisement. It remains to specify my obligations to others, in the preparation of the work; and to introduce to the reader's notice such other circumstances, connected with the progress of it, as it becomes me to state.

The first, and in my own opinion the most important, obligation which I have to acknowledge, is to [the late] James Boswell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, the son of the biographer of Johnson, the friend of the late Edmond Malone, and a zealous promoter of the cause of literature. Among the valuable books of Mr. Malone, consigned to the care of Mr. Boswell, there was a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary interleaved, and bound in three volumes; in which Mr. Malone had "inserted a great number of additional words and examples omitted by Johnson." With the frankness, which distinguishes the real lover of learning, Mr. Boswell sent these volumes to me, of the existence of which I had not before known; allowing me, at the same time, to extract any of the observations which Mr. Malone had made, for the purpose of the present work. The accuracy and diligence of Mr. Malone could not but render the business of examining his volumes very pleasing; nor fail to afford abundant service towards the labour in which I was employed. His statement, at the beginning of the first of the volumes, is this: "1052 manuscript remarks in the three volumes of this most valuable Dictionary: for the greater part I am answerable: those to which D is subscribed, were written by Samuel Dyer."—Of these additional words and examples a large number is taken from the works of Bishop Hall in particular, and from those of other writers in the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor; most of which, in the course of my studies, had been long since selected also by myself; the fitness of which for my design, I was therefore proud to find corroborated by the judgement of Mr. Malone. That I have omitted many of his additions, I will not conceal; that I have, in particular cases, expressly summoned him to my aid, will be obvious; and that he would not have disdained the manner in which I have adopted any of his improvements, I am persuaded.

To the President and Fellows of Sion College, I am next to say that, in like manner, I am indebted for an unsolicited offer of the use of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, belonging to their library; in the margins of which, references to authors for examples where several words have none, and also some new words with examples, are pointed out by the late Rev. Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley, one of the friends of Dr. Johnson. But they are principally mere references, in number about 600, and chiefly to our theological writers; of which some agree with examples cited by Mr. Malone or myself, and some with others which have appeared in Mr. Mason's Sup-

plement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Etymological remarks are rarely found among these proofs of Mr. Bagshaw's diligence. By the perusal of the whole, however, I have been much gratified, as well as often confirmed in matters which had before excited hesitation.

For the sight of an interleaved copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr. Henshall, I have been obliged to Messrs. Longman and Co. booksellers. The copy is formed into four volumes: that, which ends with the letter C, contains the most of his fanciful, however learned annotations: the rest are thinly sown with remarks. I am not aware of having derived advantage from this favour.

From the same gentlemen I received another copy of the Dictionary, filled with marginal remarks by the late Rev. Mr. Eyre. Though these remarks, like Mr. Bagshaw's, are mostly references; and though they are references principally to recent publications, as reviews and magazines, of which, at the beginning of the book, Mr. Eyre gives a list; as plays and novels also of our own days; one cannot but admire the indefatigable industry of the scholiast, in crowding the margins with words or sentences, intended (I should suppose in very many instances) rather for future consideration, than for decided addition. Had the same attention been paid to our old authors, the labour of Mr. Eyre would have been invaluable. Probably, not having access to many writers of this description, Mr. Eyre availed himself of the less useful information within his reach; and bestowed acute as well as diligent investigation upon objects not always deserving it. Sometimes, though rarely, he has given a citation from a book of elder times; a citation generally admissible. The writer of a future dictionary may perhaps often betake himself to this storehouse of information. What I have scrupled to adopt, may, at no distant period, demand, on increasing authority, admission into an English dictionary; and eccentrick terms, which have been employed by questionable writers to express common conceptions, may perhaps lose their novelty, or their quaintness, in sage and solemn usage.

There remains to be expressed another obligation to these gentlemen for the use of several books and papers, which were the property of the late Mr. Horne Tooke. Of these in due order. The first has been a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two folio volumes, with marginal notes; in which there are not fifty that can be of service to any lexicographer, (as I perhaps mistakingly conceive,) who is in possession of the Diversions of Purley. This copy had been purchased at the sale of Mr. Tooke's library, and is said to have been intended by the purchaser to be the basis of a new English dictionary. By the purchaser, however, it was consigned to Messrs. Longman and Co.; and the publick will with me lament, that any intention should have been impeded, of which the furtherance might at once have crushed my humble attempt. At the beginning of this copy, there are the names of some authors entered; on the preface there are some remarks, not of the most liberal character; and to the history of the language, and to the grammar, there is no addition of importance. The Hermes of Mr. Harris, another of Mr. Tooke's books, abounding with his notes of haughtiest mood, has been of no use whatever to my purpose. His folio copy of Beaumont and Fletcher, with words marked in the margins, (an employment in which he was assisted by a distinguished living character,) has been of great service to me; being the same edition as that from which my own remarks had been formed, and thus by easy reference confirming my choice with respect to dubious expressions, as well as pointing out others which I had overpassed. The Gothick and Saxon dictionary of Lye, edited by Mr. Manning, was also among the printed volumes of Mr. Tooke entrusted to me; upon which the manuscript remarks afforded no intelligence of consequence. I come next to

the observations upon our language, which Mr. Tooke left in manuscript books; at least such as I have examined. These were fifteen quarto books, containing the words of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in regular order, with some additions, more particularly adverbs and substantives derived from adjectives; but without example, or other notice than the mere entry of the word. This employment occasionally suggested to me the introduction of such words into the dictionary, especially when I could support them by example. And therefore to this employment of Mr. Tooke I gladly acknowledge myself indebted. Six quarto books, containing words arranged according to terminations, as in *and*, *ard*, *ed*, *est*, &c. have been without use to me, however they might have been intended for some valuable purpose by Mr. Tooke. Of a quarto, entitled *roots*, which are Latin verbs, with English words stated to be derived from them, I found no occasion to avail myself. In another, entitled *Gothic roots*, consisting of not many written pages, there was little to be observed, which was not already in Lye. Out of three quartos, entitled *Index Expurgatorius*, or a list of such words as Mr. Tooke would have discharged from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, I have made no selection; some, which he rejects, being supported by no mean authority; and some, being local, deserving to be retained. I think that in the letter A the arbitrary abolitions amount to about 800. Besides these books, there was a great variety of cards, upon which were written terminations entered in the quarto volumes, and other intended verbal arrangements. There was also one set, denouncing certain words as false English, and arranged according to terminations, which I have printed at the † close of this Dictionary; both as it is a specimen of the employment which I have been describing, and as a criticism, rarely to be questioned. Such is the account of the papers, left by Mr. Tooke, which I have seen; which indicate, I think, that he had once intended to compile an English Dictionary. If more had been left to show, that he had other illustrations to offer, not dissimilar to those which his Diversions of Purley had communicated, his friends would surely not have suffered them to slumber in inglorious silence. For that work, in which he has so acutely illustrated an ancient system, he has the thanks of every sound philologist; though it has been well remarked, that he has not laid in it, as he imagined, the foundation for future philosophers.

I am now to offer my thanks to the Rev. Archdeacon Churton, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway; by whose remarks, communicated without solicitation, and without conditions, I have been, in several instances, materially assisted: to John Nichols, Esq. for the perusal of papers, illustrating our language, which were written by the late Dr. Pegge, and which offered, though mostly interwoven into his own publications, a gleaning or two to be gathered: to Roger Wilbraham, Esq. for the use of some uncommon books in his possession, and for some pertinent observations: and to Martin Whish, Esq. of whose attention, though directing me not seldom to what my own researches had also marked, I cannot express too grateful a sense, when I consider the largeness of the communications, and the liberality with which they were made. Some notices have been sent by others, whose good intentions I respect, in number and importance too inconsiderable to require further acknowledgment. Nor have I been without obligation, in the progress of my employment, to criticisms which wanted as well as to those which possessed the writer's name; in which, on the one hand, much wit has been employed upon what are justly termed my feeble exertions; and, on the other, indignation has hurled its thunderbolts at my presumption; in which, pretended illustrations and detections of mistake, (penned in the bewitching hours of self-delusion,) have been also proposed; which upon examination have

† [In the present Edition, immediately after the Grammar of the Language in the first volume.]

only discovered how liable we all are to be deceived, and how much it behoves the maker or augmenter of a dictionary not always to rely implicitly upon proffered kindness, nor wholly to disregard the oppositions of sportive or malicious ingenuity.

That there may soon be new makers of an English dictionary, it is warrantable to conjecture, knowing, as I do, that other gentlemen have bestowed attention upon the subject; the incorporation of whose services, not altogether free from conditions, it was beyond my power, if it had been my wish, after my plan was formed, to make. The treasures which now remain in their own management, undispersed, may therefore, if the owners choose, be laid before the publick, without intermixture, and without omission.

The History of the English Language I have augmented with some new materials. To the Grammar I have added Notes, which are principally illustrative of orthography, and of the etymological system so powerfully recalled to modern notice by Mr. Tooke; to which are subjoined the grammatical remarks of Mr. Tyrwhitt upon our ancient language. For the convenience of the volumes, the Grammar has its * place in the last. After it † follows a List of Authors; of whom many perhaps might be considered too obscure to have been formally cited in the dictionary, if it could be denied, in the words of Johnson, that "‡ the riches of the English tongue are much greater than they are commonly supposed; that many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning." Of old authors, as of old words, let no one make too hasty a rejection. Sarcasm may expose its impotence, as well as ignorance, in arraigning either; unaccustomed to observe that from the one, (the partially "unknown and unexamined,") our best writers have occasionally not disdained to draw wisdom; and that with the other they have warranted the use of terms, which the jeer of modern hypercriticism would discard. It may be easy, though it is not "§ pleasant without scurrility," if I may use Sir Nathaniel's phrase, to present both words and sentences, with the juxta-position of a quaint title, in a manner so detached, as to excite no favourable opinion of the book, or rather to destroy all belief that it possesses any power of conveying knowledge. I might have omitted some citations from modern writers. But the canons yet remain to be promulged, by which the extremes of opposite tastes are to be settled. The precise period, at which antiquity is to be regarded as a rule, is not yet determined: the standard "‖ one inclines to remove to the distance of a century and a half; another may, with as good reason, fix it three centuries backwards; and another six." May we then expect decision upon these points from a society for refining the language, and fixing its standard? Alas, Johnson himself has told us, that "¶ the edicts of an English Academy would probably be read by many, only that they might be sure to disobey them!"

For the paucity of curious or satisfactory information, which my additions and alterations exhibit; and for the abundance of inaccuracies and faults which have escaped my care; I may not, I hope, solicit the pardon of the candid reader in vain. I should indeed have been thrown into irrecoverable confusion and dismay, in reconsidering what I have done, if for an humble attendant also there were not consolation in the words of the master, which first accompanied the fourth edition of his Dictionary.

* [In the present edition, it follows the History of the Language in the first volume.]

† [This list is now at the close of the present edition.]

‡ Idler, No. 91. § Love's Lab. Lost. ‖ Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick. ¶ Life of Roscommon.

" Many are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be* useful, and, with the hope of this inferiour praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

" Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made: and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revisal, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny, that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodised some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent: he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

" For negligence, or deficience, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed."—

Of the present augmented edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the proprietors, as I am informed, intend to publish as soon as possible, in the octavo size, an † abridgement; in which I have respectfully, and for unanswerable reasons, declined any concern whatever. And I now ‡ relinquish altogether the labours of lexicography, with the hope, that my omissions and imperfections may stimulate the accurate and the judicious so to form a dictionary of our language, as not to subject it to any of the animadversions which will be made on my attempt.

HENRY JOHN TODD.

May 29. 1818.

* " Dans la dernier séance de l'Academie, il [Voltaire] parla fort long-temps et avec la plus grande chaleur sur l'utilité d'un nouveau Dictionnaire conçu à peu pres sur la même plan que celui della Crusca, ou *celui de Johnson*." Grimm, Mem. tom. ii.

† [Two editions have since been published in this form by the labour of Alex. Chalmers, Esq.—1827.]

‡ See the advertisement to the present edition.—1827.

DR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE.

IT is the fate of those, who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths, through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the English Language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules; wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and, noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me: experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things; and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and, while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those, who cannot read, catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already

vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and, from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*; from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: "*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?*" to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language, that criticism can never wash them away: these therefore must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the French, and *incantation* after the Latin; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the Latin *integer*, but from the French *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, since, at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French generally supplies us; for we have few Latin words among the terms of domestick use, which are not French: but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters, having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason or choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *fewel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those, who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the Dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus Hammond writes *feciblenes* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted a few alterations; and, among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and, if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no further to any English root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in English of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate?* but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterits of verbs, which in the Teutonick dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonick: under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonick range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are Roman, and our words of one syllable are very often Teutonick.

In assigning the Roman original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and, considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obsolete.

For the Teutonick etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of understanding. Junius was accurately skilled in all the northern languages; Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of Junius is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which Skinner always presses forward by the shortest way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern Muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reference is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama and a drama is a dream;* and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, Gr. (*monos,*) *single* or *solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone.**

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes, which I consider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents but sisters of the English.

The words, which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and, when they were exhausted, what

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of Junius, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *bannir.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. *bannen.* Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum anfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βαννάται & Βάνναῖροι Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξοὶ καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod Βανὲς, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant ὄρη ϛραγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus, inanis.* A. S. Æmtiȝ. Nescio an sint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμεῖάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obscurè firmare codex Rush. Matt. xii. 44. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus ȝemoeteb hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. hyll. Quod videri potest abscissum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔϛι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος ἀιπεῖα κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium scholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εἰς ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχὴ.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere.* Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex κνέφας, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æquè solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profundæ noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæsus. Goth. *Stamms.* A. S. ϛamep, ϛamup. D. *stam.* B. *stameler.* Su. *stamma.* Isl. *stamr.* Sunt a ϛωμυλεῖν vel ϛωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quòd impeditè loquentes libentissimè garrire soleant; vel quòd aliis nimii semper videantur, etiam parcissimè loquentes.

was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calvinist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan;* but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority; and which, being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *viscidity*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish;* adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly;* substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness;* were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but, because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their significations cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing* such as the *keeping* of the *castle*, *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living;* or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; *pacing* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristicks of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear out*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and, though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or known to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is, the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any

limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are, *bear*, *break*, *come*, *cast*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *set*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when Tully owns himself ignorant whether *lessus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment;* and Aristotle doubts whether οὖρευς, in the Iliad, signifies a *mule*, or *muleteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal;* this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate; names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together: and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in English, ever signifies the same with *burning;* yet such

are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition; some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others; and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things, equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him: and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the stag; stag, the male of the hind:* sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm;* for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative; and, if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this Dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonick or Roman interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of English may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in English literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained: thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve-

no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart in the tenderness of friendship solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonick character, and deviating toward a Gallick structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors, which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the Translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation, from Ralegh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind for want of English words in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen; and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of significations, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations; and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence, with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus I have laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible; the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain; and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: to rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution; and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained; I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxi-

liaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance; by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected: but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words, which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and, though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He, that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded which he expects hourly to return; he, that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because, in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers;

sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those, who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear, that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay; that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtile for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of Amelot's translation of father Paul is observed by Le Courayer to be *un peu passé;* and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or like some of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those, who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift

opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero; and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by public infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. Swift, in his petty treatise on the English language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both; and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependence multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour with all their influence, to stop the licence of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of English literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or

ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory, at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not secure them from the censure of Beni; if the embodied criticks of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds; I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

BY DR. JOHNSON:

WITH ADDITIONS BY THE REV. H. J. TODD.

I have distinguished the Additions, both text and notes, in this History of the Language, by enclosing them in brackets. H. J. Todd.

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[Section I. *Fabrick and Scheme of the English Language, Gothick or Teutonick.*]

I. THOUGH the Britains or Welsh were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have (*a*) so few

(*a*) [*So few words*, &c. Mr. Horne Tooke says, that "our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh." Div. of Purley, vol. 2. p. 311. On the other hand, Mr. Ellis asserts, that "there are good reasons for believing, that near one third of our language is of Welsh origin." Metr. Romances, 2d edit. vol. 1. p. 112. Of these opposite assertions the following remark may seem a judicious modification. "The British, to speak plainly, has little or no resemblance to the English. Many of their terms may have gained admission among us; as from the vicinity and long intercourse we have had with that people may necessarily be imagined; but their idioms and genius are as radically and essentially different as any two languages can possibly be." Rev. Mr. Drake on the Orig. of the Eng. Lang. Archæol. vol. 5. p. 317.]

words, which can, with any probability, be referred to British roots, that we justly regard the Saxons and Welsh, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the Saxons seized this country, they suffered the Britains to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the English language is Gothick or Teutonick: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails (*b*) over all the northern countries of Europe except those where the Sclavonian is spoken. Of these languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy:

GOTHICK.

Anglo-Saxon,	Francick,	Cimbrick,
Dutch,	German.	(*c*) Icelandick,
Frisick,		Norwegian,
English.		Swedish,
		Danish.

Of the Gothick, the only monument remaining is a copy of the Gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the (*d*) *Silver Book*. It is

(*b*) [*Over all the northern countries*, &c. This is curiously illustrated by a grammarian of elder times. "Another propertie of an excellent language is the generalitie or large extent thereof; wherein no tongue within Christendome may compare with ours. For the Germans, of whom our fathers (the Saxons, Juites, and Angles,) are a part, have spred themselves, and their Teutonick tongue, (though in divers dialects, which time hath caused,) thorow all High and Low Germanie, their primarie habitation; but also in divers other countries, where their victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath seated them; as in Denmarke, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norwey, England, and the East Part of Scotland, even from Barweeke to the Orcades, now the Isles of Orkney: which the very language, differing but little, in dialect, from the Northern or older English, doeth shew. And therefore the Highland or Westerne Scots, (which indeede are the right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish tongue,) doe call the Easterlings or Law-land-men (as the Welch doe us) Sassons or Saxons. Likewise in the other Northern Isles; as Groenland, Freesland, Iseland, &c. even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. Neither onely these Northerne parts, but the South countries also, wheresoever they set their foote, have yeelded to their puissance: as France, subdued by their Franks and Normans; Africk, over-run by their Vandals; and Italie, by their Lombards, Gothes, and Vandals: though in these parts their language be mixt and much corrupted with the speeche of the conquered people, whom they suffered to remaine among them. So that, not without cause, hath this *manly* nation obtained the name of *German* or *Alman;* which are both one; *ger*, or *gar*, signifying in the Teutonick, as much as *all*." The English Grammar, &c. by Charles Butler, 1633. Pref.]

(*c*) [Ex bibliis *Icelandicis*, non minus ferè quàm ex Saxonicis monumentis, vernaculæ nostræ originis pretendæ sunt. Hickes. The aspirations of the consonants, so frequent in the English, are the leading marks of a northern derivation; so that an *Icelander*, hearing this in the mouth of an Englishman, will go no farther than to his own language, and is sure to find either the word, or the root of it, with very few alterations. Serenius.]

(*d*) [*The Silver Book.* The leaves are of vellum of a violet colour. All the letters are of silver, except the initials, which are of gold. See Notes on the Transl. of Mallet's North. Antiq. ch. 13. The high antiquity of thus distinguishing valuable, and particularly sacred writings, is found in Josephus, Antiq. Jud. lib. xii. cap. 2. See also Baringii Clavis Diplomatica, p. 171. The publication of the *Silver Book* by Lye, to which Dr. Johnson alludes, was in 1750. Since that time, another portion of this ancient version has been discovered in the library at Wolfenbottel, in Germany; which is part of the epistle to the Romans, and was published in 1761 by the Rev. F. A. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbottel; afterwards by Ihre. It has since occupied a place in the Appendix to the valuable edition of Lye's Goth. & Sax. Dict. by the Rev. O. Manning. Of eight of St. Paul's Epistles, at least in part, a recent discovery also (1817) is said to have been made, in the Ambrosian library at Milan, by the Abbé Angelo Mai, one of the librarians; of which the publication is earnestly expected.

The doubt, which Dr. Johnson notices, in regard to the diction of the *Silver Book*, alludes especially to the opinions of Hickes and Bishop Nicolson, who consider "some Teuton or German as the author of it." Michaelis and others have contended that it is rather a fragment of some very ancient Francick Bible. To these objections, Dean Serenius has adverted, asserting that it is "*no German or Francick dialect*, as learned men have contended

now preserved at Upsal, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at Oxford, under the inspection of Mr. Lye, the editor of Junius. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely Gothick, has been doubted; it seems, however, to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonick race; and the Saxon, which is the original of the present English, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

[Section II. *Specimen of the Gothick Language.*]

II. [From the venerable monument, of which so much has been said in the notes to the preceding section, I select the Lord's Prayer; and place, in the opposite column, the ancient Anglo-Saxon version of the same; both in English characters, that the benefit of comparison with our present language may be within the reach of every reader.

(*e*) M. Gothick.

" Atta unsar thu in himinam, veihnai namo thein. Quimai thiudinassus theins. Vairthai vilja theins, sue in himina, jah ana airthai. Hlaif unsarana thana sinteinan gif uns himmadaga. Jah aflet uns thatei sculans sijaima sua, sue jah veis afletam thaim skulam unsaraim. Jah ni briggais uns in fraistubnjai, ak lausei uns af thamma ubilin. Amen."

(*f*) A. Saxon.

" Fæder ure thu the eart on heofenum, si thin nama gehalgod. To-becume thin rice. Gewurthe thin willa on eorthan, swa swa on heofenum. Urne dæghwamlican hlaf syle us to dæg. And forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgifath urum gyltendum. And ne gelædde thu us on costnunge, ac alys us of yfele."]

and disputed on both sides of the question; but *the same aboriginal language, then living, and spoken, by the Goths seated upon Mœotis, when Ulphilas was their bishop, and translated the four Gospels.*" Swed. and Eng. Dict. 2d edit. 1757. pref. p. 5. The Gothick claim has indeed found numerous and able supporters; and has been strengthened by a curious relick of the same language discovered in Italy. The following statement combines the arguments of those who have vindicated the claim; of Knittel, Ihre, and others.

1. " Scilicet, id certum est è veterum testimoniis fuisse *interpretationem ejusmodi Geticam:* de *Francicâ quâdam* nihil apud veteres habetur.

2. " Deinde vera historia docet, *Ulphilan* Getas literis donasse, iisdemque suam librorum sacrorum interpretationem conscripsisse. Itaque cum veterem interpretationem Teutonicam, quæ quidem *literis, non modò à Latinis sed dimidiam minimùm partem à Græcis mutuò sumptis,* consignata sit in manibus habeamus; hæc profectò *sermone Getarum, ad Istrum olim habitantium,* scripta esse dici debebit. Moesi autem, quorum in regionem penetraverunt, Latinè locuti sunt; Getisque finitimi Græci fuerunt.

3. " Tum etiam *Codex,* qui vocatur *Argenteus,* magnam vocabulorum vim complectitur, quorum in *Francicâ* ne vestigium quidèm deprehendimus.

4. " Nec parum huc momenti affert, quòd Wachterus (Gloss. Germ. p. 43.) vocabula quædam, *Codicis Argentei* propria, in Tartariâ Minori, Getarum quondam sede, invenerit; cujusmodi est *swilten,* mori, à *swalt,* mors.

5. " Quo et illud pertinet, quòd *Ulphilana interpretatio* non pauca Græcorum vocabula civitate suâ donaverit, non illa, linguis Teutonicis cum Græcâ ab ultimâ inde antiquitate communia; è quibus eandem populorum originem, vel priscum aliquod commercium, efficere solemus; sed ea vocabula, quibus omnes omninò Teutonicæ septentrionalesque dialecti careant: atque in his nonnulla, quæ, nisi perfectâ jam linguæ utriusque facie, illuc profecta non fuere. Exemplum sit *atta, ἀτὰ, pater.*

6. " Huc accedunt vocabula et Illyrica, quæ neque in dialectis Teutonicis reperiuntur, neque gentem produnt à Getis longè remotam;

7. " Et Latina; non ea eruditionem, artes resque sacras (qualia et apud Francos permulta sunt) spectantia: sed alia, neque Rhenum inter ac Viadrum unquam audita.

8. " Ne verò amplius dubites, faciunt vocabula quædam, quæ Getica dixere veteres. At hæc quidèm, ceteris in dialectis Teutonicis non obvia, in *Codice Argenteo* et Carolino invenias.

9. " Denique inter inscriptiones Donianas, à Gorio denuò editas Florentiæ, 1731. Class. 19. n. 11. villæ cujusdam venditæ pactum est, cui subscripserunt eâdem planè linguâ, iisdemque literis, quibus conscriptus est *Codex Argenteus.* His autem in terris (namque Areti, hodiè *Arezzo* vocant, exstat monimentum) *nunquam alia, præter Geticam, gens Teutonica habitavit.*" Anonymi Batavi Idea Ling. Belg. Gramm. curante E. Van Driel. Lugd. Bat. 1783. Præf. p. x. et seq.]

(*e*) [Quatuor Evang. Goth. ed. à F. Junio, 1665, p. 14.]

(*f*) [Quatuor Evang. A. Sax. ed. Marshall, ibid.]

[Section III. *Saxon. Cædmon's metrical hymn. Alfred's paraphrase or imitation of Boethius.*]

III. What was the form of the Saxon language, when about the year 450, they first entered Britain, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses: which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the Britains, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when Augustine came from Rome to convert them to Christianity.

[Of the language the earliest monument which remains, is the song or hymn of Cædmon, monk of Whitby; which is now given in the section appropriated to the consideration of the Saxon poetry.]

The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning: the Saxons then became by degrees acquainted with the Roman language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears by king Alfred's paraphrase or imitation of Boethius and his short preface.

CAP. I.

ON ðæne tide þe Gotan of Siððiu mægðe pið Romana pice gepin upahofon. ⁊ mið heofna cyninzum. Rædzota and Ealleþica pæpon hatne. Romane bupiz abpæcon. and eall Italia pice þ ip betpux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anpalð zepehton. ⁊ þa æztep þam foþefpþecenan cyninzum Deodpic penz to þam ilcan pice fe Deodpic pæf Amulinza. he pæf Lpiften. þeah he on þam Apþianipcan zebpolan ðuphpunode. Þe zehet Romanum hip fpeondpcipe. fpa þ hi mopcan heofna ealdpihta pýpðe beon. Ac he þa zehat fpiðe ýfele zelæfte. ⁊ fpiðe fnaþe zeendode mið manezum mane. þ pæf to eacan oþpum unapimeðum ýflum. þ he Iohannef þone papan het ofslean. Ða pæf fum confpl. þ fe hefetoha hataþ. Boetiuf pæf haten. fe pæf in boccpæftum ⁊ on pofulð þeapum fe pihtpifefta. Se ða onzeat þa manizfealdan ýfel þe fe cyninz Deodpic pið þam Lpiftenandome ⁊ pið þam Romanifcum pitum. ðýde. he þa zemunde ðapa eþnefpa ⁊ þapa ealdpihta ðe hi undef ðam Lafefum hæfðon heofna ealdhlafopðum. Ða onzan he fmeazan ⁊ leopnizan on him felfum hu he þ pice ðam unpihtpiran cyninze afeppan mihte. ⁊ on nýht zeleafefulna and on pihtpifna anpalð zebpinzan. Sende þa bizellice æfendzeppitu to þam Lafefe to Lonftantinopolim. þæf ip Lpeca heah bupz ⁊ heofna cynefcol. fop þam fe Lafefe pæf heofna ealdhlafopð cynnef. bæðon hine þæt he him to heofna Lpiftendome ⁊ to heofna ealdpihtum zefultumede. Ða þ onzeat fe pælhpeopa cyninz Deodpic. ða het he hine zebpinzan on cancefne ⁊ þæf inne belucan. Da hit ða ze omp þ fe apþýfðða pæf on fpa micelre neapanefre becom. þa pæf he fpa micle fpiðof on hip Mode zedpefed. fpa hip Mod æf fpiðof to þam pofulð fælfum unzefoð pæf. ⁊ he ða nanre fnofre be innan þam cancefne ne zemunde. ac he zefeoll nipol of ðune on þa flof. ⁊ hine afpehte fpiþe unfot. and ofmod hine felfne onzan pefan ⁊ þuf finzende cpæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic fpecca zeo luftbæflice fonz. ic fceal nu heofiende finzan. ⁊ mið fpi unzefadum pofðum zefettan. þeah ic zeo hpilum zecoplice funde. ac ic nu pepende ⁊ zifciende of zefadpa pofða mifto. me ablendan þaf unzetheopan pofulð fælþa. ⁊ me þa fofletan fpa blindne on þip ðimme hol. Ða befeapodon ælcefe luftbæfnefre þa ða ic him æfre betft tfupode, ða pendon hi me heofna bæc to and me mið ealle fpomzepitan. To phon fceolðan la mine fpiend fezzan þæt ic zefæliz mon pæfe. hu mæz fe beon zefæliz fe ðe on ðam zefælþum ðupfpuman ne mot:

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðip leoþ. cpæð Boetiuf. zeomfiende afunzen hæfde. ða com ðæf zan in to me heofencunð þifdom. ⁊ þ min mufnende Mod mið hip pofðum zezfnette. ⁊ þuf cpæþ. Þu ne

eaꝛt þu ꝛe mon þe on minꝛe ꝛcole pæꝛe aꝛeb ⁊ ȝelæꝛeb. Ac hponon puꝛbe þu mib þiꝛꝛum poꝛulb ꝛoꝛȝum þuꝛ ꝛpiþe ȝeꝛpenceb. butan ic paꝛ þ þu hæꝛꝛt ðaꝛa pæpna to hꝛaþe poꝛȝiten ðe ic þe æꝛ ꝛealbe. Ða clipobe ꝛe þiꝛbom ⁊ cpæþ. Lepitaþ nu apiꝛȝebe poꝛulb ꝛoꝛȝa oꝛ mineꝛ þeȝeneꝛ Mobe. ꝛoꝛþam ȝe ꝛinb þa mæꝛtan ꝛceaþan. Lætaþ hine eꝛt hpeoꝛꝛan to minum laꝛum. Ða eobe ꝛe þiꝛbom neaꝛ. cpæþ Boetiuꝛ. minum hꝛeoꝛꝛienban ȝeþohte. ⁊ hit ꝛꝛa mopolil hpæt hpeȝa upaꝛæꝛbe. aboꝛiȝbe þa minener Mober eaȝan. anb hit ꝛꝛan bliþum poꝛbum. hpæþeꝛ hit oncneope hiꝛ ꝛoꝛteꝛnmoboꝛ. mib ðam þe ða þ Mob piþ bepenbe. ða ȝecneop hit ꝛꝛiþe ꝛꝛeotele hiꝛ aȝne moboꝛ. þ pæꝛ ꝛe þiꝛbom þe hit laȝe æꝛ tyde ⁊ læꝛbe. ac hit onȝeat hiꝛ laꝛe ꝛpiþe totoꝛenne ⁊ ꝛpiþe tobꝛocenne mib bỳꝛiȝꝛa honbum. ⁊ hine þa ꝛnan huþ ȝepuꝛbe. Ða anbꝛpỳꝛbe ꝛe þiꝛbom him ⁊ ꝛæbe, þ hiꝛ ȝinȝꝛan hæꝛbon hine ꝛꝛa totoꝛenne. pæꝛ pæꝛ hi teohhobon þ hi hine eallne habban ꝛceolbon. ac hi ȝeȝabeꝛiað moniꝛealb bỳꝛiȝ on þæꝛe ꝛoꝛ-tꝛupunȝa. ⁊ on þam ȝilpe butan heoꝛa hpelc eꝛt to hỳꝛe bote ȝeciꝛꝛe:

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the Saxon (*g*) in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the Roman dialects.

[Section IV. *Version of the Gospels, probably between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman Conquest.*]

IV. Of the (*h*) following version of the Gospels the age is not certainly known; but it was probably written between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the Saxon version and that of Wicliffe, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ Cap. I.

FORÐÆM þe piꝛoblice maneȝa þohꝛton þaꝛa þinȝa ꝛace ȝe-enbebỳꝛbon þe on uꝛ ȝeꝛỳl-lebe ꝛỳnꝛ.

2 Spa uꝛ betæhꝛun þa ðe hiꝛ oꝛ ꝛꝛỳmðe ȝeꝛapon. anb þæꝛe ꝛpꝛæce þenaꝛ pæꝛon.

3 Me ȝeþuhte [oꝛ-ꝛỳhiȝbe ꝛꝛom ꝛꝛuma] ȝeoꝛnlice eallum. [mið] enbebỳꝛbneꝛꝛe ꝛꝛiꝛan ðe. þu ðe ꝛelurꝛa Theophiluꝛ.

4 Ðæꝛ þu oncnape þaꝛa poꝛba ꝛoðꝛæꝛtneꝛꝛe. oꝛ þam ðe þu ȝelæꝛeb eaꝛt:

5 On Þeꝛoꝛeꝛ ðaȝum Iubea cỳninczeꝛ. pæꝛ ꝛum ꝛaceꝛb on naman Zachaꝛiaꝛ. oꝛ Abian tune. ⁊ hiꝛ piꝛ pæꝛ oꝛ Aaꝛoneꝛ ðohtꝛum. anb hỳꝛe nama pæꝛ Elizabeth:

6 Soðlice hiȝ pæꝛon butu ꝛihtꝛiꝛe beꝛoꝛan Lobe. ȝanȝende on eallum hiꝛ bebobum ⁊ ꝛihtꝛiꝛneꝛꝛum butan ꝛꝛohte:

7 And hiȝ næꝛbon nan beaꝛn. ꝛoꝛþam ðe Elizabeth pæꝛ unbeꝛende. ⁊ hỳ on hỳꝛa ðaȝum butu ꝛoꝛð-eobun:

LUK, Chap. I.

[The first four verses of this chapter as they are numbered in our present translation, are, in the manuscripts of Wicliffe, a part of the prologue, and not translated here. See the New Test. by Wicliffe, edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber, 1810, p. 55.]

" IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

" And bothe weren juste bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

" And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

(*g*) [*Its highest state of purity.* The Anglo-Saxon laws before the reign of Athelstan, and the works of Alfred, may be referred to as containing the Anglo-Saxon language in its genuine and uncorrupted state. See Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Sax. B. 8. ch. 3.]

(*h*) [From the edition of it, published by Dr. Marshall, in conjunction with the Mœso-Gothick Gospels by Junius, in 1665.]

8 Soðlice pær ȝeporden þa Zacharias hyr raceрðhader bneac on hir ȝerixler endebyrdnerre beforan Lode.

9 Æfter ȝerunan þær raceрðhader hlotef. he eode þ he hir offrunge rette. ða he on Lodef tempel eode.

10 Call perod þær folcef pær ute ȝebiðende on þære offrunge timan:

11 Ða ætyðde him Drihtnef engel rtandende on þær peofodef rriðran healfe.

12 Ða pearð Zacharias ȝedrefed þ ȝefeonde. ȝ him eȝe onhreaf:

13 Ða cpæð fe engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben ir ȝehyred. ȝ þin pif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemrt hyr naman Iohannef.

14 ȝ he byð þe to ȝefean ȝ to blirre. ȝ maneȝa on hyr acennednerre ȝefaȝniað:

15 Soðlice he byð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð þin ne beor. ȝ he bið ȝefylled on haliȝum Laste þonne ȝyt of his modor innoðe.

16 And maneȝa Irrahela bearna he ȝecyrð to Drihtne hyra Lode.

17 And he ȝæð toforan him on ȝaste ȝ Eliar mihte. þ he fædera heortan to hyra bearnum ȝecyrre. ȝ unȝeleaffulle to rihtrira ȝleafrcype. Drihtne fulfremed fole ȝeȝearpian:

18 Ða cpæð Zacharias to þam enȝele. Þpanun pat ic þir. ic eom nu ealð. and min pif on hyre daȝum forðeode:

19 Ða andrparode him fe enȝel. Ic eom Labriel, ic þe rtande beforan Lode. and ic eom arend rið þe rprecan. ȝ þe þir bodian.

20 And nu þu birt rurigende. ȝ þu rprecan ne mihr oð þone dæȝ þe þar þinȝ ȝeruriað. forþam þu minum porðum ne ȝelyfdeft. þa beoð on hyra timan ȝefyllede:

21 And þ folc pær Zachariam ȝeanbidȝende. and punderodon þ he on þam temple læt pær:

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him torprecan. ȝ hiȝ oncneopon þ he on þam temple rume ȝerihtðe ȝereah. ȝ he pær bicniende hym. ȝ dumb þurhpunede:

23 Ða pær ȝeporden þa hir þenunȝa daȝar ȝefyllede pæron. he ferde to hir hure:

24 Soðlice æfter daȝum Elizabeth hir pif ȝe-eacnode. and heo bedȝlude hiȝ fif monþar. ȝ cpæð.

" And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

" Aftir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

" And al the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensying.

" And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and stood on the right half of the auter of encense.

" And Zacarye seynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

" And the aungel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone: and his name schal be clepid Jon.

" And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

" For he schal be great bifore the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydyr, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

" And he schal converte manye of the children of Israel to her Lord God.

" And he schal go before in the spiryte and vertue of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

" And Zacarye seyde to the aungel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

" And the aungel answerde and seyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh bifore God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

" And thou schalt not mowe speke, til into the day in which these thingis schulen be don. for thou hast not beleved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

" And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

" And he gede out and myghte not speke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde seyn a visioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide stille doumbe.

" And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.

" And aftir these dayes Elizabeth his wif conseyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and seyde.

25 Soðlice me Dryhten gedyde þus. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hosp betwux mannum afynnan:

26 Soðlice on þam sixtan monðe wæs asend Gabriel se engel fram Dryhtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama wæs Nazareth.

27 To bewedduðre wæmnan anum were. þæs nama wæs Iosep. of Dauides huse. ⁊ þære wæmnan nama wæs Maria:

28 Da cwæð se engel ingangende. Hal wes þu mid gyfre gyfylled. Dryhten mid þe. ðu eart gebletsud on wifum:

29 Da wearð heo on hire spræce gedrefed. and þohte hwæt seo greting wære:

30 Da cwæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu gyfe mid Gode gemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ge-eacnast. and sunu censt. and hit naman Hælend genemnest.

32. Se bið mære. ⁊ wæs hehsan sunu genemned. and him sylð Dryhten God his wæðen Dauides setl.

33 And he wicað on ecnesse on Iacobes huse. ⁊ his wices ende ne bið:

34 Da cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu gewyrð þit. forþam ic were ne oncnawe:

35 Da andswarode hyre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becymð. ⁊ þæs heahstan mihte þe ofersceadað. and forþam ⁊ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes sunu genemned.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hyre ylde geacnode. and þes monað is hyre sixta. seo is unbenende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc word mid Gode unmihtelic:

38 Da cwæð Maria. Beo is Dryhtnes inen. gewurðe me æftes þinum worde: And se engel hyre fram-gewat:

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ wende on muntlande mid ofste. on Iudeiscre ceastre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zachariases huse. ⁊ grette Elizabeth:

41 Da wæs gewurden þa Elizabeth gehyrde Marian gretinge. ða gewagnude ð cild on hyre innoðe. and þa wearð Elizabeth haligum Gaste gefylled.

"For so the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reprof among men.

"But in the sixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

"To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

"And the aungel entride to hir, and sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.

"And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.

"And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.

"Lo thou schalt conseyve in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.

"This shall be gret: and he schal be clepid the sone of higheste, and the Lord God schal geve to him the seete of Dauith his fadir.

"And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.

"And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

"And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal ouer schadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that schal be borun of thee: schal be clepide the sone of God.

"And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conseyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

"For every word schal not be impossyble anentis God.

"And Marye seide lo the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

"And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

"And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

"And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.

42 ȝ heo clýpode mýcelne ꝛtefne. and cpæð. Ðu eart betpux pifum ȝebletꝛud and ȝebletꝛud iꝛ þinef innoðef pæꝛtm.

43 ȝ hpanun iꝛ me þiꝛ. þ minef Dnihtnef modoꝛ to me cume:

44 Sona ꝛpa þinne ȝnetinȝe ꝛtefn ou minum eapum ȝepoꝛden pæꝛ. þa fahnude [in ȝlæðnifre] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 Ænd eadiȝ þu eart þu þe ȝelýfdeꝛt. þ fulf-nemede ꝛýnt þa þinȝ þe þe fnam Dnihtne ȝefæde ꝛýnd:

46 Ða cpæð Maꝛia. Min ꝛapel mæꝛnað Dnihten.

47 ȝ min ȝaꝛt ȝebl ꝛnude on Ȝode minum Þælende.

48 Foꝛþam þe he ȝefeah hiꝛ þinene eadmodnefꝛe: foðlice heonun-foꝛð me eadiȝe fecȝað ealle cneoꝛefꝛa.

49 Foꝛþam þe me mýcele þinȝ ðýde ꝛe ðe mihtiȝ iꝛ. ȝ hiꝛ nama iꝛ haliȝ.

50 ȝ hiꝛ mild-heoꝛtnef of cneoꝛefꝛe on cneoꝛefꝛe hine ondꝛædendum:

51 Þe poꝛhte mæȝne on hiꝛ eapme. he to dælde þa ofef-modan on mode hýꝛa heoꝛtan.

52 Þe apeaꝛþ þa ꝛican of ꝛetle. and þa eaðmodan upahof.

53 Þinȝniȝende he mid ȝodum ȝefýlde. ȝ ofef-mode idele foꝛlet.

54 Þe apenȝ Iꝛꝛahel hiꝛ cnihт. ȝ ȝemunde hiꝛ mild heoꝛtnefꝛe.

55 Spa he ꝛpꝛæc to upum fæðefum. Ábꝛahame and hiꝛ ꝛæde on á peoꝛuld:

56 Soðlice Maꝛia punude mid hýne ꝛpýlce þꝛý monðaꝛ. ȝ ȝepende þe to hýne hufe:

57 Ða pæꝛ ȝefýlled Elizabethe cennineȝ-tid. and heo ꝛunu cende.

58 ȝ hýne nehchebuꝛaꝛ ȝ hýne cuðan þ ȝehýnðon. þ Dnihten hiꝛ mild-heoꝛtnefꝛe mid hýne mæꝛnude ȝ hiȝ mid hýne blifꝛodon:

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæȝe hiȝ comon þ cild ymbꝛnidan. and nemdon hine hiꝛ fæðef naman Zachaꝛiam:

60 Ða andꝛpaꝛode hiꝛ modoꝛ. Ne ꝛe foðef. ac he bið Iohannef ȝenemned:

61 Ða cpædon hi to hýne. Niꝛ nan on þinne mæȝðe hýꝛꝛum naman ȝenemned:

62 Ða bicnodon hi to hiꝛ fæðeꝛ. hpæt he polde hýne ȝenemnedne beon:

63 þa ꝛnat he ȝebedenum pex-bnede. Iohannef iꝛ hiꝛ nama. ða pundꝛodon hiȝ ealle:

64 Ða peaꝛð ꝛona hiꝛ muð ȝ hiꝛ tunȝe ȝe-openod. ȝ he ꝛpꝛæc. Dnihten bletꝛiȝende:

65 Ða peaꝛð eȝe ȝepoꝛden ofef ealle hýꝛa nehchebuꝛaꝛ. and ofef ealle Iudea munt-land pæꝛon þaꝛ poꝛð ȝepidmæꝛꝛode.

"And cryede with a gret voice and seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen and blessid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

"And wherof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

"For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

"And blessid be thou that hast beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to thee schulen be parfytly don.

"And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth the Lord.

"And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

"For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his handmayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns schulen seye that I am blessid.

"For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

"And his mersy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

"He made myght in his arm, he scateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

"He sette doun myghty men fro seete and enhaunside meke men.

"He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

"He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Israel his child,

"As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

"And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned agen into his hous.

"But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

"And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

"And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

"And his modir answeride and seide, nay; but he shall be clepid Jon.

"And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

"And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

"And he axinge a poyntel wroot seyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

"And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he spak and blesside God.

"And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit ȝehýnðon. on hýna heoptan rættun ⁊ cpæðon. Þenȝt ðu hpæt býð þeȝ cnapa. pitoðlice Dnihtneȝ hanð pæȝ ið him :

67 Ánð Zachapiaȝ hiȝ pæðeȝ pæȝ mið halezum Haȝte ȝeȝýlleð. ⁊ he pitezoðe anð cpæð.

68 Leb etȝuð ȝý Dnihten Iȝnahela Loð. ȝonþam þe he ȝeneoȝuðe. ⁊ hiȝ ȝolceȝ alýȝeðneȝȝe ðýðe.

69 Ánð he uȝ hæle honn apæpðe on Dauiðeȝ huȝe hiȝ cnihteȝ.

70 Spa he ȝpæc þuh hiȝ haleȝna pitezena muð. þa ðe oȝ ponldeȝ ȝným ðe ȝpæcon.

71 ⁊ he alýȝðe uȝ oȝ uȝum ȝeonðum. anð oȝ ealna þana hanða þe uȝ hatedon.

72 Mild-heoptneȝȝe to pýncenne mið uȝum ræðeȝum. ⁊ ȝemunan hiȝ haleȝan cýðneȝȝe.

73 Þýne uý to ȝýllenne þone að þe he uȝum ræðeȝ Abnahame ȝpoȝ.

74 Ðæt pe butan eȝe. oȝ uȝe ȝeonða hanða alýȝeðe. him þeoȝian

75 On halizneȝȝe beȝoȝan him eallum uȝum ðaȝum :

76 Ánð þu cnapa biȝt þæȝ hehȝtan pitezа ȝenemneð. þu ȝæȝt beȝoȝan Dnihtneȝ anȝýne. hiȝ peȝaȝ ȝeaȝpian.

77 To ȝýllene hiȝ ȝolce hæle ȝepit on hýna ȝýnna ȝoȝȝýfneȝȝe.

78 Ðuȝh innoðaȝ uneȝ Loðeȝ milð-heoȝtneȝȝe. on þam he uȝ ȝeneoȝuðe oȝ eaȝtðæle up-ȝpȝinȝende.

79 Onlýhtan þam þe on þýȝtȝum ⁊ on ðeaðeȝ ȝceaðe ȝittað. uȝe ȝet to ȝeȝeccenne on ȝibbe peȝ :

80 Soðlice ȝe cnapa peox. ⁊ pæȝ on ȝaȝte ȝeȝtȝanȝoð. ⁊ pæȝ on peȝtenum oð þone ðæȝ hýȝ æty-peðneȝȝum on Iȝnahel.

" And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and seiden what manner child schal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

" And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Gost, and profeciede and seide.

" Blessid be the Lord God of Israel, for he has visitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

" And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his child.

" As he spak by the mouth of hise holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

" Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

" To do mersy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy testament.

" The grete ooth that he swoor to Abraham our fadir,

" To geve himself to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of oure enemyes serve to him,

" In holynesse and rightwisnesse before him, in alle oure dayes.

" And thou child schalt be clepid the profete of the higheste, for thou schalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hise weyes.

" To geve science of heelth to his puple into remissioun of her synnes.

" By the inwardeness of the mersy of oure God, in the which he springyng up fro on high hath visited us.

" To geve light to them that sitten in derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth, to dresse oure feet into the weye of pees;

" And the child wexide, and was confortid in spiryt and was in desert placis till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael."

[Section V. *Saxon Poetry.*]

V. ["Of the Saxon poetry," Dr. Johnson says, "some specimen is necessary; though our (*i*) ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

"The first poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables: but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds."

Alliteration is another distinction of the Saxon poetry; which, as we shall presently see, distinguished also the old English. But rhythm or cadence is its principal feature. "(*j*) When their words would not fall easily into the desired rhythm, the Saxons were satisfied with an

(*i*) [I may refer the curious reader, however, to the very interesting observations on the peculiar manner in which the Anglo-Saxons modelled their verse, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Bosworth in his Anglo-Sax. Grammar, 1823, p. 212, et seq.]

(*j*) [Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons by Sharon Turner, F.A.S. vol. 4. B. 6. ch. 5.]

approach to it; and with this mixture of regular and irregular cadence, all their poetry seems to have been composed. By this rhythm, by their inversions of phrase, by their transitions, by their omissions of particles, and above all by their metaphors and perpetual periphrasis, their poetry seems to have been principally distinguished."

Of this poetry the oldest remaining monument is the song or hymn of Cædmon, monk of Whitby, who died in 680; which Alfred inserted in his version of (*k*) Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The rhythmical division of it, which is now given, is that which the learned historian of the Anglo-Saxons has adopted.

Nu ꝑe ꝓceolan hefenzean
ꝥeoꝓon ꝺucef ꝓeaꝛꝺ,
Metodef mihte,
And hif mode zeꝺanc;
ꝥeonc ꝓulꝺon ꝓæꝺef;
Ꝺa he ꝓulꝺnef zefæꝛ,
Ece Dꝛihten,
Oꝛꝺ onꝛtealde;
ꝥe æꝛeꝛt zeꝛcop
Eoꝛꝺan beaꝛnum,
ꝥeoꝓon to ꝓoꝛe,
ꝥalıȝ ꝛcẏppenꝺ;
Ꝺa mıꝺꝺan zeaꝛꝺ,
Mon cẏnnef peaꝛꝺ,
Ece Dꝛihten
Æꝛteꝛ teoꝺe
Fıꝛum ꝓolꝺan
Fꝛea ælmihtiȝ.

As this fragment is also the oldest monument of the language, a translation of it cannot but be acceptable to the English reader.

"Now should we praise
The Guardian of the heavenly kingdom;
The mighty Creator,
And the conceptions of his mind,
Glorious Father of his works!
As he of every glory,
Eternal Lord!
Established the beginning;
So he first made
The earth for the children of men,
And the heavens for its canopy.
Holy Creator!
The middle region,
The guardian of mankind,
The eternal Lord
Afterwards made,
The earth for men,
Almighty Ruler!"

To this Cædmon has been attributed a beautiful poetical paraphrase of the book of Genesis, and of some other parts of Scripture; which Junius published in 1655. But the appropriation has been questioned; and the (*l*) composition assigned to a later age.

From the fragment of the true Cædmon, we pass to the notice of another ancient poem, written more than a hundred years before the Norman conquest; a specimen of unadulterated Saxon. It is an Ode on a Victory of king Athelstan's, of the (*m*) date of 937 or 938. The following is the conclusion of it.

Ne peaꝛꝺ pæl maꝛe
On ꝺıf eıȝlanꝺe,
Æfeꝛ ȝẏꝛa
Folcef ȝefẏlleꝺ,
Beforan ꝺıꝛꝛum
Speoꝛꝺef ecȝum;
Ðæf ꝺe uf ꝛecȝaꝺ bec,
Ealꝺe uꝺ pıꝛan;
Sıꝺꝺan eaꝛꝛan hıꝺeꝛ
Engle ȝ Seaxe
Up becomon;
Ofeꝛ bꝛaꝺe bꝛunıu
Bꝛẏꝛtene ꝛohꝛton.
ꝥlance pıȝ ꝛmıꝺaꝛ
ꝥealleꝛ ofeꝛ comon,
Eoꝛlaꝛ aꝛꝓhæꝛe
Eaꝛꝺ beȝeaꝛon.

(*k*) [B. 4. ch. 24. This song, hymn, or chorus, is also given in Wotton's View of Hickes's Thesaurus; in Shelton's translation of that work, with a translation likewise of this metrical fragment; and in Henshall's Comp. of the Sax. and Eng. Languages. But the translation, now given, is that of Mr. Turner, Hist. Angl. Sax. B. 4. ch. 4.]

(*l*) [Quod edidit Junius Cædmonis opus paraphrasticum suppositium esse indicant *verba Dano-Saxonica à puriori Anglo-Saxonicâ dialecto aliena, et orthographia barbara sæculi x.* Rerum Hibern. Script. Vet. à C. O'Conor, S. T. D. vol. i. p. ccii.]

(*m*) [Hickes and Gibson. Printed in Henshall's Comp. of the Sax. and Eng. Languages, and in Ellis's Specimens of Ancient English Poetry; from the latter of which the translation is taken.]

Which has been thus rendered:

" Never was there wail more
In this island,
Ever since
By folks filled,
Before this
By sword's edge;
Thus they that seek books,
Elders of the witens. (the learned.)
Angles and Saxons
Up became; (arrived;)
Over the broad brine (sea)
Britain they sought.
Smiting with lances
The Welsh they conquered,
The earls harrowed,
The earth gotten. (the land obtained.)"

The (*n*) most interesting remains of the Anglo-Saxon poetry, are said to be a kind of epick poem, in which is described the attempt of Beowulf to wreak the fæhthe or deadly feud on Hrothgar for a homicide, which he had committed. It is supposed to be the oldest poem of an epick form in the vernacular language of Europe which now exists.]

The two following passages, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyrick measures; and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the English poets.

I. (*o*) Þe mai him ſoſe aðreden,
Ðæt he ðanne oſe biddе ne muȝen,
Uoſ þ bilimpeð ilome.
Þe iſ piſ þ bit and bote
And bet biuoſen dome.
Deað com on ðiſ midelaſd
Ðuſð ðæſ deſleſ onde,
And ſenne and ſoſȝe and iſpinc,
On ſe and on londe.
Þeuene ȝ eſðe ȝ all ðat iſ,
Biloken iſ on hiſ honde.
Þe deð al þ hiſ pille iſ,
On ſea and ec on londe.
Þe iſ oſð albuten oſde,
And ende albuten ende.
Þe one iſ euſe on eche ſtede,
Wende peſ ðu pende.
Þe iſ buuen uſ and bineðen,
Biuoſen and ec bihind.
Se man þ ȝodeſ pille deð,
Þie mai hine aihpaſ uinde.
Eche ſune he iheſð,
And pot eche dede.
Þe ðuſh riȝð echeſ iðanc,
Wai hpat ſel uſ to nede.
Se man neuſe nele don ȝod,
Ne neuſe ȝod liſ leden.
Eſ deð ȝ dom come to hiſ duſe,
Þe mai him ſoſe aðreden.
Þunȝeſ ȝ ðuſſt hete ȝ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðuſh deð com on ðiſ midelaſd,
And oðeſ uniſelðe.
Ne mai non heſte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunȝe telle.
Þu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Loue Ðod mid uſe hieſte,
And mid all uſe mihte.
And uſe emcſiſtene ſſo uſ ſelf,
Spo uſ leſeð ðuhte.

II. (*p*) Ic am elðeſ ðanne ic peſ,
Ā pintſe ȝ ec a loſe.
Ic ealdi moſe ðanne ib ðede,
Mi pit oȝhte to bi moſe.
Se þ hine ſelue uoſȝet,
Uoſ piue oþeſ uoſ childe.
Þe ſal comen on euele ſtede,
Bute ȝod him bi milde.
Ne hoſie piſ to hiſe peſe,
Ne peſe to hiſ piue.
Bi ſoſ him ſelue euſich man,
Ðæſ pile he bieð aliue.
Euſich man mid þ he haueð,
Mai beȝȝen heueſiche.
Se ðe leſſe ȝ ſe ðe moſe,
Þeſe aideſ iliche.
Þeuene and eſðe he oueſſieð,
Þiſ eȝhen bið ſulbſiht.
Sunne ȝ mone ȝ alle ſteſſen,
Bieð ðieſtſe on hiſ lihte.
Þe pot hpet ðenceð and hpet ðoþ,
Alle quike pihte.
Niſ no loueſð ſpich iſ xiſt,
Ne no kinȝ ſpich iſ ðuhte.

(*n*) [Turner, Hist. Angl. Sax. B. 6. ch. 4. But the learned and amiable historian is said to have been misled as to the real subject of the poem of Beowulf, by the accident of his not adverting to the misplacement of some sheets of the manuscript. Rev. J. J. Conybeare, Gent. Mag. 1817, P. II. p. 103.]

(*o*) [Hickes, Ling. Vet. Septentr. Thesaur. vol. 1. p. 196.

(*p*) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 1. p. 222.]

Sume ðeȝ habbeð leȝȝe meȝȝðe,
And ȝume ðeȝ habbeð moȝe.
Ech eȝteȝ ðan þ he ðede,
Eȝteȝ þ he ȝpanc ȝoȝe.
Ne ȝel ðeȝ bi bȝeð ne þin,
Ne oþeȝ kenneȝ eȝce.
God one ȝel bi echeȝ liȝ,
And blisce and eche ȝeȝte.
Ne ȝal ðaȝ bi ȝcete ne ȝcȝuð,
Ne ȝoȝldeȝ ȝele none.
Ac ȝi meȝȝþe þ men uȝ bihat,
All ȝall ben ȝod one.
Ne mai no meȝȝþe bi ȝȝo muchel,
Sȝo iȝ ȝodeȝ isihðe.
Þi iȝ ȝoþ ȝune and bȝuht,
And ðai bute nihte.
Ðeȝ iȝ ȝele bute ȝane,
And ȝeȝte buten isȝinche.
Se þ mai and nele ðeðeȝ come,
Soȝe hit ȝel uoȝðenche.

Ðeȝ iȝ bliste buten tȝeȝe,
And liȝ buten ðeaðe.
Ðet euȝe ȝullen ȝunie ðeȝ,
Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðeȝ iȝ ȝeuȝeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Niȝ ðeȝ ȝoȝȝe ne ȝoȝ non,
Ne non uniȝelðe.
Ðeȝ me ȝel ðȝihten isen,
Sȝo aȝe he iȝ mid isiȝȝe.
Þe one mai and ȝel al bien,
Engleȝ and manneȝ blisce.
To ðaȝe blisce uȝ bȝunȝ ȝod,
Ðet ȝixeð buten ende.
Ðanne he uȝe ȝaula unbint,
Oȝ lichamlice bend.
Lȝiȝt ȝeue uȝ lede ȝȝich liȝ,
And habbe ȝȝichne ende.
Ðet pe moten ðideȝ cumen,
Ðanne pe henneȝ pende.

[Section VI. *Dawn of the present English. Saxon Chronicle. Norman Language. Ancient Poetry.*]

VI. About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the present English may be plainly discovered: this change seems not to have been the effect of the Norman conquest, for very few French words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the Saxon Chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðiȝ ȝæȝe ȝoȝ þe kinȝ Stephne oþeȝ ȝæ to Noȝmandi. ȝ þeȝ peȝ undeȝ-ȝanȝen. ȝoȝðí þ hi penden þ he ȝculde ben alȝuic alȝe þe eom peȝ. ȝ ȝoȝ he hadde ȝet hiȝ tȝeȝoȝ. ac he to deld it ȝ ȝcatȝed ȝotlice. Micel hadde Þenju kinȝ ȝadeȝed ȝold ȝ ȝýluen. and na ȝod ne dide me ȝoȝ hiȝ ȝaule þaȝ oȝ. Ða þe kinȝ Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he hiȝ ȝadeȝinȝ æt Oxene-ȝoȝd. ȝ þaȝ he nam þe biscop Roȝeȝ oȝ Seȝeȝ-beȝi. ȝ Alexandeȝ biscop oȝ Lincoln. ȝ te Lanceleȝ Roȝeȝ hiȝe neueȝ. ȝ dide ælle in ȝȝiȝun. til hi jaȝen up heȝe caȝtleȝ. Ða þe ȝunkeȝ undeȝ-ȝæton þ he milde man þaȝ ȝ ȝoȝte ȝ ȝod. ȝ na juȝtiȝe ne dide. þa diden hi alle ȝundeȝ. Þi hadden him manȝed maked and aðeȝ ȝuoȝen. ac hi nan tȝeuðe ne heolden. alle he pæȝon ȝoȝ-ȝȝoȝen. ȝ heȝe tȝeoðeȝ ȝoȝ-loȝen. ȝoȝ æuȝic ȝice man hiȝ caȝtleȝ makede and aȝænes him heolden. and ýlden þe land ȝull oȝ caȝtleȝ. Þi ȝuencten ȝuiðe þe ȝȝiecce men oȝ þe land mid caȝtel-peoȝceȝ. þa þe caȝtleȝ paȝen maked. þa ýlden hi mid deouleȝ and ýuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi penden þ ani ȝod heȝden. baðe be nihteȝ and be dæieȝ. caȝl-men ȝ pimmen. and diden heom in ȝȝiȝun eȝteȝ ȝold and ýlueȝ. ȝ pined heom un-tellendlice pinin ȝ. ȝoȝ ne pæȝen næuȝe nan maȝtýȝiȝ ȝȝa pined alȝe hi pæȝon. Me henȝed up bi þe ȝet and ȝmoked heom mid ȝul ȝmóke. me henȝed bi þe þumbeȝ. oðeȝ bi þe heȝed. ȝ henȝen bȝýniȝeȝ on heȝ ȝet. Me dide cnotteðȝ tȝenȝeȝ abuton heȝe hæued, ȝ uuȝýðen to þ it ȝæde to þe hæȝneȝ. Þi diden heom in quaȝteȝne þaȝ nadeȝ ȝ ȝnakeȝ ȝ paðeȝ pæȝon inne. ȝ dȝapen heom ȝȝa. Sume hi diden in cȝucet hiuȝ. þ iȝ in an ceȝte þ paȝ ȝcoȝt ȝ naȝeu. ȝ un-deȝ. ȝ dide ȝcæȝȝe ȝtaneȝ þeȝ inne. ȝ þȝenȝde þe man þæȝ inne. þ hi bȝæcon alle þe limeȝ. In manȝ oȝ þe caȝtleȝ pæȝon loȝ ȝ ȝȝī. þ pæȝon ȝachenteȝeȝ þ tȝa oðeȝ þȝe men hadden onoh to bæȝon onne. þ paȝ ȝȝa maced þ iȝ fæȝtned to an beom. ȝ diden an ȝcæȝȝ isen abuton þa manneȝ þȝote ȝ hiȝ halȝ. þ he ne mihte noȝideȝȝaȝideȝ ne ȝitten. ne hen. ne ȝlepen. oc bæȝon al þ isen. Manȝ þuȝen hi dȝapen mid hunȝæȝ. J ne canne. ȝ ne mai tellen alle þe pundeȝ. ne alle þe pineȝ þ hi diden

ꝑpecce men on hiꝛ land. ⁊ þ laꝛtede þa xix. ꝑintꝛe þile Stephne þaꝛ kinꝝ. ⁊ æuꝑe it þaꝛ uuepꝛe and uuepꝛe. Þi læiden ꝝæilder on þe tuneꝛ æuꝑeũ þile. ⁊ clepeden it tenꝛepie. þa þe ꝑpecce men ne hadden nan moꝛe to ꝝiuen. þa ꝑæueden hi and bꝛendon alle þe tuneꝛ. þ pel þu mihteꝛ þanen all adæiꝛ þaꝛe ꝛculdeꝛt þu neuꝛe ꝑinden man in tune ꝛittende. ne land tiled. Ða paꝛ coꝛn dæꝛe. ⁊ ꝑlec. ⁊ cæꝛe. ⁊ buteꝛe. ꝑoꝛ nan ne pæꝛ o þe land. Wꝑecce men ꝛtuꝛuen oꝛ hunꝝæꝛ. ꝛume ꝛeden on ælmeꝛ þe þanen ꝛum þile ꝑice men. ꝛum ꝑluꝝen ut oꝛ lande. Weꝛ næuꝛe ꝝæt maꝛe ꝑpeccehed on land. ne næuꝛe heðen men peꝛꝛe ne diden pan hi diden. ꝑoꝛ ouen ꝛiðon ne ꝑoꝛ-banen hi nouðeꝛ cipce. ne cẏꝛce-iæꝛð. oc nam al þe ꝝod þ þaꝛ inne paꝛ. ⁊ bꝛienden ꝛẏðen þe cẏꝛce ⁊ altezædeꝛe. Ne hi ne ꝑoꝛ-banen biꝛcoꝑeꝛ land. ne abboteꝛ. ne ꝑpeoꝛteꝛ. ac ꝑæueden munecaꝛ. ⁊ cleꝛkeꝛ. ⁊ æuꝑic man oðeꝛ þe ouen mẏhte. Liꝛ tpa men oðeꝛ þꝛe coman ꝛidend to an tun. al þe tunꝛcipe ꝑluꝝæn ꝑoꝛ heom. penden þ hi pæꝑon ꝑæueꝑeꝛ. Ðe þiꝛcoꝑeꝛ ⁊ leꝑeð men heom cuꝑꝛede æuꝑe. oc paꝛ heom naht þaꝛ oꝛ. ꝑoꝛ hi pæꝑon all ꝑoꝛ-cuꝑꝛæð ⁊ ꝑoꝛ-ꝛuoꝑen ⁊ ꝑoꝛloꝑen. Waꝛ ꝛæ me tiledе. þe eꝛiðe ne baꝛ nan coꝛn. ꝑoꝛ þe land paꝛ all ꝑoꝛ-don mið ꝛuilce dæðeꝛ. ⁊ hi ꝛæden openlice þ Liꝛꝛt ꝛlep. ⁊ hiꝛ halechen. Sulc ⁊ maꝛe þanne pe cunnen ꝛæin. pe þolenden xix. ꝑintꝛe ꝑoꝛ uꝑe ꝑinneꝛ. On al þiꝛ ẏuele time heolð Maꝛtin abbot hiꝛ abbot-ꝑice xx. ꝑinteꝛ. ⁊ halꝛ ꝝæꝛ. ⁊ viii. dæiꝛ. mið micel ꝛuinc. ⁊ ꝛand þe muneker. ⁊ te ꝝeꝛteꝛ al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heolð mẏcel capiteð in the huꝛ. and þoð peðeꝛe ꝑhohte on þe cipce ⁊ ꝛette þaꝛ to landeꝛ ⁊ penteꝛ. ⁊ ꝝodeð it ꝛuẏðe and læt it ꝑeꝛen. and bꝛohte heom into þe nepæ mẏnꝛtꝛe on ꝛ. Peꝛꝛeꝛ mæꝛꝛe-dæi mið micel ꝑuꝛtꝛcipe. þ paꝛ anno ab incaꝛnatione Dom. mcxl. a combuꝛtione loci xxiii. And he ꝑoꝛ to Rome ⁊ þæꝑ pæꝛ pæl undeꝛꝛanꝝen ꝛnam þe Pape Euꝝenie. ⁊ beꝝæt thaꝛe ꝑhuuleꝝieꝛ. an oꝛ alle þe landeꝛ oꝛ þabbot-ꝑice. ⁊ an oðeꝛ oꝛ þe landeꝛ þe hien to þe cipce-ꝑican. ⁊ ꝝif he lenꝝ moꝛte liuen. alꝛe he mint to don oꝛ þe hoꝛdeꝛ-pẏcan. And he beꝝæt in landeꝛ þ ꝑice men heꝛden mið ꝛtꝛenꝝþe. oꝛ Willelm Waldiut þe heolð Roꝛinꝝham þæ caꝛtel he pan Lotinꝝham ⁊ Eꝛtun. ⁊ oꝛ Þuꝝo oꝛ Waltuile he pan Þẏꝛtlinꝝb. ⁊ Stanepiꝛ. ⁊ lx. ꝛol. oꝛ Aldepinꝝle ælc ꝝæꝑ. And he makede manie muneker. ⁊ plantede ꝑiniærð. ⁊ makede manie peoꝛker. ⁊ pende þe tun betepe þan it æꝑ pæꝛ. and pæꝛ ꝝod munec ⁊ ꝝod man. ⁊ ꝑoꝛðe hi luueden Lod and ꝝode men. Nu pe ꝑillen ꝛæꝝen ꝛum del pat belamp on Stephne kinꝝeꝛ time. On hiꝛ time þe Judeuꝛ oꝛ Noꝛ-ꝑic bohton an Liꝛꝛten cild beꝑoꝑen Eꝛtꝑen. and ꝑineden him alle þe ilce ꝑininꝝ þ upe Dꝛihten paꝛ ꝑined. and on lanꝝ-ꝛtudæi him on ꝑode henꝝen ꝑoꝛ upe Dꝛihtneꝛ luue. ⁊ ꝛẏðen bẏꝛieden him. Wenden þ it ꝛulde ben ꝑoꝛ-holen. oc upe Dꝛihtin atẏꝑede þ he paꝛ hali maꝛtẏꝛ. ⁊ to muneker him namen. ⁊ bebẏꝛied him heꝝlice. in ðe mẏnꝛtꝛe. ⁊ he maket þuꝛ upe Dꝛihtin ꝑundeꝛlice. and mani-fældlice miꝛacleꝛ. ⁊ hatte he ꝛ. Willelm:

On þiꝛ ꝝæꝑ com Dauid kinꝝ oꝛ Scotland mið oꝛmete fæꝛð to þiꝛ land polde ꝑinnan þiꝛ land. ⁊ him com toꝝæneꝛ Willelm eoꝛl oꝛ Albamaꝛ þe kinꝝ adde beteht Euoꝛ-ꝑic. ⁊ to oðeꝛ æuez men mið fæu men ⁊ ꝛuꝑten ꝑið heom. ⁊ ꝑlemden þe kinꝝ æt te ꝛtandaꝑð. ⁊ ꝑloꝝen ꝛuiðe micel oꝛ hiꝛ ꝝenꝝe:

On þiꝛ ꝝæꝑ polde þe kinꝝ Stephne tæcen Rodbeꝛt eoꝑl oꝛ Gloucetꝛte. þe kinꝝeꝛ ꝛune Þenꝛieꝛ. ac he ne mihte ꝑoꝛ he paꝛt it paꝛ. Ða eꝑteꝛ hi þe lenꝝten þeꝛteneðe pe ꝛunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontið dæjeꝛ. þa men eten þ me lihteðe candleꝛ to æten bi. ⁊ þ þaꝛ xiii. kł. Apꝛil. þæꝑon men ꝛuiðe oꝑꝑundꝑeð. Ðeꝑ eꝑteꝑ ꝑoꝛð-ꝑeoꝛðe Wilelm Æꝛce-biꝛcop oꝛ Lantꝑaꝛ-bẏꝛiꝝ. ⁊ te kinꝝ makede Teobalð Æꝛce-biꝛcoꝑ. þe paꝛ abbot in þe Bec. Ðeꝑ eꝑteꝑ pæx ꝛuiðe micel uueꝛꝛe betuẏx þe kinꝝ ⁊ Randolꝛ eoꝑl oꝛ Læꝛtꝛe noht ꝑoꝑði þ he ne jaꝛ him al þ he cuðe axen him. alꝛe he dide alle oðꝛe. oc æꝛꝛe þe maꝛe iaꝛ heom þe pæꝛꝛe hi pæꝑon him. Ðe eoꝑl heolð Lincol aꝝænez þe kinꝝ ⁊ benam him al þ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te kinꝝ ꝑoꝛ þideꝑ ⁊ beꝛætte him ⁊ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝑ Willelm de R... aꝑe in þe caꝛtel. ⁊ te eoꝑl ꝛtæl ut ⁊ ꝛeꝑde eꝑteꝑ Rodbeꝛt eoꝑl oꝛ Gloucetꝛte. ⁊ bꝛohꝛt him þideꝑ mið micel ꝑeꝑð. and ꝑuhten ꝛpiðe on Lindelmaꝛꝛe-dæi aꝝeneꝛ heoꝑe laueꝑð. ⁊ namen him. ꝑoꝛ hiꝛ men him ꝛuẏken ⁊ ꝑluꝝæn. and læð him to Bꝛuꝛtope and diden þaꝑ in ꝑꝛuꝛun. ⁊ ... teꝑeꝑ. Ða paꝛ all Engle-land ꝛtẏneð maꝑ þan æꝑ pæꝛ. and all ẏuel paꝛ in lande. Ðeꝑ eꝑteꝑ com þe kinꝝeꝛ ðohteꝑ Þenꝛieꝑ þe heꝛde ben Empeꝛic on Alamame. ⁊ nu pæꝛ cunteꝛꝛe in Anꝝou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisꝛce ꝑolc hiꝑe polde tæcen ⁊ ꝛcæ ꝑleh. ⁊ ꝑoꝑleꝑ þaꝛ micel: Ðeꝑ eꝑteꝑ þe biꝛcop oꝛ Wincetꝛte Þenꝛi. þe kinꝝeꝛ bꝛoðeꝑ Stephneꝑ. ꝛpac ꝑið Rodbeꝛt eoꝑl ⁊ ꝑið Þempeꝑice and ꝛpoꝑ heom aðaꝛ þ he neuꝛe ma mið te kinꝝ hiꝛ bꝛoðeꝑ polde halden. ⁊ cuꝑꝛede alle þe men þe mið him heolden. and ꝛæde heom þ he polde iiuen heom up Wincetꝛte. ⁊ dide heom cumen þideꝑ. Ða hi þæꝑ inne pæꝑen þa com þe kinꝝeꝑ cuen... hiꝑe

ſtɾenȝðe ⁊ beræt heom. þ þeꝛ pæꝛ ɪnne mɪcel hunȝæꝛ. Ða hɪ ne lenȝ ne muhten þolen. þa ſtalh hɪ ut ⁊ fluȝen. ⁊ hɪ puꝛðen paꝛ pɾðuten ⁊ þolecheðen heom. anð namen Roðbeꝛt eoꝛl oꝛ Glou-ceſtɾe anð ledden hɪm to Roue-ceſtɾe. anð ðɪðen hɪm þaꝛe ɪn pɦɪſun. anð te empeꝛɪce fleh ɪnto an mẏnſtɾe. Ðe ꝓeoꝛðen ðа pɪɾe men betpẏx. þe kɪnȝeꝛ ſɦeonð ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ ſɦeonð. anð ꝛahtlede ſua þ me ſculde leten ut þe kɪnȝ oꝛ pɦɪſun ꝓoꝛ þe eoꝛl. ⁊ te eoꝛl ꝓoꝛ þe kɪnȝ. ⁊ ſua ðɪðen. ðɪðen ðeꝛ eftep ꝛathleðen þe kɪnȝ ⁊ Randolꝼ eoꝛl at ðtan-ꝓoꝛð ⁊ aðeꝛ ſꝓoꝛen anð tɦeuðeꝛ fæꝛton þ heꝛ nouðeꝛ ſculde beꝛuiken oðen. ⁊ ɪt ne ꝓoꝛ-ſtoð naht. ꝓoꝛ þe kɪnȝ hɪm ſɪðen nam ɪn Þamtun. þuɦe ꝓicci næð. ⁊ ðɪde hɪm ɪn pɦɪſun. ⁊ eꝼ ſoneꝛ he let hɪm ut þuɦe pæɦꝛe ɦeð to þ ꝓoɦepaꝛde þ he ſuoꝛ on halıðom. ⁊ ȝẏꝛleꝛ ꝛanð. þ he alle hɪꝛ caꝛtleꝛ ſculde ííuen up. ðume he íaꝛ up anð ſume ne íaꝛ he noht. anð ðɪde þanne pæɦꝛe ðanne he hæꝛ ſculde. Ða paꝛ Enȝle-lanð ſuiðe to-beleð. ſume helðen mið te kɪnȝ. ⁊ ſume mið þempeꝛɪce. ꝓoꝛ þa þe kɪnȝ paꝛ ɪn pɦɪſun. þa penðen þe eoꝛleꝛ ⁊ te ɦɪce men þ he neuɦe maɦe ſculde cumme ut. ⁊ ꝛæhtlðen pẏð þempeꝛɪce. ⁊ bɦohten hɪɦe ɪnto Oxen-ꝓoꝛð. anð íauen hɪɦe þe buɦch: Ða ðe kɪnȝ paꝛ ute. þa heɦðe þ ꝛæȝen. anð toc hɪꝛ ꝓeoꝛð ⁊ beræt hɪɦe ɪn pe tuꝓ. ⁊ me læt hɪɦe ðun on nɪht oꝛ þe tuꝓ mið naꝓeꝛ. ⁊ ſtal ut ⁊ ſcæ fleh ⁊ læðe on ꝓote to Walınȝ-ꝓoꝛð. Ðæɦ eftep ſcæ ꝓeɦðe oꝛep ꝛæ. ⁊ hɪ oꝛ Noɦmanðı penðen alle ꝓna pe kɪnȝ to pe eoꝛl oꝛ Anȝæu. ſume heɦe þanker ⁊ ſume heɦe un þanker. ꝓoꝛ he beræt heom tıl hɪ aıauen up heɦe caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ hɪ nan helpe ne hæꝓðen oꝛ þe kɪnȝ. Ða ꝓeɦðe Cuꝛtace þe kɪnȝeꝛ ſune to Fɦance. ⁊ nam þe kɪnȝeꝛ ſuꝛtep oꝛ Fɦance to pɪꝼe. penðe to bɪȝæton Noɦmanðı þæɦ þuɦ. oc he ſpeðde lɪtel. ⁊ be ȝoðe ɦɪhte. ꝓoꝛ he paꝛ an ẏuel man. ꝓoꝛ paɦe ꝛe he.... ðıde maɦe ẏuel þanne ȝoð. he ɦeuede þe lanðeꝛ ⁊ læıðe mɪc..... ſ on. he bɦohte hɪꝛ pɪꝼ to Enȝle-lanð. ⁊ ðıde hɪɦe ɪn þe caꝛte..... teb. ȝoð pɪmman ſcæ pæꝛ. oc ſcæ heðde lɪtel blɪſſe mið hɪm. ⁊ xpɪſt ne polde þ he ſculde lanȝe ɦixan. ⁊ pæɦð ðeð anð hɪꝛ moðeꝛ beıen. ⁊ te eoꝛl oꝛ Anȝæu pæɦð ðeð. ⁊ hɪꝛ ſune Þenɦı toc to þe ɦice. And te cuen oꝛ Fɦance to-ðælðe ꝓna þe kɪnȝ. ⁊ ſcæ com to þe ɪunȝe eoꝛl Þenɦı. ⁊ he toc hɪɦe to ɦiue. ⁊ al Peıtou mið hɪɦe. Ða ꝓeɦðe he mið micel pæɦð ɪnto Enȝle-lanð. ⁊ pan caꝛtleꝛ. ⁊ te kɪnȝ ꝓeɦðe aȝeneꝛ hɪm micel maɦe ꝓeɦð. ⁊ þoðpæþeɦe ꝓuten hɪ noht. oc ꝓeɦðen þe Æɦce-bɪꝛcop ⁊ te pɪɾe men betpux heom. ⁊ makede þ ꝛahte þ te kɪnȝ ſculde ben lauefð ⁊ kɪnȝ pile he lıuede. ⁊ æftep hɪꝛ ðæı paɦe Þenɦı kɪnȝ. ⁊ he helde hɪm ꝓoꝛ ꝛaðeꝛ ⁊ he hɪm ꝓoꝛ ſune. anð ɾıb ⁊ pæhte ſculde ben betpẏx heom ⁊ on al Enȝle-lanð. Ðɪꝛ anð te oðɦe ꝓoɦuuaɦðeꝛ þet hɪ makeðen ſuoɦen to halðen þe kɪnȝ ⁊ te eoꝛl. anð te bɪꝛcop. ⁊ te eoꝛleꝛ. ⁊ ɦicemen alle. Ða paꝛ þe eoꝛl unðeꝛꝼanȝen æt Wın-ceſtɾe anð æt Lunðene mið micel puɦtꝛcɪpe. anð alle ðıðen hɪm man-ɦeð. anð ſuoɦen þe paɪꝛ to halðen. anð hɪt paɦð ſone ſuiðe ȝoð paɪꝛ ſua þ neuɦe paꝛ heɦe. Ða paꝛ ðe kɪnȝ ꝛtɦenȝeɦe þanne he æueɦt heɦ paꝛ. ⁊ te eoꝛl ꝓeɦðe oueɦ ꝛæ. ⁊ al ꝓolc hɪm luuede. ꝓoꝛ he ðıde ȝoð ȝuſtɪꝛe anð makede paɪꝛ:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure, of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to Robert of Gloucester, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the Alexandrines of the French poetry.

(*q*) Fur ɪn see bɪ weſt spaẏnge.
Is a lonð ɪhote cokaẏgne.
Ðer nɪs lonð unðer heuenɾiche.
Of wel of goðnɪs hɪt ɪliche.
Ðoẏ paɾaðɪs be mɪɾɪ anð bɾiẏt.
Lokaẏgn ɪs of faɪɾɪr sɪẏt.
What ɪs þer ɪn paɾaðɪs.
Bot grasse anð flure anð greneɾɪs.
Ðoẏ þer be ɪoɪ anð gret ðute.
Ðer nɪs met bote fɾute.
Ðer nɪs halle bure no bench.
Bot watɪr man ɪs þurſto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Þelẏ anð enok also.
Lɦɪnȝlɦch maẏ hɪ go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaẏgne ɪs met anð ðrink.
Wɪþute care how anð swink.
Ðe met ɪs trie þe ðrink so clere.
To none russin anð sopper.
I sigge for soþ boute were.
Ðer nɪs lonð on erþe ɪs pere.
Unðer heuen nɪs lonð ɪ wisse.
Of so mochɪl ɪoɪ anð blisse.

(*q*) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 2. p. 231. This poem is a satire on the monastick profession, under the description of the pretended land of Cockaine.]

Ðer is mani swete siẏte.
Al is ðai nis þer no niẏte.
Ðer nis baret noþer strif.
Nis þer no deþ ac euer lif.
Ðer nis lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer nis no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer nis serpent wolf no fox.
Þors no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer nis schepe no swine no gote.
No non horwẏla god it wote.
Noþer harate noþer stode.
Ðe land is ful of oþer gode.

Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
In cloþ in toune beð no house.
Ðer nis ðunnir slete no hawle.
No non vile worme no snawile.
No non storm rein no winde.
Ðer nis man no woman blinde.
Ok al is game ioi ant gle.
Wel is him þat þer mai be.
Ðer beþ rivers gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir seruiþ þer to noþing.
Bot to siẏt and to waussing.

(*r*) SANCTA MARGARETTA.

Olde ant ẏonge i preit ou oure folies for to lete.
Ðenchet on god þatẏef ou wit oure sunnes to bete.
Þere mai tellen ou. wid wordes feire and swete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. was hoten Maregrete.
Þire fader was a patriac. as ic ou tellen maẏ.
In auntioge wif eches i ðe false laẏ.
Deve godes ant doumbe. he serveð nitt ant daẏ.
So deden monẏ oþere. þat singet weilaweẏ.
Theodosius was is nome. on crist ne levede he noutt.
Þe levede on þe false godes. ðat peren wid honden wroutt.
Ðo þat child sculde christine ben. ic com him well in þoutt.
Ȝ bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibꝧoutt.
Ðe moder was an heþene wif þat hire to wẏman bere.
Ðo þat child ibore was. nolde ho hit furfare.
Þo sende it into asẏe. wid messagers full ẏare.
To a noꝧice þat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
Ðe norice þat hire wiste. children aheuede seuene.
Ðe eitteþe was maregrete. cristes maẏ of heuene.
Tales ho ani tolde. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. sein Laurence ant seinte Steuene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

[It has been suggested, that these changes in the Saxon, as they consist solely in the extinction of its ancient grammatical inflections, and are similar to the alterations by which the Latin was gradually transformed into the several Romance dialects, may be explained on the same principles. To this it has been acutely objected (*s*), that when we consider the thousand turns originating in fancy, in some accidental combination, or the absolute ignorance of all rule, on which, in the progress of the darkest times, the modern languages of the greater part of Europe were fortuitously thrown together, rather than deliberately formed, we shall hardly look for steady principles. "(*t*) Besides, what is singularly remarkable in the early Anglo-Saxon, is, that it ceased to be Saxon by an admixture, as it should seem, with the Norman, without taking from the latter more than a few words, and with no change in its syntax or grammatical construction. It was

(*r*) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 1. p. 224. The versification is similar to that of Drayton's Polyolbion, and other poems in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.]
(*s*) [Berington, Literary Hist. of the Middle Ages, p. 397.]
(*t*) [Ibid. p. 397, 398.]

not so in the Romance dialects, derived from the Latin." Earlier by a few years, than the two preceding poems cited by Dr. Johnson, must be placed the poetical translation made by Layamon, a priest at Ernleye upon Severn, from the Brut d'Angleterre, an ancient French poem by M. Wace. Of this translation the orthography is sometimes perplexing; but it is a most curious monument of the progress of the language in its approach to English. It is (*u*) supposed to have been made toward the close of the twelfth century; and though substantially an Anglo-Saxon poem, it exhibits the simple style of the Anglo-Norman poetry. It occasionally exhibits an intermixture of rhymes. The following specimen is what precedes Arthur's narration of his dream, which I have minutely copied from the (*x*) manuscript; observing only the rhythmical division, instead of the prosaick form, in which old Saxon poetry is written.

Þa hit wes dai a marȝen,
And duȝeðe gon sturien.
Arður þa up aras,
And strehte his armes.
he aras up, and adun sat;
Swilc he weore swiðe seoc.
Þa axede him an vair cniht,
Lauerd hu hauest þu iuaren to niht?
Arður þa andswarede,
A mode him wes uneðe.
To niht a mine slepe,
Þer ich lai on bure,
Me imatte a sweuen,
Þeruore ich ful sari am.

That is, according to Mr. Turner's translation:

"Then it was day in the morning,
And the nobles began to stir.
Arthur then rose up,
And stretched his arms.
He arose up, and sat down;
Indeed he was very sick.
Then asked him a true knight,
Lord, how hast thou been to-night?
Arthur then answered,
And his mind was uneasy to him.
To-night in my sleep,
Where I lay on my bed,
I dreamt a dream,
Whereof I am full sorry."

But though the Anglo-Saxon language derived great advantages, in regard to diction, from the writings of the Normans, of which simplicity and plainness is the character; and thus converted wildness and irregularity into order; the Norman tongue was not familiar to the great body of the English people. Before the conquest, indeed, some had begun "(*y*) in many things to imitate French manners, the great peers to speak French in their houses, in French to write their bills and letters." And after it, towards the close of the eleventh century, some younger (*z*) monks were directed to learn the Saxon hand, as the letter or character, on account of the Normans, was then neglected, and not known but to a few elders. Yet the (*a*) common people retained their native speech; and that nearly the ancient idiom was preserved, the style of the Saxon chronicle has shown. Brerewood, noticing the attempt of William the Conqueror to subdue the language as well as the country, pronounces his injunctions, "that French only should be taught in the schools here; and that all the laws of the land should be written, and all the pleadings performed, in that language;" as wholly unavailing to accomplish his design. "For the English being far more numerous than the Normans, the effect and result of all his labours was only that a few French words were mixed with the English. Such was the success of the Franks among the Gauls, and of the Goths among the Italians and Spaniards." The Norman of the period, when William planned his secondary conquest, may be here cited: it is as follows, in his Laws.

(*u*) [Ellis, Spec. of Eng. Poet. Hist of England, by Sharon Turner, F. A. S.]
(*x*) [MSS. Brit. Mus. Caligula, A. ix. fol. 164. a.]
(*y*) [Milton, Hist. of England, under the reign of Edward the Confessor.] (*z*) [Ingulph. Hist. p. 85.]
(*a*) [Normanni etsi sermonem suum Teutonicum in Gallicum mutâssent, *idque etiam Wilhelmus primus omnibus modis tentaret, ut Angli Gallicè loquerentur, ita tamen irritus fuit ille conatus, ut post Wilhelmum totus refrixerit.* Gil, Logon. Angl. 1621. Præf. This learned writer means as to the common people.]

Concerning things found by chance.

Altresi de aver endirez e de altre troveure seit mustred de treis pars del veisined que il eit testemonie de la troveure si alquens vienge a pref pur clamer la chose duist waige e trove pleges que se altre clamud laveir dedenz lan e un jour qui il ait a droit en la curt celui qui lauerat troved.

What is said of cattle may be applied to any thing else which is found; let it be showed in three parts of the vicinage, that there may be evidence of the finding; and if any one brings proof and lays claim to what is found, let him give gages and find pledges, that if any other person shall claim the cattle within the year and a day, the person who found them shall be amenable to justice.

Edward the third enacted, as it is recorded in this old French, a law for the restauration of the language which had been disused in legal proceedings; assigning, as the reason of the statute, that, in foreign countries, justice was always observed to be best done, where their laws were studied and practised in their own language. The statute is too curious to be here omitted.

Stat. 36 Edw. III. cap. xv. Anno 1362.

Pleas shall be pleaded in the English tongue, and inrolled in Latin.

Item pur ce qe monstre est soventfoitz au Roi par prelats ducs counts barons & tout la communalte les grantz meschiefs qe sont advenuz as plusours du realme de ce qe les leyes custumes et estatutz du dit realme ne sont pas conuz communement en mesme le realme per la cause qils sont pledez monstrez & juggez en la lange Franceis qest trop desconue en le dit realme issint qe les gentz qe pledent ou sont empledez en les courts le Roi & les courtz dautres nont entendement ne conoissance de ce qest dit pur eulx ne contre eulx par lour sergeantz & autres pledours & qe resonablement les dites leyes & custumes serront le plus tost apris & conuz & mieultz entenduz en la lange usee en le dit realme & par tant chescun du dit realme se purroit mieultz governer sanz fair offense a la leye & le mieultz garder sauver & defendre ses heritages & possessions & en diverses regions & paiis ou le Roi les nobles & autres du dit realme ont este est bon governement & plein droit fait a chescun par cause qe lour leyes & custumes sont apris & usez en la lange du paiis. Le Roi desirant le bon governement & tranquillite de son poeple & de ouster & eschure les maulx & meschiefs qe sont advenuz & purront avenir en ceste partie ad pur les causes susdites ordeigne & establi del assent avantdit qe toutes plees qe serront a pleder en ses courtz queconques devant ses justices queconques ou en ces autres places ou devant ses autres ministres qeconques ou en les courtz & places des autres seignurs queconques deinz le realme soient pledez monstretz defenduz responduz debatuz & juggez en la lange Engleise & qils soient entrez & enroullez en Latin & qe les

Item, because it is often showed to the King by the prelates, dukes, earls, barons, and all the commonalty, of the great mischiefs which have happened to divers of the realm, because the laws, customs, and statutes of this realm be not commonly holden and kept in the same realm, for that they be pleaded, showed and judged in the French tongue, which is much unknown in the said realm, so that the people which do implead, or be impleaded, in the King's court, and in the courts of other, have no knowledge nor understanding of that which is said for them or against them by their serjeants and other pleaders; and that reasonably the said laws and customs the rather shall be perceived and known, and better understood in the tongue used in the said realm, and by so much every man of the said realm may the better govern himself without offending of the law, and the better keep, save, and defend his heritage and possessions: And in divers regions and countries, where the king, the nobles, and other of the said realm have been, good governance and full right is done to every person because that their laws and customs be learned and used in the tongue of the country: The King desiring the good governance and tranquillity of his people, and to put out and eschew the harms and mischiefs which do or may happen in this behalf by the occasions aforesaid, hath ordained and established by the assent aforesaid, that all pleas which shall be pleaded in any courts whatsoever, before any of his justices whatsoever, or in his other places, or before any of his other ministers whatsoever, within the realm, shall be pleaded, showed, de-

leyes & custumes du dit realme termes & processes soient tenuz & gardez come ils sont & ont este avant ces heures & qe per les aunciens termes & formes de counter nul homme soit perdant issint qe la matiere del action soit pleinement monstre en la demonstrance & en le brief. Et est acorde del assent avantdit qe cestes ordeignances & estatuz de pleder comenceent & tiegnent lieu al quinzeine Seint Hiller' prochein aveni.

fended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue, and that they be entered and inrolled in Latin; and that the laws and customs of the same realm, terms, and processes, be holden and kept as they be and have been before this time; and that by the ancient terms and forms of the declarations no man be prejudiced, so that the matter of the action be fully showed in the declaration and in the writ. And it is accorded by the assent aforesaid, that this ordinance and statute of pleading begin and hold place at the fifteenth of St. Hilary next coming.

The most ancient English song now extant is preserved in a manuscript in the (*b*) British Museum, and is (*c*) believed to have been written at least as early as the year 1250. By (*d*) Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney, in their respective histories of musick, it has been most inaccurately referred to the fifteenth century. And their erroneous judgement has been hastily adopted by the historian of English poetry. The song, as (*e*) Ritson has well observed, will speak for itself. It is in praise of the cuckoo.

" Sumer is icumen in;
Lhude sing cuccu:
Groweþ sed, & bloweþ med,
And springþ þe wde nu.
Sing cuccu.
Awe bleteþ after lomb;
Lhouþ after calue cu;
Bulluc sterteþ,
Bucke verteþ;
Murie sing cuccu.
Cuccu, cuccu,
Wel singes þu cuccu;
Ne swik þu nauer nu."

In modern English thus: "Summer is come in; loud sings the cuckoo: now the seed grows, and the mead blows, (*i. e.* is in flower,) and the wood springs. The cuckoo sings. The ewe bleats after the lamb; the calf lows after the cow; the bullock starts, the buck verts, (*i. e.* goes to harbour in the fern;) merrily sings the cuckoo. Cuckoo, cuckoo, well singest thou cuckoo; mayest thou never cease."]

[Section VII. *Robert of Gloucester.*]

VII. ["Hitherto the language used in this island," Dr. Johnson says, "however different in successive time, may be called Saxon; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the Saxon may be said to cease, and the English to commence. Robert of Gloucester, however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither Saxon nor English; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of St. Margaret; which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the English language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century."

This intermediate diction, however, occurs in the production of Layamon, already cited. And thus the time when the Saxon may be said to cease, and the English to commence, is (*f*) placed about the year 1180, when the Saxons and Normans, laying aside their antipathies, began to live together in amity, and to participate in a common literature and language; and in 1216 the change is considered as complete. Thus have the Saxon, Danish, and Norman, been mingled together in our present speech; and though nine-tenths of our words were judged, not more than

(*b*) [Harl. Lib. No. 978.] (*c*) [Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 2.] (*d*) [Ritson, Hist. Ess. on National Song.]
(*e*) [Ritson, Hist. Ess. on National Song.] (*f*) [Ellis, Spec. of the Early Eng. Poets, vol. 1. ch. 3.]

a century since, to be of Saxon origin, perhaps in modern English one-fifth (*g*) of the Saxon language has ceased to be used.

Of Robert of Gloucester, to whose poetry Dr. Johnson barely adds his name, some information seems requisite. He is supposed by our antiquaries to have been a monk in the abbey of Gloucester. His chronicle was not written till after the year 1278. He might be the "Robert of Gloucester," who was "secretary" to Thomas Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, at the time of the bishop's decease in 1282; and who is described as "afterwards chancellor of Hereford." See the Life and Gests of S. Thomas Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, &c. 12mo. Gant, 1674, p. 196. There follows a long description of a curious dream which this "Robert of Gloucester" had, shadowing the death of the bishop. Hearne, however, doubts, that this person was the poet.]

"Of þe bataỳles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þỳs londe
þat worst were of alle oþere we mote abbe an honde.
Worst hii were. vor oþere adde somwanne ỳdo,
As Romeỳns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kepte ỳt holde noȝt, bote robbỳ, and ssende,
And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute ỳt nas worþ, þeỳ hii were ouercome ỳlome.
Vor mỳd ssỳpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come.
Kỳng Adelwolf of þỳs lond kỳnȝ was tuentỳ ȝer.
þe Deneỳs come bỳ hỳm rỳuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorst ȝer of ỳs kỳnedom
Mỳd þre & þrỳttỳ ssỳpuol men her prince hỳder come,
And at Souþhamtone arỳuede, an hauene bỳ Souþe.
Anoþer gret ost þulke tỳme arỳuede at Portesmouþe.
þe kỳng nuste weþer kepe, at delde ỳs ost atuo.
þe Denes adde þe maỳstre. þo al was ỳdo,
And bỳ Estangle and Lỳndeseỳe hii wende vorþ atte laste,
And so hamward al bỳ Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste.
Aȝen wỳnter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eft hii come.
And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kỳnges croune,
Al bỳsouþe hii come alond, and þer folc of Somersete
þoru þe bỳssop Alcston and þer folc of Dorsete
Hii come & smỳte an bataỳle, & þere, þoru Godes grace,
þe Deneỳs were al bỳneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kỳnȝ mỳȝte bỳuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
þe kỳng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ỳs foure godes sones woxe vaste ỳ nou,
Edelbold and Adelbrỳȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
þỳs was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wỳsdom & red,
And kỳnges were al foure, & defendede wel þỳs lond,
An Deneỳs dude ssame ỳnou, þat me volwel vond.
In sỳxteþe ȝere of þe kỳnges kỳnedom
Is eldeste sone Adelbold gret ost to hỳm nome,
And ỳs fader also god, and oþere heỳe men al so,
And wende aȝen þỳs Deneỳs, þat muche wo adde ỳ do.
Vor mỳd tuo hondred ssỳpes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburỳ and oþer tounes nome,
And so vorþ in to Soþereỳe, & slowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kỳng and ỳs sone hem mette atte laste.

(*g*) [See Turner's Hist. Ang. Sax. B. 8. ch. 3.]

þere was bataýle strong ýnou ýsmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kýnȝtes leýe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ýsmýte) & oþer lýmes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataýle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ý nou.
Nýs ýt reuþe vorto hure, þat me so volc slou?
Ac our suete Louerd atte laste ssewede ýs suete grace,
And sende þe Cristýne Englýsse men þe maýstrýe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ýs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ýs lond, as hii aȝte wel ý nou.
Seýn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býssop þo was,
And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede muche þýs cas.
þe kýng was wel the betere man þoru her beýre red,
Tuentý wýnter he was kýnȝ, ar he were ded.
At Wýnchestre he was ýbured, as he ȝut lýþ þere.
Hýs tueýe sones he ȝef ýs lond, as he býȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,
And suþþe Adelbrýȝt, Kent and Westsex.
Eýȝte hondred ȝer ýt was and seuene and fýftý al so,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þýs dede was ýdo.
Boþe hii wuste bý her týme wel her kýnedom,
At þe výfte ȝer Adelbold out of þýs lýue nome.
At Ssýrebourne he was ýbured, & ýs broþer Adelbrýȝt
His kýnedom adde after hým, as lawe was and rýȝt.
Bý ýs daýe þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamtessýre and destrude Wýnchestre al out,
And þat lond folc of Hamtessyre her red þo nome
And of Barcssýre, and foȝte and þe ssrewen ouercome.
Adelbrýȝt was kýng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Westsex bote výue, þo he deýde ých wene.

" Adelred was after hým kýng ý mad in þe place,
Eýȝte hondred & seuene & sýxtý as in þe ȝer of grace.
þe vorste ȝer of ýs kýnedom þe Deneýs þýcke com,
And robbede and destrude, and cýtes vaste nome.
Maýstres hii adde of her ost, as ýt were dukes, tueýe,
Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ssrewen were beýe.
In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as ýt were,
Mýd her ost al þe wynter, of þe vorst ȝere.
þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.
þer was bataýle strong ý nou, vor ýslawe was þere
Osryc kýng of Homberlond, & monýe þat with hým were.
þo Homberlond was þus ýssend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laste to Estangle aȝen hým come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde slowe,
And, as wolues among ssep reulých hem to drowe.
Seýnt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he seý þat deluol cas
þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deýe hýmsulf, þat such sorwe to ýseý.
He dude hým vorþ among hýs fon, nolde he noþýg fle.
Hii nome hým & scourged hým, & suþþe naked hým bounde
To a tre, & to hým ssote, & made hým moný a wounde,

þat þe arewe were on hým þo þýcce, þat no stede nas býleuede.
Atte laste hii martred hým, and smýte of ýs heued.
þe sýxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng
A nýwe ost com into þis lond, gret þoru alle þýng,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and slowe.
þe king and Alfred ýs broþer nome men ýnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataýle smýte vp Assesdoune.
þer was moný moder chýld, þat sone laý þer doune.
þe bataýle ýlaste vorte nýȝt, and þer were aslawe
Výf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe,
And moný þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ýbe assend, ȝýf þe nýȝt madde ý be.
Tueýe bataýles her after in þe sulf ȝere
Hii smýte, and at boþe þe heþene maýstres were.
þe kýng Aldered sone þo þen weý of deþ nome,
As ýt vel, þe výftý ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
At Wýmbourne he was ýbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, ýs broþer, after hým kýng was.

" ALFRED, þýs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eýȝte hondred & sýxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.
Arst he adde at Rome ýbe, &, vor ýs grete wýsdom,
þe pope Leon hým blessede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynges croune of hýs lond, þat in þýs lond ȝut ýs:
And he led hým to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.
An he was kýng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorst þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An suþþe oþer after hým of þe erchebýssopes echon.
So þat hýuor hým pore kýng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ sýde of Temese nýne bataýles he nome
Aȝen þe Deneýs þe vorst ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
Nýe ȝer he was þus in þýs lond in bataýle & in wo,
An ofte sýþe aboue was, and býneþe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hým nere bý leuede bote þre ssýren in ýs hond,
Hamtessyre, and Wýltessyre, and Somersete, of al ýs lond.
A daý as he werý was, and asuoddrýnge hým nome
And ýs men were ýwend àuýsseþ, Seýn Cutbert to hym com.
" Ich am," he seyde, " Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend
" To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýsend.
" Vor þat folc of þýs lond to sýnne her wýlle al ȝeue,
" And ȝut nolle herto her sýnnes býleue
" þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þýs lond were ýbore;
" þan vor ȝou býddeþ God, wanne we beþ hým býuore,
" Hour Louerd mýd ýs eýen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore,
" And þý poer þe wole ȝýue aȝen, þat þou ast neý verlore.
" And þat þou þer of soþ ýse, þou ssalt abbe tokýnýnge.
" Vor þym men, þat beþ ago to daý auýssynge,
" In lepes & in coufles so muche vyss hii ssolde hým brynge,
" þat ech man wondrý ssal of so gret cacchýnge.
" And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water ýfrore hys,
" þat þe more aȝen þe kunde of vyssýnge ýt ýs.
" Of serue ýt wel aȝen God, and ýlef me ys messager,
" And þou ssall þý wýlla abýde, as ýcham ýtold her."

As þys kyng herof awoc, and of þys syȝte þoȝte,
Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyss hym broȝte,
þat wonder yt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was so colde.
þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cutbert adde ytold.
In Deuenyssyre þer after aryuede of Deneys
þre and tuenty ssypuol men, all aȝen þe peys,
þe kynge's broþer of Denemarch duc of ost was.
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And smyte þer an batayle, and her gret duc slowe,
And eyȝte hondred and fourty men, & her caronyes to drowe.
þo kyng Alfred hurde þys, ys herte gladede þo,
þat lond folc to hym come so þycke so yt myȝte go,
Of Somersete, of Wyltessyre, of Hamtessyre þerto,
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe folc al so.
So þat he adde poer ynou, and atte laste hii come,
And a batayle at Edendone aȝen þe Deneys nome.
And slowe to grounde, and wonne þe maystre of the velde.
þe kyng & ys grete duke bygonne hem to ȝelde
To þe kyng Alfred to ys wylle, and ostages toke,
Vorto wende out of ys lond, ȝyf he yt wolde loke;
And ȝut þerto, vor ys loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kyng Gurmund, þe hexte kyng, vorst þer to come.
Kyng Alfred ys godfader was. & ybaptysed ek þer were
þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat folc þere
Kyng Alfred hem huld wyþ hym tuelf dawes as he hende,
And suþþe he ȝef hem large ȝyftes, and let hym wende.
Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande flowe þo,
And byȝonde see in France dude wel muche wo.
ȝut þe ssrewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac þe kyng Alfred atte laste to ssame hem euere broȝte.
Kyng Alfred was þe wysost kyng, that long was byuore.
Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre tyme vorlore,
Nas yt noȝt so hiis daye. vor þey he in worre were,
Lawes he made ryȝtuollore, and strengore þan er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleþ me,
He was more þan ten ȝer old, ar he couþe ys abece.
Ac ys gode moder ofte smale ȝyftes hym tok,
Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loky on ys boke.
So þat by por clergye ys ryȝt lawes he wonde,
þat neuere er nere y mad, to gouerny ys lond.
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe luþer Deneys,
þe men of þys sulue lond were of þe worse peys.
And robbede and slowe oþere, þeruor he byuonde,
þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
And in ech toune of þe hondred a teþynge were also,
And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in teþynge were ydo,
And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþynge were,
And wuste somdel of her stat, ȝyf me þu vp hem bere.
So streyt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weyes heye
Seluer, þat non man de dorste yt nyme, þey he yt seye.
Abbeys he rerde mony on, and mony studes ywys.
Ac Wynchestrye he rerde on, þat nywe munstre ycluped ys.
Hys lyf eyȝte and tuenty ȝer in ys kynedom ylaste.
After ys deþ he wos ybured at Wynchestre atte laste."

[Very near the time of Robert of Gloucester's poem, we have the following specimen of improved language, in an amatory (*h*) poem, the metre of which is remarkable, though the lines are printed by Warton like those of Robert of Gloucester.

" Bỳtuene mersh and aueril,
When spraỳ biginneþ to sp[r]inge,
þe lutel foul haþ hire wỳl
On hỳre (*i*) lud to synge,
Ich libbe in loue longinge
For semlokest of alle þỳnge.
(*k*) He may me blisse bringe,
Icham in hire bandoun.
An hendỳ hap ichabbe ỳhent:
Ichot from heuene it is me sent.
From alle wỳmmen mi loue is lent,
And lỳht on Alisoun."

That is: " Between March and April, when the spray or branches begin to spring, [and] the little birds have inclination to sing their songs, I live in the longing of love for the seemliest of all things. She may bring me bliss; I am at her command. I have obtained a lucky lot. I wot (believe) it is sent me from heaven. My love has left all other women, and is alighted upon Alysoun."]

[Section VIII. *Robert of Brunne. Metrical Romances.*]

[The early part of the fourteenth century introduces Robert de Brunne, who is allowed by Warton to have contributed to form a style, to teach expression, and to polish his native tongue, but of whom Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. The poet is said to have been a canon of Brunne, or Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire; whence the name by which he is (*l*) usually called, his real one being Robert Manyng. His principal work is a translation from the Brut of M. Wace, which exercised, as we have seen, the pen of Layamon; and from the French rhyming chronicle of Peter de Langtoft. This was finished in 1338. But there is also a metrical translation by him of a " Manuel des Peches," or " a Handlynge of Sinne;" the beginning of which states it to have been commenced in 1303.

" (*m*) Dane Felyp was mayster that tyme,
That y began thys Englysh ryme.
The yere of grace fyl than to be
A thousynd thre hundred and thre."

From this work I copy his praise of good women.

" (*n*) Nothyng is to man so dere
As womanys love yn gode manere.
A gode woman ys mannys blyss,
Wher her love ryght and stedfast ys.
Ther ys no solace undyr hevene,
Of al that a man may nevene, [name,]
That shuld a man so moche glew, [delight,]
As a gode woman that loveth trew:

(*h*) [MS. Harl. Lib. No. 2253. The poem is cited, as well as others from the same volume, by Warton and by Ritson; but the latter complains, not without reason, that the extracts made by the former are not always accurate. See Ritson's Ess. on Nat. Song.]

(*i*) [*Lud*, lay, song; *leudus*, low Lat. *liod*, Icel.]

(*k*) [*Heo*, old Sax. is *she*. See St. Luke i. 29. before cited.]

(*l*) [His Chronicle is thus described, as " putte into Englishe ryme by *Robert de Brune iuxta Depinge*." Lambeth MSS. No. 131. This manuscript is imperfect in part, but contains what Hearne omitted to print, and yet remains to be published entire, the translation from the Brut.]

(*m*) [Warton, Hist of Eng. Poetry, vol. 1. p. 60. Turner, Hist of Eng. vol. 2. p. 446.]

(*n*) [Turner, ut supr. p. 452.]

Ne derer is none yn Goddys hurde [family]
Than a chaste woman with lovely wurde."

Of his metrical chronicle the following custom, with the subsequent description of the lady who conformed to it, may be a sufficient specimen.

" (*o*) This es ther custom and ther gest,
Whan thei are atte the ale or fest;
Ilk man that lovis quare him think,
Salle say, *wassaille*, and to him drink:
He that bidis salle say, *wassaille;*
The tother salle say again, *drinkhaille.*
——————— That maidin ying
Wassailed and kist the king:
Of bodi sche was right avenant,
Of fair colour, with swete semblaunt:
Hir hatire fulle wele it semed."

The English compositions, which are called metrical romances, and are chiefly productions of the beginning (*p*) of the fourteenth century, were now in high estimation; to some of which Robert de Brunne refers. Chaucer, in his Rhime of Sir Topas, has specified many, and in distinctive terms.

" Men speken of *romaunces of pris*
Of Hornchild, and of Ipotis,
Of Bevis, and Sir Guy:
Of Sir Libeux, and Pleindamour."

These rhyming narratives often present illustrations of manners with great exactness, while they serve in some degree to trace the progress of language. They are said to have been often written or translated at the request, or for the amusement, of the great. From one of those enumerated by Chaucer a brief specimen is cited; which will show, what in other instances in this history may be proved, that our ancient writings are often incorrectly copied. From *Sir Libeaus Disconus*, (or, as in the twelfth stanza of the romance the name is explained "*ly beau desconus*, the fayre unknown,") I select a stanza, describing the maiden Ellen, as it stands in an ancient manuscript; and, in the opposite column, place the same as printed in an admired collection of Metrical Romances.

(*q*) *From the MS.*	(*r*) *Printed Copy.*
" The (*s*) *may hight* Ellene,	" *That mayde was cleped* Elene,
Gentyll, bryght, and shene,	Gentyll, bryght, and schene,
A *lovely* messengere:	A *lady* messenger:
Ther nas countes nor quene,	Ther nas countesse ne quene,
So semely on to sene,	So semelych on to sene,
That might be hir pere.	That myght be her pere.
She was *clothed in* Tarse,	Sche was *clodeth with* Tars,
Rownd, and nothing scarse," &c.	*Rowme*, and noding skars," &c.

(*o*) [Warton, ut supr. p. 70.]

(*p*) [At the period which gave birth to these fictions, our language was in a state by no means favourable to poetical composition. It had lost not only many of the words and phrases, but much also of the stateliness and uniformity of its parent Saxon; and what had been borrowed from the French, was as yet too scanty and too imperfectly incorporated with the original dialect, to supply the deficiency. Add to this, that our native romancers appear to have been but little solicitous, either as to beauty of style, or correctness and harmony of measure. Rev. J. J. Conybeare, Rom. of Octavian, 1809, p. iv.]

(*q*) [Lambeth MSS. No. 306. fol. 73. This is a most valuable copy of the romance, which repeatedly presents a preferable reading to the printed copy.] (*r*) [Ritson, Metr. Romances, vol. 2. p. 6.]

(*s*) [That is, *maid;* a pure Saxon word. In an old ballad of the fourteenth century, the author's mistress is called the "fairest *may* in town." And so Sir T. More and Spenser use it.]

Variations of this kind might be exhibited to a great extent. It is clear, from what is offered, that the manuscript is the most perspicuous.

Scripture history, and the biography of saints, were also the subjects of the metrical romances. From one, unknown to our antiquaries and the lovers of our ancient poetry, I will make a citation. It was probably written in the fourteenth century, and is entitled the "Storie of the lady Asneth, daughter of Putifar, one of the princes of Pharaoh, chief counseilour. &c." and is "translated out of the latyn into Englysh." It is, in fact, a sort of history of Joseph, who at length marries Asneth. The metre of the poem is that which Robert of Gloucester has used. This metrical history forms part of a manuscript which belonged to the conventual college of Bonhommes at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, and is now in the library of the marquis of Stafford. The description of the heroine, and the desire of Pharaoh's son to marry her, are the passages which I have selected.

"This prince hadde a dowter dere, Asneth was her name,
A virgine ful specious, and semely of stature;
Of eẏhtene yeer age sche was, withoute ony blame,
fflorishyng in here beaute the most comely creature
Of Egipt, and alle virgines sche passed in feture;
Not lyke the dowhtres of Egipt in here resemblance,
But assemblyng the Hebrees in color and countenance. —
But when þat Pharaoes eldist child his sone and his heir
Herde telle of this ladi, to his fadir he wente right,
And said graunte me to my wyf Asneth the feyr;
But Pharao denyed hym, and answered to the knyght,
Thu schalt have to þin astate a ladi of more myght,
The kyngis dowter of Moab, of noble alliaunce,
A comeli quene, fair and free, even to þe plesance."

To the lives of the saints in verse I may also add an hitherto unexplored translation, as it is called, of the Golden Legend; of a later date than the romance which I have cited, but not of interesting character as to its poetry or language. It ends with the life of St. Eustas. The running title of Becket, *viz.* "St. Thomas of Canterbury," is, through the greatest part of his tedious legend, crossed with the pen; as in other manuscripts the same kind of literary degradation has been fixed upon the saintship of this prelate. A circumstance, attending the murder of Becket, may be cited as a specimen of this rhyming compilation; for a compilation it is from other sources as well as the Legenda Aurea.

"Another knẏȝt smote saẏnt Thomas in þat selue wounde,
And made him bowe his face adoun and loke toward þe grounde:
The þridde in þat selue stid þereafter hẏm smote anon,
And made him loute al adoun þe face to þe stone;
In þat stid þe ferþe smote þat þat other hade ere ẏdo,
And þe poẏnt of his swerde brake bi þe merble stone atwo;
ȝett þe poẏnt at Canterbury þe monkes leten wete
ffor honor of þe holẏ mon þat þerwith was ẏsmẏte."

This manuscript is in the archiepiscopal library of Lambeth Palace, No. 223.; and the author is described by Henry Wharton as Robert de Wottoun, of whom, however, no notice occurs in our poetical or biographical histories.]

[Section IX. *Richard Rolle. Laurence Minot. Vision of Pierce Ploughman.*]

[Towards the middle of the fourteenth century we find a valuable writer both of poetry and prose, in Richard Rolle, of the order of St. Augustine, often called the hermit of Hampole, and simply Richard Hampole. His compositions are numerous. From his translation of the Psalms, in which, he says, "I seke no straunge Ynglys, bot lightest and communest," as also from his "Twelve

Profits of Tribulation," the specimens of his prose are taken; and from his long poem, entitled (*t*) "The Prikke of Conscience," expressly written for those who could understand only English, that of his poetry.

(*u*) *From Psalm* xxiii.

"Our Lord gouerneth me, and nothyng to me shal wante: stede of pasture thar he me sette. In the water of the hetyng forth he me brougte: my soul he turnyde.

"He ladde me on the stretis of rygtwisnesse for his name.

"For win gif I hadde goo in myddil of the shadewe of deeth, I shal not dreede yveles; for thou art with me.

"Thi geerde and thi stef, thei haue coumfortid me."

(*v*) *From the Twelve Profits of Tribulation.*

"The sevynth profet of tribulacion is, that it spredith abred or opynyth thyne hert to receyve the grace of God. For God, with many strokys of the hammyr, spredith abrode a pece of golde or of silver, to make a vessell for to put in wyne or precyouse liquore. — And considre, as the more preciouse metalle is more ductible and obeynge to the strokes of the goldsmyth; so the more preciouse and meke herte is more paciente in tribulacion. And allethogh the sharp stroke of tribulacion turmenteth the, yet comforte the; for the goldsmyth, Alle-myghty God, holdeth the hammer of tribulacion in his hond, and knoweth ful welle what thou maiste suffir, and mesurith hys smytynge after thi frele nature."

(*w*) *From the Prikke of Conscience.*

The following versification and description of the poet's heaven are certainly pleasing.

"Ther is lyf withoute ony deth,
And ther is youthe without ony elde;
And ther is alle manner welthe to welde:
And ther is reste without ony travaille: —
And ther is pees withoute ony strife,
And ther is alle mannere likynge of lyf: —
And ther is bright somer ever to se,
And ther is nevere wynter in that countree: —
And ther is more worshipe and honour,
Then evere hadde kynge other emperour.
And there is grete melodee of aungeles' songe,
And ther is preysing hem amonge.
And ther is alle maner frendshipe that may be,
And ther is evere perfect love and charite;
And ther is wisdom without folye,
And ther is honeste without vilenye.
All these a man may joyes of hevene call:
Ac yutte the most sovereyn joy of alle,
Is the sight of Goddes bright face,
In wham resteth alle manere grace."

(*t*) [A very full and interesting account of this poem, with numerous extracts, is given by J. B. Yates, Esq. in the Archæologia, vol. 19. p. 314, et seq.]

(*u*) [MS. Brit. Mus. cited by the Rev. H. H. Baber, Life of Wiclif, &c. p. lxvii. "The Abbay of the Holy Ghost," another composition of Rolle, appears to have been unknown to our antiquaries. It is among the Lambeth MSS. No. 432. 2.]

(*v*) [MS. cited by Turner, Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 578.]

(*w*) [MS. cited by Turner, ut supr. p. 462. There are three copies of this curious poem among the Lambeth MSS. Two of them are very valuable, and afford variations of consequence, viz. No 491. fol. 296. and No. 492. The third is the fourth article in No. 260.]

About the middle also of the fourteenth century, Laurence Minot wrote, for the most part in lyrick measure, some short poems on events in the reign of our third Edward. They were published by Mr. Ritson, in 1795. From the first of them a stanza may be selected.

"Trew king, that sittes in trone,
Unto the I tel my tale,
And unto the I bid a bone,
For thou art bone of al my bale:
Als thou made midel erd, and the mone,
And bestes and fowles grete and smale:
Unto me send thi socoure sone,
And dresce my dedes in this dale."

Not only smoothness of versification may be here observed, but also, what is found in the ancient Saxon poetry, studied alliteration. But in no composition can this latter practice be better illustrated than in the vision of Pierce Ploughman, a poem without rhyme, written also not long after the middle of the fourteenth century, and ascribed to (*x*) Robert Langland, a secular priest, and fellow of Oriel College in Oxford. It is to the learned printer of the work that we owe this information, at the distance of about a century afterwards. He tells us, that the author "wrote altogyther in miter, [metre,] but not after the maner of our rimers that write nowe a dayes; for his verses ende not alike; but the nature of hys miter is, *to have thre wordes at the leaste in every verse whiche beginne with some one letter:* as for ensample, the firste two verses of the boke renne upon *s;* as thus:

In a somer season, whan sette was the sunne,
I shope me into shrobbes, as I a shepe were, &c.

The thinge noted, the miter shal be very pleasaunt to read." *The Printer to the Reader.* In this composition there is often very animated description amid severe satire. I have selected a serious passage in which the birth and death of our Lord are the objects of the writer's notice; in which there is strength of colouring, and ample exhibition of the alliterative metre.

"(*y*) There blased a starre,
That al the wise men of this world in one accorden,
That such a barne was borne in Bethlems city,
That mans soule shoulde save, and synne destroy.
And al the elementes, saith the boke, hereof bereth witnes,
That he was God that al wrought: the welken first shewed
Tho ther were in heaven tooken, stella comata,
And tindeden hir as a torche, to reverence his byrth:
The light folowed the Lorde into the lowe earth:
The water witnessed that he was God: for he went on it.—
And lo how the sunne gan lacke *her* light in *her* selfe,
Whan she see Him suffer that sunne and sea made:
The earth, for hevines that He woulde suffer,
Quaked as a quycke thing, and al to quassed the roch."

[Section X. *Sir John Mandeville. Wicliffe. Trevisa. Public documents.*]

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which, comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure, the state of European science as well as of the English tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

(*x*) [By Robert Crowley, who published the work in 1550, and prefixed an introduction to it. Crowley was fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford; was afterwards an ecclesiastick, and was well beneficed.]

(*y*) [Pass. xviii. fol. c. b. edit. 1550. The *sun*, in this extract, is of the feminine gender, as in the Saxon and German. See the Dict. in V. Sun.]

I. " In that lond, ne in many othere (z) bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aftre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke ; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree : so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties ; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe : and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe ; so that towarde the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) aftre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres : the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes ; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes : and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree ; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree ; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees : so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel under as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt : and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane ; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenst feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jerusalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West : and the lond of Prestre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Est : and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan we han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon dounward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes

(z) [*Bezonde.* The *z*, in this word and many others in the extract, is the corruption of the ancient press. The letter intended, and required, is the Saxon ȝ, which was sometimes represented by ȝ, having the power of our *y*, our *g*, and our *gh* ; and the latter form has been mistakenly represented, in several old books, by the Roman *z*. What has been thus ascribed to the old printers, may be also said of old transcribers.]

of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnessethe it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men gon bezonde tho iorneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure countrees on this half. And therfore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our contrees, for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so enviround the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, suche wordes as men speken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it mighte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to seye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he loste moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret while aftre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible thinge. But how it semethe to symple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man mighte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so envyronne all the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde redye him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and about envyroun, be aboven and benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere understondynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compass devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the grete compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmamente hath aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answere to a degree of the firmament; and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hathe the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that aftre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye.

For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. " And I John Maundevylle knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and *putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace* 1356 *in the* 34 *zeere that I departede from oure contrees.* Wherfore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be all worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen."

[Of Wicliffe's style an abundant specimen has been given in his translation of the first chapter of St. Luke opposed to the ancient Anglo-Saxon. Of his original composition a brief specimen may be taken from his Objections against Friars.

" Freres praisen more their rotten habite then the worshipfull body of our Lord Jesu Christ; for they techen lords and nameliche ladies, that if they dien in Francis's habite, they shulden never come to hell for virtue thereof.

" Also Freres beggen without nede for their own rich sect.

" Freres also keepen not correption of the Gospel against their brethren that trespassen, but cruelly don them to painful prison."

Wicliffe died in 1384.

Contemporary with him was John de Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire; who translated the Polychronicon of Higden, and Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum; and has had the reputation of having produced an English version of the Bible, which however has in vain been sought for. From the version of Higden, partly made in 1385, the following extracts are highly interesting; both as they respect the language and custom of the time.

" (*a*) As it is know how many maner peple beth in this Ilonde, ther beth also of so meny peple langages and tonges. Notheless Walschemen and Scottes, that beth nouȝt ymedled with othir natiouns, holdeth wel neig her first langage and speche. But yett the Scottes, that were somtyme confederate and woned with the Pictes, drawe somewhat after her speche. But the Flemmynges, that woneth in the west side of Wales, haveth ylefte her straunge speche, and speketh Saxonlich enouȝ. Also Englischemen, thouȝ they had from the beginnyng thre maner speche, southren, northren, and myddell speche in the myddell of the lond, as thei come of the thre maner peple of Germania; notheles by commixtion, and medlyng, first with Danes, and afterward with Normans, in many the contray langage is appaired. For some usith strang wlaffynge, chitering, harryng and garryng, grisbyting. This apairynge of the birthe tonge is bicause of twey thinges: oon is, for children in scole agens the usage and maner of alle other natiouns beth compellid for to leve her

(*a*) [MS. Harl. 1900. Brit. Mus. Part of the citation, which I have made, is given by several of our antiquaries, not without some verbal variations. But the whole passage has been printed by Caxton, in which are many differences and evident mistakes.]

owne langage, and for to constrewe her lessons and her things a Frensche, and haveth siththe that the Normans came first in to Englond. Also gentil mens children beth ytaught for to speke Frensche from the time that thei beth rokked in her cradel, and kunneth speke and play with a childes brooche. And uplondische men woll likne hem self to gentilmen, and fondith with grete bysinesse for to speke Frensche for to be the more ytold of."

So far is a translation from Higden: Trevisa then adds his own observation.

"This maner was miche yused tofore the first moreyn, and is siththe somdel ychaungide. For Johan Cornwail, a maister of gramer, chaungide the lore of gramer scole and construction of Frensche in to Englisch; and Richard Pencriche lerned that maner techyng of hym; and othir men of Pencrich; so that *now in the yere of our Lord M. CCC. LXXXV. of the secund king Richard after the Conquest nyne*, in alle the gramer scoles of Englond, children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth an Englisch, and haveth thereby avantage in oon side, and desavantage in another. Her avauntage is that thei lerneth her gramer in lasse time than children were wont to do: desavauntage is, that now children of gramer scole kunneth no more Frensche, then can her lifte heele. And it is harm for hem and thei schul passe the see, and travaile in straunge londes and in many other places also. Also gentel men haveth now myche ylefte for to teche her children Frensche."

The translation is then resumed: —

"Hit semeth a grete wonder, how Englisch, that is the birthe tonge of Englischmen, and her owne langage and tonges, is so dyverse of soun in this oon Ilond."

Trevisa dates the conclusion of his translation in 1387. Tanner says that he died, very old, in 1412.

Ritson mentions an indenture of 1343, as the oldest *English* instrument known. Tyrwhitt had discovered no instance of the English language in parliamentary proceedings earlier than 1398. Ritson, however, refers to one of 1388.]

[Section XI. *Gower. Chaucer. John the Chaplain. Thomas Hoccleve, or Occleve. Lydgate.*]

The first of our authors, who can properly be said to have written English, was Sir John Gower, who, in his Confession of a Lover, calls Chaucer his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

[Dr. Johnson is mistaken in saying that Gower calls Chaucer *his* disciple; for (*b*) it is Venus, whom Gower describes, at the close of his Confessio Amantis, claiming Chaucer as *her scholar and bard*. That Gower is to be placed before Chaucer is unquestionable. He was born before Chaucer. Authors both historical and poetical, in the century after the decease of these poets, usually coupling their names and describing their accomplishments, place Gower before Chaucer; not intending precedence in respect to talents, but merely to seniority. John Fox observes, that "he (Chaucer) and Gower were both of one time; although it seemeth that *Gower was a great deal his ancient.*"]

"Nowe for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.
"And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thervpon his jugement
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His god, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So must it stande vpon vs selue.
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall."

(*b*) [Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p. xxxiii.]

[It would be unjust to the father of English poetry, as Dr. Johnson calls him, to exemplify his art only in the preceding dry citation. I therefore add a specimen of his fancy in describing the feelings of a lover; in which, as I have elsewhere observed, he approaches the tender gallantry of Petrarch; and to which the description of Milton's musick, that "takes the prison'd soul and laps it in Elysium," is akin.

"As the windes of the South
Ben most of alle debonaire;
So, whan hir liste to speke faire,
The vertue of hir goodly speche
Is verily myn hertes leche.
And if it so befalle among,
That she carol upon a song,
Whan I it hear, I am so fedd,
That I am fro miself so ledd
As though I were in Paradis:
For certes, as to myn avis,
Whan I heare of her voice the steven,
Me thinketh it is a blisse of heven."]

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious Geoffry Chaucer, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifyers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. Dryden, who, mistaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to Chaucer the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. Skinner contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of Gower will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which Chaucer is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which Chaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of Gower and Lydgate sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of Boethius, to which another version, made in the time of queen Mary, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

Chaucer.

"Alas! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse of sorrowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng studie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muses of Poetes enditen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame tho muses, that thei ne werren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, hasted by the harmes that I have, and sorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune un-

Colvile.

"I that in tyme of prosperite, and floryshing studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dities, or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouerthrowen in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and tast heuiness and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall, that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or banishment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of sorowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorow hath commaunded and broughte me into the same old age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to

faithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drente myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast degre.

"In the mene while, that I still record these thynges with my self, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that she were of our elde.

"The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it semed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes were maked of right delie thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

"In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplatife. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaied woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchying about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q'ð she) hath suffered approachen to this ske manne these commen strompettes, of which be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death, &c.

"Whyles that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed wy wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eyes, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde that by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselfe at the commen length or statur of men, and other whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghte coulde not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfeyt of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanshyp, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her own saiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the Greke letter T. which estandeth for theorica, that signifyeth speculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as euery one coulde catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a sceptre, which forsayd phylosophy (when she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed, spek-

is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswagen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well suffre the lasse grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the thresholde. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought."

yng sorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo destroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or withdrawen from me, any vnlernyd man as the comen sorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that seme swete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companye of the musys poeticall beynge rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by blussyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my sight dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauing soo great aucthoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawynge nere vnto me, sat downe vpon the vttermost part of my bed, &c."

The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.

"*This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord* 1391, *and in the* 14 *of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.*"

"Lytel Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions pertainynge to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretise divided in

five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But neverthelesse suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as well as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to saine in Latine.

" And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

" Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious enditynge and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a child twise a gode sene nce, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trew conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, conne me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

" The first party.

" The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

" The seconde party.

" The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthe and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculed for a cause."

The Prologue of the Testament of Love.

" Many men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

" Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so draw togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

" Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben some that speken ther poisye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we

bosten of straunge langage. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eschue perils, and necessaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

" Certes the soverainst thinge of desire and most creture resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

" Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unseen pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and also in knowinge of causes in kindlye thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaille to us leften of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to sainc, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desir, I will that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

" But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al yet conquere?

" Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw an bounde up in the sheves, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gader the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbande Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrese my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aris-

totle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouth by sharpenes of ther resons. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe."

(*c*) *The Prologue of the* CANTERBURY TALES *of Chaucer.*

" Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eke with his sote brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
And smale foules maken melodie,
That slepen alle night with open eye,
So priketh hem nature in her corages;
Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken strange strondes,
To serve halwes couthe in sondry londes;
And specially, from every shires ende
Of Englelond, to Canterbury they wende,
The holy blissful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke.
" Befelle, that, in that seson on a day,
In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury with devoute corage,
At night was come into that hostelrie
Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle
In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward Canterbury wolden ride.
The chambres and the stables weren wide,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
" And shortly, whan the sonne was gone to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everich on,
That I was of her felawship anon,
And made forword erly for to rise,
To take oure way ther as I you devise.
" But natheles, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace,
Me thinketh it accordant to reson,
To tellen you alle the condition

(*c*) [Dr. Johnson has copied both the poetry and prose of Chaucer from the edition of Urry in 1721; which Mr. Tyrwhitt the last accomplished editor of the poet's Canterbury Tales, pronounces most incorrect. This may be abundantly seen even by the comparison of so much of the Prologue, as Dr. Johnson took from Urry, with the text as now adopted from the excellent edition of Tyrwhitt. With the text of the remaining poems we must be content, till an elaborate and correct edition of the poet's works, which we greatly want, be given. Perhaps some little help is afforded towards such an important undertaking, in Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer, published in 1810; an account of several manuscripts of Chaucer, containing hitherto unemployed materials, being there given. See p. 116—182. Of the prose of Chaucer there has been less corruption.]

Of eche of hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they weren, and of what degre;
And eke in what araie that they were inne:
And at a knight than wol I firste beginne.

THE KNIGHT.

"A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he firste began
To riden out, he loved chevalrie,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie.
Ful worthy was he in his lordes werre,
And therto hadde he ridden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in Hethenesse,
And ever honoured for his worthinesse.
"At Alisandre he was whan it was wonne.
Ful often time he hadde the bord begonne
Aboven alle nations in Pruce.
In Lettowe had he reysed and in Ruce,
No cristen man so ofte of his degre.
In Gernade at the siege eke hadde he be
Of Algesir, and ridden in Belmarie.
At Leyes was he, and at Satalie,
Whan they were wonne; and in the Grete see
At many a noble armee hadde he be;
And foughten for our faith at Tramissene
In listes thries, and ay slain his fo.
"This ilke worthy knight hadde ben also
Somtime with the lord of Palatie.
Agen another hethen in Turkie:
And evermore he hadde a sovereine pris.
And though that he was worthy he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a mayde.
He never yet no vilanie ne sayde
In alle his lif, unto no manere wight.
He was a veray parfit gentil knight.
"But for to tellen you of his araie,
His hors was good, but he was not gaie.
Of fustian he wered a gipon,
Alle besmottred with his habergeon,
For he was late ycome fro his viage,
And wente for to don his pilgrimage."

The HOUSE of FAME.

The first Boke.

"Now harken, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the teneth daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wonte for to doen,
And fill aslepe wonder sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimage miles two
To the corps of sainct Leonarde,
To maken lithe that erst was harde.

"But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple imade of glas,
In whiche there weren mo images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabernacles,
And with perre mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraitures,
And queint maner of figures
Of golde worke, then I sawe ever.
"But certainly I n'ist never

Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid fletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe to kembe her hedde,
Her doves, and Dan Cupido
Her blinde sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face was full broune.
" But as I romed up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus written on a table of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armes, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
In to Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondes of Lavine,
And tho began the storie anone,
As I shall tellen you echone.
" First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, through the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troy,
By whiche Trojans loste all her joy.
" And after this was graved, alas!
How Ilions castell assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.
" And next that sawe I how Venus,
When that she sawe the castell brende,
Doune from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escaped was from all the pres,
And toke his father, old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare thro the goddess of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrenned were.
" Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Crusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he loved all his life,
And her yong sonne cleped Iulo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fledden eke, with drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
At a tournyng of a went
How Crusa was yloste, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym flie the Grekes hoste,
And saied he must into Itaile,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
Whan her spirite gan appere,
The wordes that she to hym saied,
And for to kepe her sonne hym praied.
" There sawe I graven eke how he
His father eke, and his meyné,
With his shippes gan to saile
Toward the countrey of Itaile, &c." (*d*)

Gode Counsaile of Chaucer.

" Flie fro the prese and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikelnesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele is blent oer all,
Savour no more than the behoven shall,
Rede well thy self, that other folke canst rede,
And trouth the shall deliver, it is no drede.

" Paine the not eche croked to redresse,
In trust of her that turneth as a balle,
Grete rest standeth in litle businesse,
Beware also to spurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doth a crocke with a walle;
Demeth thy self that demest others dede,
And trouth the shall deliver, it is no drede.

(*d*) [I have in this and the following poems often preferred the readings of the old editions of Chaucer to those given by Dr. Johnson.]

" That the is sent receve in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worlde asketh a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildernesse,
For the pilgrim; forth beest out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke God of all;
Weiveth thy luste and let thy ghost the lede,
And trouth the shall deliver, it is no drede."

(e) *Balade of the Village without Paintyng.*

Plaintife to Fortune.

" This wretched worldes transmutation
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without order or due discretion
Governed is by fortunes errour,
But nathelesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps et labeur,
For finally fortune I defie.

" Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
To knowen frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy turnyng up and doun,
Itaughten me to knowen in an hour;
But truely no force of thy reddour
To hym that over hymself hath maistrie,
My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
For finally fortune I defie.

" O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might never be thy turmentour,
Thou never dreddist her oppression,
Ne in her chere founde thou no favour,
Thou knewe the disceyte of her colour,
And that her moste worship is for to lie:
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
For finally fortune I defie.

The Answere of Fortune.

" No man is wretched but hymself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce.
Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
That hast thy self out of my governaunce?
Saie thus, grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
What wost thou yet how I wyl the avaunce?
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

" I have the taught division betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedeth not the galle of an hine,
That cureth eyen derke for ther penaunce,

(e) [" A Balade of the Village without Paintyng" is ascribed by Ritson to Lydgate. Bibl. Poet. p. 70. Mr. Tyrwhitt considers, however, what is here cited, as one of the genuine works of Chaucer. Canterb. Tales, 4to edit. vol. 2. p. 529, 530.]

Now seest thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
And eke thou haste thy beste frende alive.

" How many have I refused to sustene,
Sith I have the fostred in thy plesaunce?
Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with other must thou drive:
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevance,
And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

The Answer to Fortune.

" That lore dampne, it is adversitie,
My frend maist thou not reven blind goddesse,
That I thy frendes knowe I thanke it the,
Take hem again, let hem go lie a presse,
The nigardes in kepying her richesse
Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickenesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

" Thou pinchest at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
And now me liketh to withdrawen me,
Why shouldest thou my roialtie oppresse?
The se maie ebbe and flowen more and lesse,
The welken hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right so must I kithee my brotelnesse.
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

" Lo, the execution of the majestie,
That all purveigheth of his rightwisenesse,
That same thyng fortune clepin ye,
Ye blinde bestes full of leudeness!
The heven hath propertie of sikerness,
This worlde hath evir restlesse travaile,
The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Thenvoye of Fortune.

" Princes I praie you of your gentilnesse,
Let not this man on me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quiten you this businesse,
And if ye lyste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblesse
That to some better state he maie attain."

[Of nearly the same time with Chaucer were the metrical translators, Johannes Capellanus or John the Chaplain, as he has been generally called, and Thomas Hoccleve or Occleve. The latter is also the writer of a few original poems; none of which, nor any part of his translation *de Regimine Principum*, afford a specimen of language at this period more to the purpose of illustration,

than the lines which presently follow from Lydgate. Nor of the former would more than the bare mention be requisite, if he had not been mistaken by (*f*) Casley for Lydgate; and by (*g*) Ritson, who pretended to correct Casley, for John Walton canon of Oseney. This person, whose name is (*h*) added to a copy of his work, was John Tebaud alias Watyrbeche. His labour, which is a translation of Boethius, bears the date of 1410. Of himself he thus modestly speaks.

" To Chawceer that was flour of rhetoryk
In Englysh tonge, and excellent poete,
This woot I wel, no thyng may I do lyk:"

And, in the manner of Lydgate, confesses

" Defaut of langage and of eloquence:
And certayn I have tasted wonder lyte
Al of the welles of Calliope."]

Lydgate was a monk of Bury, who wrote about the same time with Chaucer. Out of his prologue to his third book of the Fall of Princes a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

" Like a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his trauayle,
Whote, dry and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Right so fare I which, in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

" I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of the susters in noumber thrise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.

" Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

" Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

" And ouermere, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

" Thus was I set and stode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer list to lere,
Whereas good wylle gan me constrayne,
Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to rest I durste not procede."

[Section XII. *Pecock.*]

[The following is a specimen of prose in the days immediately subsequent to Chaucer, as the preceding lines from Lydgate are of the versification. Pecock was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1444, afterwards of Chichester. He was an opponent of the Wicliffites; and a man of great learning. From his book, entitled (*i*) The Repressor, written in 1449, the passage is selected; in which there is more than one sentiment that has been considered similar to the reasoning, and expression, employed by the venerable Hooker on similar points.

" Seie to me, good sire, and answere hereto; whanne men of the cuntree uplond bringen into Londoun, in Mydsomer eve, braunchis of trees fro Bischopis-wode and flouris fro the feeld; and bitaken tho to citessins of Londoun, for to therwith araie her housis; schulen men of Londoun, receyving and taking tho braunchis and flouris, seie and holde, that tho braunchis grewen out of

(*f*) [Catalog. MSS. Reg. Bibl. 18. A. xiii.]
(*g*) [Biblioth. Poetica, p. 39.]
(*h*) [MS. cited in Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, p. xxxi.]
(*i*) [Lewis, Life of Pecocke, p. 62. p. 70.]

the cartis which broughten hem to Londoun, and that tho cartis or the hondis of the bringers weren groundis and fundamentis of tho braunchis and flouris? Goddis forbode so litel witt be in her hedis. Certis thoug Crist and his apostlis weren now lyvyng at Londoun, and wolde bringe, so as is now seid, braunchis fro Bischopis-wode and flouris fro the feelde into Londoun, and wolden hem delyvere to men, *that thei make her housis gay into remembrance of Seint Johnn Baptist*, and of this that it was prophecied of him, that manye schulden joie in his burthe: yet tho men of Londoun, receyving so tho braunchis and flouris, oughten not to seie and feele, that tho braunchis and flouris grewen out of Christis hondis and out of the apostlis hondis. — Tho braunchis grewen out of the bowis, upon which thei in Bischopis-wode stoden; and tho bowis grewen out of stockis or tronchons; and the tronchons or shaftis grewen out of the roote; and the roote out of the next erthe therto, upon whiche and in whiche the roote is buried. So that neither the cart, neither the hondis of the bringers, neither tho bringers, ben the groundis or fundamentis of tho braunchis.

" The hool office and werk, into which God ordeyned holy scripture, is for to grounde articlis of feithe, and for to reherce and witnesse moral trouthis of (*j*) lawe of (*k*) kind grounded in moral philosophie; that is to seie, in (*l*) doom of resoun; that the reders be remembrid, stirrid, and exortid, bi so miche the better and the more, and the sooner for to fulfille hem."]

[Section XIII. *Fortescue.*]

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.

[The citation, which follows, is from the second chapter of the work, which was published, in 1714, with some remarks, by J. Fortescue-Aland, of the Inner Temple, from a (*m*) collation of manuscripts. In the preface, this learned editor adverts to the style of Fortescue; which here deserves especial notice.

" (*n*) As to the language, it is the English of those times, participating very much of the nature of the Saxon tongue; for it has in it many words, and terminations of words, as also many phrases, purely Saxon. And I chose to publish it in its own native dress, not only as it is a curious piece of antiquity, but that every man may be a judge for himself of the true sense and meaning of our author, and lay no imputation on the publisher of altering the sense, in attempting to give it a more modern dress."]

Chap. II.

" Hyt may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only Royall, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale;* and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, Royal and Politike, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale;* sythen thes two Princes beth of egall Astate.

" To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner: the first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

" Whan Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo.* Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght; and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum.* But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator coram Deo.* For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to scle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him

(*j*) [The law of God, though principally delivered for instruction in supernatural duties, is yet fraught with precepts of those that are natural. The Scripture is fraught even with laws of nature. *Hooker, Eccl. Polity*, B. i. § 12. The law of reason, or human nature, is that which men, by discourse of natural reason, have rightly found out themselves to be all for ever bound unto in their actions. *Ibid.* B. i. § 8. Lewis, Life of Pecocke, p. 72.]

(*k*) [Nature.] (*l*) [Judgement.]

(*m*) [There is a valuable manuscript of this work, which escaped the inquiry of the learned editor; and which presents some verbal variations. Lambeth MSS. No. 262. fol. 106. The same Codex contains another curious work, in manuscript, of Sir John Fortescue.] (*n*) [Pref. p. xxxvii.]

the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum.* After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms ar then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit, Legis habet vigorem.* And thus I suppose first beganne, in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale.* But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as, after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme, so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Laws, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum;* and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia sive Consilio ministratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali.* And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de priscis Historiis,* The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng thereof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in *Felici Arabia,* and the Lond of Libie; and also the more parte of al the Realmys in Afarike. Which manner of Rule and Lordship the sayd Diodorus, in that Boke, praysith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewerly do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People, that receyve therby such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People, *Dominio tantum Regali,* and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali:* For that one Kyngdome beganne of, and by, the Might of the Prince; and that other beganne by the Desier, and Institution, of the People of the same Prince."

[Section XIV. *Lord Rivers. Caxton.*]

[Before we pass to Barclay, or to Sir Thomas More the next author cited by Dr. Johnson, it may be proper briefly to exhibit two earlier and curious specimens of composition: the one from the translation, entitled The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, by Anthony Wydville, earl Rivers, which was published in 1477: the other from The Mayster of Sentence, printed by Caxton in 1483. Fabian, the chronicler, and Fisher, bishop of Rochester, are also writers anterior to Sir Thomas More; in whose labours, however, there is nothing so remarkable as to require an extract. The pithiness of the following extracts cannot but please.

" (*o*) Ther be thre estates of men that be knowen in thre maners, that is to witt, the pacient is not knowen but in his adversite, and in his ire; the valiaunt man is not knowen but in werre; and the frende is not knowen but in necessite. Of all other maners and condicions the warste is, a man to be suspecious of his frende; and to discover thinges secrete; to truste and affiaunce in every man; to speke over muche of thinges unprofitable; and to be in daunger of evyl people for covetice of goodes temporale. Bewar and kepe the that thou be not suspecious; for suspecion taketh away the love from the people. Witte without doctrine is as a tre without fruyte. For to be joyous, and to salew every manne gladly, to be liberale in yeving and receyvyng, and to foryeve gladly his evyl will, maken a man to be beloved by yche body." ——

" (*p*) Be not glad of the falle or evyl fare of thy neyghbour, lest God turne his wreth fro hym to the; and so thou sholdest falle in the same or worse. But be glad to sorowe for hym that is diseasid; and evermore morne his myschief, as thou woldest thyn oune. Love peace outward and inward; peace wyth all men: and make peace there hate is. Fle chydyng; be waar and doo aweye the occasion of stryf, and lyve allewey in peace. Lete no thyng passe thy lippys, that may

(*o*) [I have made this citation not from the printed copy, but from the work in manuscript, which is to be preferred as most correct. Lambeth MSS. No. 265. fol. 83. a, b.]

(*p*) [The Mayster, &c. Impr. Caxton, sign. b. vi. a, b.]

defoule the eeris of the herers. For a vayn word is take of a veyn conscience; and suche as the word is, suche is the soule. Therfore besy the not to speke that lykyth, but that that nedyth. Take hede what thou spekyst, and what thou spekyst not; and both in spekyng and not spekyng be right well waar; for thou mayest not call ayene that thou hast seyde. Kut fro thy tunge the synne of backbytyng. And defoule not thy mouth with another mannys synne, but be sory of hym; and that thou backbytest in another, drede it in thyself. When thou blamest another, thynke on thyn oune synne, and loke not on other mennys. For thou shalt never backbite, yf thou wylt beholde thyself."]

[Section XV. *Barclay.*]

[Alexander Barclay, rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, London, is known as a poet principally by his *Ship of Fools;* which was written, not in 1550, as Dr. Johnson has misdated it, but in 1508, as the author himself tells us. I have therefore removed the specimen of his style, from the close of Dr. Johnson's history of the language, to its proper place.]

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

" O heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

" Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall finde auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
Ensue ye wisdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therefore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.

" Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisedome is ground of clenlynes.

" Wisedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.

" Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate:
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

" Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,

With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.
" So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by:
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that would eschue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.
" If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder, and diffame.
" Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery, and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.
" He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.
" The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife, discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne?
" So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wise men to encline
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the Fooles.

" Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,

Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke."

[Section XVI. *Sir Thomas More. Skelton.*]

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from Ben Jonson, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the English books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More *in hys youth.*

" Wyse men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man;
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene shall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot,
Nothyng but kysse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wil kepe one sicke,
Tyll she have soused hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to spede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo seke,
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe
For euery strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go smatter,
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar,
Ware a medlar
In theology,
All that ensue
Suche craftes new,
They driue so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a sergeaunt late,
That thriftly was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See how he could
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll
Knowe how it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.

It happed so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suffise
His chylde, well thrise,
That money was to smal.
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man, certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne
So well beganne
His money to imploy,
That, certainly,
His policy,
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast
Myght ouer cast
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men, with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his substaunce,
For to put out
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best
His money to enclose,
Than wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer lose.

He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had sworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A sergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy strayte,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubtlesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side.
To saint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny
To aske theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was faine
To laye his gowne to pledge.

Than was he there,
In greater feare,
  Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
  But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
  He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
  He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchant man,
  That he ought money to,
Of an officere
That gan enquere,
  What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
  Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste
I shall hym reste,
  And than care for no more.
I feare, quod he,
It wyll not be,
  For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afrayd,
  It shall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
  Haue I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
  But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth
  A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
  He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might
  Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
  So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe,
  He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde
Lepte in his syde,
  To see how well he freered.

Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
  He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
  For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softely
  Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
  There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good spede fayre mayd,
  Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well syr, quod she,
  And yf he do what than?
Quod he, maystresse,
No harm doutlesse:
  It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
  Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly
Fayne speake would I.
  Sir, quod she, by my fay,
He is so sike,
Ye be not lyke
  To speake with hym to day.
Quod he, fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
  This much at my desire,
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
  And say an Austen frere
Would with him speke,
And matters breake,
  For his auayle certayn.
Quod she, I wyll,
Stonde ye here styll,
  Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
  As she was bode to say.
He mistrustyng
No maner thyng,
  Sayd, mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
  May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
  But it made some folke wrothe.

This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande:
The frere than sayd,
Ye be dismayd,
With trouble I understande.
In dede, quod he,
It hath with me
Bene better than it is.
Syr, quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now
Comen with you,
In counsayle yf you please,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on, gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full sore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere, with euyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd, horson thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good?
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue hym such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.

Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togider that at last,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the strife,
Hyed them vpward fast.
And whan they spye
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him, leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne;
The fryre frappe
Gate many a swappe,
Tyll he was full nygh slayne.

Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
  Hedlyng a long the stayre;
Down they hym threwe,
And sayde, adewe,
  Commende us to the mayre.
The frere arose,
But I suppose,
  Amased was his hed,
He shoke his eares,
And from grete feares
  He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he, now lost
Is all this cost,
  We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That caused me,
  To make my self a frere.
Now masters all,
Here now I shall
  Ende there as I began,
In any wyse,
I would auyse,
  And counsayle euery man,
His owne craft vse,
All newe refuse,
  And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
  And welcome euerych one."

A ruful lamentacion (writen by master THOMAS MORE *in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenth, and eldest doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord* 1503, *and in the* 18 *yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenth.*

"O ye that put your trust, and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
  "Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull God, this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken, and lo now here I ly.
  "If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money might haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God, what vayleth all this gere?
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.
  "Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welthe and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrology and deuynatrice,
Of Goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
  "O bryttill welth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,

For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
" Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I neuer see.
Almighty God vouchesafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
" Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peasable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.
" Farewell my doughter lady Margarete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye,
From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.
" Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.
" Adew lord Henry, my louyng sonne adew.
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate.
Adew swete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou shalt swete babe, suche is thy desteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
" Lady Cicyly, Anne, and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved sisters three,
O lady Briget other sister myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
" Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithful seruauntes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer shall
See in this world; wherfore to the alone,
Immortall God, verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly."

Certain meters in English written by master THOMAS MORE *in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.*

The words of Fortune to the People.

" Mine high estate, power, and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleasure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce.
" Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffise.
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.
" And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my disprayse. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke
The plesaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.
" But let them write, theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne help is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.
" But he that by my fauour may ascende
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicion standeth he:
Him self in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increase
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.
" Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him self the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be."

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

" Thou that are prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue Fortune at thy pleasure,

Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
" Sometyme she loketh as louely, fayre, and bright,
As goodly Venus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and she smileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
" Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
" Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gase and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and wauering rychesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empresse.
" Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowsy and lokyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiefe and tiranny.
" About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.
" Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.
" And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slily tosse,
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.
" And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,

Is glad, and blesth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.
" Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele,
That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
" Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherse.
Thus double Fortune, when she lyst reuerse
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.
" She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soft,
In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kisse a knaue.
"In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this,
Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.
Great boste she maketh yf one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
" Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And seeth how Fortunes houshold goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
" With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wisedom he ment, not Fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leese.
" Heraclitus eke lyst felowship to kepe
With glad pouertee, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thick the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
Howe earnestly they walk about theyr capes.
" Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,

Banishing cleane all other surplusage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
" Set Fortunes servauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
" Nowe haue I shewed you bothe : these whiche ye lyst,
Stately Fortune, or humble Pouertee :
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to Fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.
" And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise :
And foorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes :
But for all that beware of after clappes.
" Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure :
Ye may in clowds as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
" Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall haply to morow
Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with sorow.
" Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take Pouerties parte and let prowde Fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue : they be onely tho,
Whiche double Fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce :
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
" But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure.
Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye,
None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of Fortune count them borowed ware."

Thomas More to them that seke Fortune.

" Who so delyteth to prouen and assay,
Of waveryng Fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.
" The rollyng dyse in whom your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as Fortune lyst assyne:
For it is your owne fishyng and not myne.
" And though in one chaunce Fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full satisfyed with her behauiour.
" Fortune is stately, solemne, prowde, and hye:
And rychesse geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thousande pounde, some lesse, some more.
But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.
" Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some man hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone
Can he not crepe by no maner of stelth.
To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorshyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.
" Then for asmuch as it is Fortunes guyse,
To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
I counsayle you eche one trusse vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.
" All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
But notwithstandyng certes in my mynde,
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche answere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of astronomye."

The Descripcion of Richard *the thirde.*

" Richarde the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye, in other menne otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee deliuered of him vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsone, either of hardinesse or polytike order, free was hee called of dyspence, and sommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnstedfaste frendeshippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie or encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his purpose. He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly, yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office to some other then his owne borne brother.

" Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, howbeit somwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered hym so entendynge, whither the same duke of Clarence, hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoso diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the selfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Mystlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rappyng quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kynge. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee suche thynge purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to speake it of noughte.

" But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of spede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

" Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this discencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym : yet in his good health he sommewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

" But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themself and good counsayle of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleasaunte aduyse too wynne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisemente to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastynges, a noble man, than lorde chaumberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretely familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse as for diuerse other great giftes which hee receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kynge liftinge vppe himselfe and vndersette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themselfe at warre ere their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye se their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffiseth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnesse happelye woulde suffise. But childehood must be maintained by mens authoritye, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parson, impugneth eche others counsayle, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forwarde. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse, of whyche muste needes ensue the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom : which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euil driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche spirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the sacramentes of Christes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charitye, then the respecte of fleshlye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and soueraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth foorth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischiefe. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

" Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne than pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we eftesoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) ech forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thyther, was there appointed Sir Antony Woduile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruccion, and vpon that grounde set the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shoold bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them selfe. Whiche whither they sorer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonemente,

in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper setled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

" With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themself ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Hastinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynges company, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to brynge his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part should haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei should geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauying more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus should all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof should ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyselye, and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obserued.

" The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woorde sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge soo reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there soo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye mystrustynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lord Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes secretelye, with a fewe of their moste priuye frendes, sette them downe in counsayle, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them selfe shortely readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe foorth without theyr licence.

" And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde send backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse out of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruauntes nor hymself suffered to go oute, parceiuyng

well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of his owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was to streighte for bothe coumpanies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treasor, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that sommewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kept theire dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And foorthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At which dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aduersitie was straunge. But himself had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester, he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded."

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE *to hys doughter maistres* MARGARET ROPER, *within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.*

" Myne own good doughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truste he dothe, and better to, by hys holy Spirite: who blesse you and preserue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

" *THOMAS MORE, knight.*"

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE *made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.*

LEWYS the lost louer.

" Ey flatering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while
Hys hauen or heauen, sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme."

DAVY the dycer.

" Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some laysure to make rymes."

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

[Erasmus pronounced Skelton " the light and ornament of English scholars." He was an ecclesiastick ; principally distinguished, however, by his propensity to satire. If, as Dr. Johnson says, he did not attain great elegance of language, he however possessed great knowledge of it. From his works may be drawn an abundance of terms, which were then in use among the vulgar as well as the learned ; and which by no other writer of his time are so obviously (and often so wittily) illustrated. At the same time he was frequently coarse and illiberal. The works of Skelton are, as yet, most incorrectly printed.]

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

" In Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne ;
Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte,
As emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylynge halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our vnstedfastnesse,
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres ;
" I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke subtylly
With fresshe vtteraunce full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style ; some spared not vyce to wryte,
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte ;
" Whereby, I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure ;
I was sore moued to aforse the same :
But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure,
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure ;

For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle,
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
" And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Exceedyng ferther than his connynge is ;
His heed maye be harde, but feble his brayne :
Yet haue I knowen suche er this.
But of reproche surely he maye not mys,
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue,
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue ?
" Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast,
That I ne wyste what to do was beste,
So sore enwered, that I was at the laste
Enforsed to slepe, and for to take some reste,
And to lye downe as soone as I me dreste,
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called Powers keye."

[Section XVII. *Lord Surrey. Sir Thomas Wyat. N. Grimoald. Songs and Sonnets of uncertain Authors.*]

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none have been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surrey; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyat and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe, Surrey's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

[Dr. Johnson is right in considering the first, second, and third, of the following poems, as compositions of lord Surrey. Of these I have corrected the text by means of a recent edition of this nobleman's works, which has been formed with great accuracy as well as elegance by the Rev. Dr. Nott, prebendary of Winchester. For the rest, the two ballads are the productions of uncertain authors; and the death of Zoroas was written by Nicholas Grimoald, chaplain to the martyr Ridley. The edition, to which Dr. Johnson resorted, was that of 1557. The specimen of blank verse, which Grimoald's poem exhibits, is not the oldest composition of this kind, which it appeared to be to Dr. Johnson; but is the second; lord Surrey having preceded him in breaking the shackles of rhyme. There is much beauty, both in the diction and cadences, in this citation from Grimoald.]

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, save only the lover.

" The soote season that bud and bloome fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges:
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges;
The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smale,
The busy bee her honey now she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges."

Descripcion of the restless estate of a lover.

" When youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to mete the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
" And then I saw howe my desyre
By guiding ill had lett my waye;
Myne eyne, to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
" For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray
The persant heat of secret flame:
" And when salt teares did bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes had sown,
The fruit thereof the fruytes opprest,
Or that the buddes were spronge and blowne.
" And when myne eyen dyd still pursue
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew
The hydden wounde within my breste.
" When every loke these cheeks might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
The wo wherewith my hart was fed.
" But all to late Love learneth me
To paynt all kynd of colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My sparkled chekes with Cupids hew.
" And now the covert brest I clame,
That worships Cupide secretely;
And nourisheth hys sacred flame,
From whence no blasing sparks do flye."

Descripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

" Such wayward wayes hath Love, that most in part discord
Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:
Deceyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay, with leaden cold, again the others harte.
Whose gleames of burning fyre, and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame.
From easye ford, where I myghte wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive into a dark depe hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes, that still my mortal foe I do beseke of grace;
And lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were spilt, ere that my sute begunne.
Lo, by these rules I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.
I know how to convert my will in others lust,
Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harme with soft dyssembled chere,
When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the grene the serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and can by roate the tale that I would tell;
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the lover how he shakes,
In synging how he can complayne, in sleeping how he wakes.
To languish without ache, sickelesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvynge all in fume;
And though he lyste to see his ladyes grace full sore
Such pleasure as delyghts his eye doth not his helthe restore.
I know to seke the tracte of my desyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek: but chiefly this I know;

That lovers must transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who could believe?) with sprite from lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty sighes and laughters of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my self withouten helpe,
And how the lyon chastised is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In standynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freese;
Farre of I burne, in both I waste, and so my lyfe I leese.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylden mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and meash a harte of gentle kynde:
With seldom tasted swete to season hepes of gall,
Revived with a glynt of grace old sorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
How soone a loke may prynte a thoughte that never will remove.
The slypper state I know, the sodein turnes from welthe,
The doubtfull hope, the certain wooe, and sure despair of helthe."

A praise of his ladie.

"Geve place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your selves at all,
Fore here at hande approcheth one,
Whose face will stayne you all.
"The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
"In eche of her two christall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart suffise
To see that lampe of joye.
"I think nature hath loste the moulde,
Where she her shape did take;
Or else I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
"She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
"In lyfe she is Diana chast,
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say?
"If all the world were sought so farre,
Who could finde suche a wight?
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
Within the frosty night."

The Lover, refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

"My youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone.
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
"My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My misciefe to forgo.
"I burne and am a colde,
I freese amyddes the fyer,
I see she doth witholde
That is my honest desyre.
"I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.
"I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekes and wil not fynde.
"I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.
"I see what wil ye more?
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.
"I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good."

The Death of Zoroas, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

" Now clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Spedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent;
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
And him the sling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
Why summer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde,
Of four begyns among themselves how great
Proportion is; what sway the erryng lightes
Doth send, in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distant be,
What starr doth lett the hurtfull syre to rage,
Or hym more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorses fyre,
What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay; and sith
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might

Mete with the rulers of the Macedons.
Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne
Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among? Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollos laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,
Long gatherd heapes of science sone to spill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perswades to be downe sent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
Alighted Zoroas, with sword unsheathed,
The careless king there smoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Hym to forbeare, sett spurrs unto his stede,
And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this sight,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
And all in pieces hewed the sely seg:
But happely the soule fled to the starres,
Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wisht
He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praise for conquest of his yre,

As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discerne a man,
That in his head so rare a jewel beares;
But over all those same Camenes, those same,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death."

[SECTION XVIII. *Sir Thomas Elyot. Leland. Bale. Archbishop Cranmer.*]

[The reign of our eighth Henry abounded with learned men; and I will close it with some of those to whom our literature is in a higher degree indebted, than to the poetical wits adduced by Dr. Johnson. I therefore select Sir Thomas Elyot, Leland, Bale, and Archbishop Cranmer.

Sir Thomas Elyot was a writer, who contributed much towards the improvement of the language. So early as in 1538 he had published a Dictionary declaring Latin by English. He wrote also upon the Education of Children. His Castle of Health, and his Governor, are works by which he has been most distinguished. From the latter, which was first published in 1544, I copy his descriptions of Affability and Mercy.

"*Of Affabilitie, and the utilitie thereof in every estate.* B. 2. cap. 5.

"Affabilitie is of wounderfull efficacye or power in procuring love. And it is in sundry wise, but most properly, where a man is facile or easy to be spoken unto. It is also where a man speaketh courteysly, with a sweet speach or countenance; wherwith the hearers (as it were with a delycate odour) be refreshed and allured to love him, in whome is thys moste delectable qualitie. As contrariewyse, men vehemently hate them, that have a prowde and hautie countenaunce, be they never so high in estate or degree. How often have I hearde people say, when men in great authoritie have passed by without making gentyll countenaunce to those which have done to them reverence, 'Thys man weeneth with a looke to subdue all the worlde! Nay, nay; mens heartes be free, and will love whom they lyst.' And therto all the other do consent in a murmure, as it were bees."

"*That a Governour ought to be mercyfull*, &c. B. 2. cap. 7.

"Mercy is and hath beene ever of such estimation with mankinde, that not onelye reason perswadeth, but also experience proveth, that in whome mercy lacketh and is not founden, in him all other vertues be drowned, and lose their just commendation. The vice called crueltie, whyche is contrary to mercy, is by good reason most odious of all other vices; inasmuche as like a poison, or continuall pestilence, it destroyeth the generation of man. Also, lykewise as noryshing meates and drinkes in a sicke bodye doe lose their bountie, and augmenteth malady; semblably, divers vertues in a person cruell and malicious be not onely obfuscate or hid, but do minyster occasyon and assistence to crueltie.

"But nowe to speake of the inestimable price and value of mercy. Lette governours, whych knowe that they have received their power from above, revolve in their myndes in what perylle they themselfe be dailye, if in God were not abundance of mercy."

Leland was an ecclesiastick, and the king's librarian. He was commissioned by Henry to investigate the antiquities, and examine the records, of the whole kingdom. From his report to the king the following extract is made.

"(*q*) That profyt hath rysen by the aforsayd journeye, in bryngynge full manye thynges to light, as concernynge the usurped autoryte of the byshopp of Rome and hys complyces, to the manyfest and vyolent derogacyon of kyngely dygnyte, I referre my selfe moste humbly to your moste prudent, lerned, and hygh judgement, to descerne my dylygence in the longe volume, wherin I have made answer for the defence of your supreme dygnyte; alonly lenynge to the stronge pyllour of

(*q*) [Leland's Newe Yeares Gyft to K. Hen. VIII. 1546, published by Bale in 1549. He had been commissioned by the king in the 35th year of his reign.]

holye scripture agaynste the whole college of the Romanystes, clokynge their crafty assercyons and argumentes undre the name of one poore Pighius of Ultrajecte in Germany, and standynge to them as to their onlye anker-holde agaynst tempestes that they knowe wyll aryse, yf truthe maye be by lycens lette in, to have a voyce in the generall counsell. Yet herein only I have not pytched the supreme work of my labour, wherunto your grace, moste lyke a kyngelye patrone of all good learnynge, did anymate me. But also consyderynge and expendynge with my selfe, how great a numbre of excellent godly wyttes and wryters, learned with the best, as the tymes served, hath bene in thys your regyon, not onely at suche tymes as the Romane emprours had recourse to it, but also in those dayes that the Saxons prevayled of the Brytaynes, and the Normannes of the Saxons; coulde not but, with a fervent zele and an honest corage, commende them to memory: els alas, lyke to have bene perpetually obscured, or to have bene lyghtelye remembred, as uncerteyne shaddowes. Wherfor I knowynge, by infynyte varyete of bokes and assyduouse readynge of them, who hath bene learned and who hath written from tyme to tyme in this realme, have digested into iiij bokes the names of them with their lyves and monumentes of learnynge."

Bale was bishop of Ossory; a man of great learning, and a bitter enemy of the papists. The following citation, from one of his numerous labours, is extremely curious, as it respects our literary history at the beginning of our Reformation.

"(*r*) Never had we bene offended for the losse of our lybraryes, beynge so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monumentes and moste notable workes of our excellent wryters had bene reserved. If there had bene in every shyre of Englande but one solempne lybrary, to the preservacyon of those noble workes, and preferrement of good lernynges in oure posteryte, it had bene yet sumwhat. But to destroye all without consyderacyon, is and wyll be unto Englande for ever a moste horryble infamy, amonge the grave senyours of other nacyons. A greate nombre of them, which purchased those superstycyouse mansyons, reserved of those lybrarye bokes some to serve theyr jakes, some to scour theyr candelstyckes, and some to rubbe their bootes. Some they solde to the grossers and sope-sellers, and some they sent over see to the bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shyppes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons. Yea, the unyversytees of this realme are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with soche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, which shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the contentes of two noble lybraryes for xl shyllynges pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupyed in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these x yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyouse example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nacyon as they shoulde do."

But among those, who "by their knowledge of learning were then meet for the people," of most eminent distinction was Archbishop Cranmer. It has been lately well observed, by Dr. Laurence, that he is always clear and flowing, eloquent and impressive; that his diction has a certain unobtrusive elegance about it, which mocks description. Bishop Burnet has rashly pronounced the style of Cranmer as unconnected; which he certainly could not have done, if he had read with attention the compositions of the primate. He must have also forgotten the share which Cranmer had in the composition, called the Institution of a Christian Man, noted for the purity of its style; and in the production of our Liturgy, than which a specimen of more refined and dignified language will not easily be found. What can be more perspicuous, and at the same time deeply impressive, than the style in which Cranmer speaks of one of his labours, and addresses his readers?

"(*s*) The Lorde graunt, that this my travayle and labour in his vineyard be not in vayne; but that it may prosper, and bring forth good fruites to his honoure and glory. For when I see his vyneyarde overgrowen with thornes, brambles, and weedes, I knowe that everlasting wo appertayneth unto me, if I holde my peace, and put not to my handes and tongue, to labour in pourgyng his vineyard. God I take to wytnesse, who seeth the heartes of all menne thoroughly unto the bottome, that I take this laboure for none other consideration but for the glory of his name, and the discharge of my dutie, and the zeale that I beare towarde the flocke of Christ. I know in what office God hath placed me, and to what pourpose; that is to saye, to set forthe his worde

(*r*) [Bale, Pref. to Leland's Laboriouse Journey, &c. 1549.]
(*s*) [Answer of Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner and Dr. R. Smith, &c. fol. 1551. To the Reader.]

trewly unto his people, to the uttermost of my power, withoute respecte of personne, or regarde of thynge in the worlde, but of hym alone. I knowe what accompte I shall make to hym hereof at the laste daye, when every manne shall aunswere for his vocation, and receyve for the same good or ill, accordynge as he hath done. I knowe how Antichriste hath obscured the glory of God, and the trewe knowledge of his word, overcastyng the same with mystes and cloudes of errour and ignorance, through false gloses and interpretations. It pitieth me to see the simple and hungry flocke of Christe ledde into corrupt pastures, to be caryed blindfelde they knowe not whither, and to be fedde with poyson in the steede of holsome meates. And moved by the duetie, office, and place, whereunto it hath pleased God to call me, I geve warnynge in his name unto all that professe Christe, that they flee farre from Babylon, if they wyll save their soules; and to beware of that great harlot, that is to say, the pestiferous see of Rome, that she make you not drunke with her pleasaunte wyne. Truste not her sweete promyses, nor bankette not with her; for instede of wine she will geve you sour dregges, and for meate she will feede you with ranke poyson. But come to oure Redeemer and Saviour Christ, who refresheth all that trewely come unto hym, be theyr anguish and hevynesse never so greate. Geve credite unto hym, in whose mouthe was never founde guyle, nor untruthe. By hym you shall be clearely delyvered from all your diseases: of hym you shall have full remission *à pœnâ et à culpâ*. He it is that feedeth contynually all, that belong unto hym, with his owne fleshe that hanged upon the crosse; and gyveth them drynke of the bloud flowynge out of his owne syde; and maketh to sprynge within them water that floweth unto everlastynge lyfe. Lysten not to the false incantations, sweet whisperinges, and crafty jugglynges of the subtyll Papystes; wherewith they have this many years deluded and bewytched the worlde. But hearken to Christe; gyve eare unto his wordes, which shall leade you the ryght waye unto everlastynge lyfe, there with hym to lyve ever as heyres of hys kyngdome. Amen."

This composition brings us to the reign of Edward the sixth, in which no writer, that may be compared with Cranmer, occurs.]

[Section XIX. *Dr. Wilson.*]

About the year 1553 wrote (*t*) Dr. Wilson, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

" Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tongue geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares with much swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he stil made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declarying hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (quod Æschines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy."

(*t*) [The extract, made by Dr. Johnson, is from Wilson's Art of Rhetorick; which has been considered, and justly, I believe, the first system of regular criticism in our language. Wilson was a fellow of King's College, Cambridge.]

[With Wilson, and the following remark, Dr. Johnson closes his history: "Thus have I deduced the English language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance."]

[Section XX. *Writers contemporary with Wilson. Notices of eminent Writers, from the time of queen Elizabeth to the present.*]

[For the harvest of good writing, which arose in the time of Elizabeth, Ascham, Sir Thomas Smith, and Sackville lord Buckhurst, contemporaries of Wilson, contributed to prepare the soil. Of their works a specimen, for the purposes of comparison, may here be proper.

The work of Wilson was published in the reign of Edward the sixth: that of Ascham a little before the commencement of it, and republished in the earlier part of Elizabeth's. This is the Toxophilus, or School of Shooting; from the preface to which the following extract is made.

"If any man would blame me, eyther for takinge such a matter in hande, or els for wrytinge it in the English tongue, this aunswere I may make him, that when the best of the realme thincke it honest for them to use, I, one of the meanest sorte, ought not to suppose it vile for me to wryte: and thoughe to have written it in another tongue, had bene both more profitable for my study, and also more honest for my name, yet I can thinke my laboure well bestowed, if with a little hindrance of my profite and name, may come any furtherance to the pleasure or commodity of the gentlemen and yomen of Englande, for whose sake I toke this matter in hand. And as for the Latine or Greeke tongue, everye thinge is so excellentlye done in them, that none can do better: In the Englishe tongue, contrary, everye thinge in a maner so meanlye both for the matter and handelinge, that no man can do worse. For therein the least learned, for the most part, have bene alwayes most readye to write. And they which had least hope in Latine, have bene most bould in Englishe: when surelye everye man that is most readye to talke, is not most able to write. He that will write well in any tongue, must follow this counsel of Aristotle, to speake as the comon people do, to thinke as wyse men do: as so shoulde everye man understand him, and the judgement of wyse men alowe him. Manye Englishe writers have not done so, but usinge straunge wordes, as Latine, Frenche, and Italian, do make all thinges darke and harde. Ones I communed with a man which reasoned the Englishe tongue to be enriched and encreased thereby, sayinge: 'Who will not prayse that feast where a man shall drincke 'at a dinner both wyne, ale, and beere?' 'Truly (quoth I) they be al good, every one taken by 'himselfe alone, but if you put malvesye and sacke, redde wyne and white, ale and beere and al 'in one pot, you shall make a drincke not easye to be knowen, nor yet holsome for the bodye.' Cicero, in folowing Isocrates, Plato, and Demosthenes, encreased the Latine tongue after another sort. This way, because divers men that wryte, do not know, they can neyther folow it, because of theyr ignoraunce, nor yet will prayse it for over arrogancye, two faultes, seldome the one out of the others companye. Englishe writers, by diversity of time, have taken dyvers matters in hand. In our fathers time no thinge was read but bookes of fayned chevalrie, wherein a man by readinge shoulde be led to none other ende, but onely to manslaughter and baudrye. If anye man suppose they were good enough to passe the time with all, he is deceived. For surely vaine wordes do worke no small thinge in vaine, ignorant, and younge mindes, especially if they be geven any thinge thereunto of their owne nature. These bookes (as I have heard say) were made the most part in abbayes, and monasteries, a very likely and fit fruite of such an ydle and blind kind of lyving. In our tyme now, when every man is geven to know, much rather than to live wel, very many do write, but after such a fashion as very many do shoote. Some shooters take in hande stronger bowes, than they be able to maintaine. This thinge maketh them some time to over shoote the marke, some time to shoote far wyde, and perchaunce hurt some that looke on."

From these curious remarks on our language and literature we proceed to the notice of Sir Thomas Smith, who is said to have been "(*u*) a great refiner of the English writing," which at

(*u*) [Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, p. 27.]

the time of his attempt, in 1542, is called "(*v*) too rough and unpolished." Accordingly his Orations on the proposed marriage of Elizabeth, have been considered as "(*w*) notable specimens of oratory and history." The encomium is too high. But a citation shall be given.

"(*x*) The Danes enjoyed once this realm too long. Of which although some of them were born here, yet so long as the Danes blood was in them, they could never but favour the poor and barren realm of Denmark more than the rich country of England.

"The Normans after wan and possessed the realm. So long as ever the memory of their blood remained, the first most, and so less and less, as by little and little they grew to be English, what did they? keep down the English nation, magnifie the Normans; the rich abbies and priories they gave to their Normans; the chief holds, the noble seignories, the best bishopricks, and all. Yea, they went so low as to the parsonages and vicarages; if one were better to the purse than another, that a Norman had. Poor English men were glad to take their leavings. And so much was our nation kept under, that we were glad to dissemble our tongue, and learn theirs; whereupon came the proverb, *Jack would be a gentleman if he could speak French.*"

We come now to a composition of particular importance in the history of our language, the first regular drama. This is the tragedy of Gorboduc written by Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, when he was young; and supposed by Mr. Warton to have been finished early in the reign of Mary. It was printed surreptitiously, and inaccurately, in 1565; correctly, in 1571. I select a speech of Gorboduc to his counsellors, in answer to their advice upon his intention to give his realm in his life-time to his sons.

"I see no cause to draw my mind
To fear the nature of my loving sons,
Or to misdeem that envy or disdain
Can there work hate, where nature planteth love. —
In quiet I will pass mine aged days,
Free from the travail and the painful cares
That hasten age upon the worthiest kings.
But lest the fraud, that ye do seem to fear,
Of flattering tongues corrupt their tender youth,
And writhe them to the ways of youthful lust,
To climbing pride, or to revenging hate,
Or to neglecting of their careful charge,
Lewdly to live in wanton recklessness,
Or to oppressing of the rightful cause,
Or not to wreak the wrongs done to the poor,
To tread down truth, or favour false deceit;
I mean to join to either of my sons
Some one of those, whose long approved faith
And wisdom tried may well assure my heart,
That mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fensed ears with grave advise."

Of higher mood are the strains which this noble author has penned in his Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates; the plan of which, resembling in some degree the Inferno of Dante, he is said to have formed in the same reign. Language can hardly paint expiring Famine, and Death triumphing, in stronger colours.

"But, O the doleful sight that then we see:
A griesly shape of Famine: ——
Her starved corpse, that rather seem'd a shade,
Than any substance of a creature made.
"On her while we thus firmly fix'd our eyes,
That bled for ruth of such a dreary sight,

(*v*) [Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, p. 27.] (*w*) [Ibid. p. 218.] (*x*) [Ibid. Orat. IV. Append. p. 83.]

Lo suddenly she shriek'd in so huge wise,
As made hell-gates to shiver with the might,
Wherewith a dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
" And by and by a dumb dead corpse we saw,
Heavy and cold, the shape of Death aright,
That daunts all earthly creatures to his law,
Against whose force in vain it is to fight.
Ne peers, ne princes, nor no mortal wight,
Ne towns, ne realms, cities, ne strongest tower,
But all perforce must yield unto his power.
" His dart anon out of the corpse he took,
And in his hand (a dreadful sight to see)
With great triumph eftsoones the same he shook,
That most of all my fears affrayed me:
His bodie dight with nought but bones perdie,
The naked shape of man there saw I plain,
All save the flesh, the sinew, and the veyn."

The delightfully figurative and picturesque style of our poetry is now to be observed in Spenser; who, as Warton has well remarked, here "stands without a rival." Even in our prose this high descriptive manner was sometimes adopted; and the romance of Sir Philip Sidney, at once a learned, manly, and fanciful composition, illustrates the richness of our tongue as well as the taste of the age, in the time of Elizabeth.

Advancing far into her reign, we find the language perfected in the Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker. For if this noble composition be compared with the best writings of modern date, it will be found, as Lowth has pronounced, that in correctness, propriety, and purity of English style, he has hardly been surpassed, or even equalled, by any of his successors.

Among the authors of this period also, and who is to be studied as an original master of our tongue, the incomparable Shakspeare appears.

About this time, Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, distinguished himself as a writer of satires; of which kind of writing, so called, in our language, he has pronounced himself the *first author*.

" I *first adventure*, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despite:
I *first adventure*, follow me who list,
And be the *second English satirist*."

He is better known as a theological writer, in the times of James the first and his successor. But as the composition illustrates existing manners and customs, I have brought forward the author at the precise date of it. Nor will I omit to notice some of his later works. These Satires were published in 1597. They often present models of elegance as well as wit, and admirable specimens of indignation as well as ridicule.

B. I. Sat. I.

" Nor ladie's wanton love, nor wandring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight!
Nor fright the reader with the pagan vaunt
Of mightie Mahound, and great Termagaunt!
Nor list I sonnet of my mistress' face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace!
Nor can I bide to pen some hungrie scene
For thick-skin ears, and undiscerning eyne!"

B. I. Sat. VI.

" Another scorns the home-spun thread of rhymes,
Match'd with the lofty feet of elder times:
Give him the numbred verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and garboiles shall he chaunt with chaunged feet,
And headstrong dactyls making musick meet!
The nimble (*y*) dactyls, striving to outgo
The drawling spondees, pacing it below!
The lingring spondees, labouring to delay
The breathless dactyls with a sudden stay!
Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,
Yok'd with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,
Can right areed how handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English dactylets.
If Jove speak English in a thundring cloud,
Thwick-thwack, and *riff-raff*, roars he out aloud!
Fie on the forged mint that did create
New coin of words never articulate!"

B. III. Sat. I.

" Thou canst maske in garish gauderie,
To suit a fool's far-fetched liverie.
A French head joyn'd to necke Italian,
Thy thighs from Germanie, and breast from Spain:
An Englishman in none, a fool in all;
Many in one, and one in severall!"

B. V. Sat. II.

" House-keeping's dead! ———
Along thy way thou canst not but descry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye. —
So this gay gate adds fuel to thy thought,
That such proud piles were never rais'd for nought.
Beat the broad gates! a goodly hollow sound
With double echoes doth again rebound;
But not a dog doth bark to welcome thee,
Nor churlish porter canst thou chafing see:
All dumb and silent, like the dead of night,
Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite.
The marble pavement hid with desart weed,
With house-leek, thistle, dock, and hemlock seed! —
Look to the towred chimnies, which should be
The wind-pipes of good hospitality,
Through which it breatheth to the open air,
Betokening life and liberal well-fare;
Lo, there the unthankful swallow takes her rest,
And fills the tunnell with her circled nest!"

I know not whether it has been remarked, that, in the Characters of Virtues and Vices, published by this author in 1608, his propensity to satire, without the aid of poetry, is also very obvious. But bishop Hall has acquired, from his sententious way of writing, the name of the Christian Seneca; and his Meditations, which have been often printed, have been resembled to the Morals of the Philosopher. His style indeed is always pithy, sometimes highly animated, often delicate

(*y*) [This alludes to an absurd fashion, at that time, of publishing what were called English verses composed according to Latin rules.]

and tender. From his Treatise of Contentation I select the description of those, (*z*) *who know how to want.*

" Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning spagyrick, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. Those, who, when they must be abased, can stoop submissly; like to a gentle reed, which, when the wind blows stiff, yields every way. Those, that in an humble obeysance can lay themselves low at the foot of the Almighty, and put their mouth in the dust; that can patiently put their necks under the yoke of the Highest, and can say with the prophet, *Truly this is my sorrow, and I must bear it.* Those, that can smile upon their afflictions, rejoicing in their tribulation, singing in the jail with Paul and Silas at midnight. Lastly, those, that can improve misery to an advantage; being the richer for their want, bettered with evils, strengthened with infirmities; and can truly say to the Almighty, *I know that of very faithfulness thou hast afflicted me.*"

As a fine writer, and one of the greatest of our literary benefactors, the brave and accomplished Ralegh is now to be noticed. His History of the World is a proud and undecaying monument of the power both of his talents and our tongue. To the dignity of history his style is particularly suited; pure, and never wanting nerve to strengthen it. There are also some (*a*) poetical remains, which elegantly exemplify his varied abilities.

Of Bacon the style is admirably diversified in the subjects of which he treats. The scholar accordingly marks the boldness of his imagery supported by suitable grandeur of diction. To the philosopher his discoveries are detailed with precision and perspicuousness. And to those of common attainments his easy and sententious language never speaks in vain. Of his Essays he has told us, that they, " (*b*) of all his other works, have been most current; for that, as it seems, they come home to men's business and bosoms."

For abundant illustrations of popular diction, as well as graces of fine writing, the curious investigator of our language may next resort to Jonson, the most learned and judicious comedian, as (*c*) Milton and his nephew Phillips call him. If in his language there was any fault, Dryden says, " (*d*) it was that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially: perhaps, too, he did a little too much romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them; wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idiom of ours."

In ascertaining the copiousness of our tongue, further assistance may be derived from the Anatomy of Melancholy, by Burton; a book described by Antony Wood as " (*e*) so full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have lost their time, and are put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing." Burton was also distinguished as a " (*f*) thorough-paced philologist." Quaint as his style is, the work abounds with wit and learning; often with expressions of happy choice; and rarely without such digression from grave to gay, as to relieve the tediousness of perpetual citation. As a poet he might have excelled, if we may judge from the verses prefixed to his book; in which how pleasing the imagery and versification are, a stanza or two will show.

" When I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known;
When I build castles in the air,
Void of sorrow, and void of fear,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet;
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joys to this are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy. —

" When to myself I act, and smile,
With pleasing thoughts the time beguile,
By a brook-side, or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought-for, and unseen;
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown my soul with happiness.
All my joys besides are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy."

(*z*) [Sect. IV.]
(*a*) [In England's Helicon. See also the Topographer, vol. 1. p. 425. And Phillips's Theatr. Poet. Angl. edit. 1800. p. 308. 314.]
(*b*) [Dedication of his Essays to the Duke of Buckingham.]
(*c*) [Milton, L'All. Phillips's Theatr. Poet. Angl.
(*d*) [Essay on Dramatick Poesy.]
(*e*) [A. Wood, Ath. Ox.]
(*f*) [Ibid.]

In commendation of this mental luxury we also find the poets Beaumont and Fletcher, contemporary with Burton, employed. The Song in their drama, entitled Nice Valour, displaying the moral, the figure, and the disposition of melancholy, has been repeatedly observed to have suggested sentiments in the Il Penseroso of Milton. To these poets our language is, according to Dryden, in the greatest degree indebted. "(*g*) Their plots were generally more regular than Shakspeare's, especially those that were made before Beaumont's death; and they understood and imitated the conversation of gentlemen much better. — Humour, which Ben Jonson derived from particular persons, they made it not their business to describe: they represented all the passions very lively, but above all, love. I am apt to believe *the English language in them arrived to its highest perfection; what words have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental.*"

About this period wrote Owen Feltham, or Fellthan; of whose principal work, entitled *Resolves*, a second edition was published in 1628. These Resolves are short Essays upon various subjects, displaying fine sentiments and harmonious language; and sometimes highly poetical conception. He has indeed written some poetry; but it is by his prose that he is distinguished. "(*h*) Love those pleasures well," he says, "that are on all sides legitimated by the bounty of heaven; after which no private gripe, nor fancyed goblin, comes to upbraid my sense for using them; but such as may with equal pleasure be again dreamed over, and not disturb my sleep. This is to take off the parchings of the summer sun, by bathing in a pure and chrystal fountain." Again: "(*i*) Wisdom and knowledge are sweet as the wakened musings of delightful thoughts, which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan; and shews us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto man, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto." Yet once more will I cite this attractive writer; and the very beginning of the citation will call to the scholar's mind the words of Milton in his Lycidas:

> "Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
> The last infirmity of noble mind:"

And he may find that, elsewhere also, Feltham says, "(*k*) *In noble minds praise is certainly a spur*, if not reward, to virtue."

"(*l*) *Desire of glory is the last garment that even wise men lay aside.* For this you may take Tacitus: 'Etiam sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima exuitur.' Not that it betters himself, being gone; but that it stirs up those that follow him to an earnest endeavour after noble actions; which is the only means to win the fame we wish for. Themistocles that streamed out his youth in wine and venery, and was suddenly changed to a virtuous and valiant man, told one that asked what did so strangely change him, that the trophy of Miltiades would not let him sleep. Tamerlane made it his practice to read often the heroick deeds of his progenitors; not as boasting in them, but as glorious examples propounded to enfire his virtues. Surely nothing awakes our sleeping virtues, like the noble acts of our predecessors. They are flaming beacons, that fame and time have set on hills, to call us to a defence of virtue, whensoever vice invades the commonwealth of man. Who can endure to sculk away his life in an idle corner, when he has means? and finds how fame has blown about deserving names? Worth begets, in weak and base minds, envy; but, in those that are magnanimous, emulation. Roman virtue made Roman virtues lasting. Brave men never die, but like the phœnix; from whose preserved ashes one or other still springs up, like them."—

We now approach the time, when "our language began to lose the stability which it had obtained in that of Elizabeth; and was considered by every writer as a subject on which he might try his plastick skill, by moulding it according to his own fancy." Such is the remark of (*m*) Dr. Johnson, arising from a consideration of the style of Sir Thomas Brown; a style "vigorous, but rugged; learned, but pedantick; deep, but obscure: it strikes, but does not please; it commands, but does not allure: his tropes are harsh, and his combinations uncouth." This is attributed to the disposition of the age already noticed. "Milton," it is added, "in consequence of this encroaching licence, began to introduce the *Latin idiom;* and Brown, though he gave less disturbance to our structure and phraseology, yet poured in a multitude of exotick words; many, indeed, useful and significant,

(*g*) [Essay on Dramatick Poesy.] (*h*) [Res. B. ii. 50.] (*i*) [Disc. on Eccl. ii. 11.]
(*k*) [Res. B. ii. 22.] (*l*) [Res. B. i. 15.] (*m*) [Life of Sir Thomas Brown.]

which, if rejected, must be supplied by circumlocution; and some so obscure, that they conceal his meaning rather than explain it." Of Brown Dr. Johnson was an admirer, and in some respects an imitator. In our immortal Milton (to whose prose alone the preceding observation applies) he has injuriously omitted to notice, that, though the structure of his sentences may sometimes be affected, the most glowing diction abounds, and perspicuity, comprehensivenes, dignity, and closeness are often found united. If there were not innumerable passages, which might be cited from his prose-works, to illustrate those powers of his expression as well as the elevation of his thought, the Areopagitica and the Treatise on Education are distinct proofs of this assertion.

The influx of Latin words is also to be traced to an earlier period. It must have made some progress in the time of Sir Philip Sidney, who, in a kind of masque presented before queen Elizabeth, introduces master Rombus, a pedagogue, eloquent in Anglo-Latinisms, which it is evidently the object of Sidney to ridicule. But the pedantick style was triumphant in the reign of James. The pious and learned bishop Andrews, pedantick in his conceits as well as diction, was styled the star of preachers. The great Bacon could sometimes sacrifice his judgement to the absurd fondness for the Latin and English intermixture. And Dryden has considered Jonson not only as occasionally "romanizing our tongue too much," but also in the practice as "not enough complying with our own idiom." The love of latinizing is to be found in many writers of little note till late in the seventeenth century. But I know none, in whom it is so glaring, and often so offensive, as in Waterhouse, the learned commentator on Fortescue. Heylin, in 1658, made this remark: "(*n*) Many think, that they can never speak elegantly, nor write significantly, except they do it in a language of their own devising; as if they were ashamed of their mother-tongue, and thought it not sufficiently curious to express their fancies. By means whereof more French and Latin words have gained ground upon us *since the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign*, than were admitted by our ancestors (whether we look upon them as the British or Saxon race) not only since the Norman but the Roman conquest." Of Heylin himself, a voluminous, acute, and learned writer, it has been said (*o*) that he so spoke as to be understood by the meanest hearer, and so wrote as to be comprehended by the most vulgar reader.

In referring to the reigns of our first and second Charles, we meet, however, with abundance of fine writing; with the clear and lively style which Chillingworth displays in exposing the tricks of sophistry; with the unadorned but manly periods of Hammond, "(*p*) spreading the treasur'd stores of truth divine;" with language strong and pure in the dangerous compositions of Hobbes; and with phraseology, though not laboured, correctly dignified, in the sentences of Clarendon, which always gratify by the precision with which they describe events, and more particularly characters. But in bishop Jeremy Taylor the diction of our country "(*q*) bursts out into sudden blaze." It is grand, it is awful, it is pathetick; bright and energetick, it irresistibly seizes the attention; copiously diversified, it has charms for the unlettered as well as for the scholar and the man of taste. His painting of the various ways, in which the last enemy that shall be destroyed, accosts us, is perhaps unrivalled.

"(*r*) Death meets us every where, and is procured by every instrument, and in all chances; and enters in at many doors: by violence, and secret influence; by the aspect of a star, and the stink of a mist; by the emissions of a cloud, and the meeting of a vapour; by the fall of a chariot, and the stumbling at a stone; by a full meal, or an empty stomach; by watching at the wine, or by watching at prayers; by the sun or the moon; by a heat or a cold; by sleepless nights, or sleeping days; by water frozen into the hardness and sharpness of a dagger, or water thawed into the floods of a river; by a hair or a raisin; by violent motion, or sitting still; by severity, or dissolution; by God's mercy, or God's anger; by every thing in providence, and every thing in manners; by every thing in nature, and every thing in chance. *Eripitur persona, manet res;* we take pains to heap up things useful to our life, and get our death in the purchase; and the person is snatched away, and the goods remain: and all this is the law and constitution of nature; it is a punishment to our sins, the unalterable event of providence, and the decree of heaven. The chains that confine us to this condition are strong as destiny, and immutable as the eternal laws of God.

(*n*) [Observ. on L'Estrange's Hist. of K. Ch. I. p. 2.]
(*o*) [Vernon's Life of Dr. Heylin, p. 256.]
(*p*) [Warton, Triumph of Isis.]
(*q*) [Milton, Lycidas.]
(*r*) [Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, ch. 1. § 1.]

" I have conversed with some men who rejoiced in the death or calamity upon others, and accounted it as a judgement upon them for being on the other side, and against them in the contention; but within the revolution of a few months the same man met with a more uneasy and unhandsome death; which when I saw, I wept, and was afraid; for I knew that it must be so with all men: for we also shall die, and end our quarrels and contentions, by passing to a final sentence."

With what elegant vivacity of diction has he illustrated a more attractive subject, if I may make one more citation from his admirable works! "(*s*) Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republicks, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world."

About the same time flourished Dr. Henry More, the celebrated Platonist, esteemed one of our greatest divines and philosophers, and no mean poet. Though now perhaps little remembered, it may be proper to exemplify his style. Nor will it be found that he, who in the seventeenth century was so enthusiastically admired, wanted power of fancy or considerable vigour of expression.

"(*t*) Then wilt thou say, God rules the world,
Though mountain, over mountain hurl'd,
Be pitch'd amid the foaming main: —
Though inward tempests fiercely rock
The tottering earth, that with the shock
High spires and heavy rocks fall down: —
Though pitchy blasts from hell up-borne
Stop the outgoings of the morn;
And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night with fulgurant flames,
Baring by fits, for more affright,
The pale dead visages (ghastly sight)
Of men astonish'd at the stour
Of heaven's great rage, the rattling shower
Of hail, the hoarse bellowing of thunder,
Their own loud shrieks made mad with wonder:
All this confusion cannot move
The purged mind, freed from the love
Of commerce with her body dear,
Cell of sad thoughts, sole spring of fear!"

"(*u*) Whether therefore our eyes be struck with that more radiant lustre of the sun, or whether we behold that more placid and calm beauty of the moon; or be refreshed with the sweet breathings of the open air; or be taken up with the contemplation of those pure sparkling lights of the stars; or stand astonished at the gushing downfalls of some mighty river, as that of Nile; or admire the height of some insuperable and inaccessible rock or mountain; or with a pleasant horrour and chilness look upon some silent wood, or solemn shady grove; whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a chearful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth; whether the air be cool, fresh, and healthful, or whether it be sultry, contagious, and pestilential, so that while we gasp for life we are forced to draw in a sudden and inevitable death; whether the earth stand firm and prove favourable to the industry of the artificer, or whether she threaten the

(*s*) [Sermon, The Marriage Ring.] (*t*) [Philosophical Poems, Cambridge, 1647. p. 314.]
(*u*) [Mystery of Godliness, fol. 1660. The Pagans' Evasion of Polytheism, chap. 3.]

very foundations of our buildings with trembling and tottering earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes and ghastly murmurs from below; whatever notable emergencies happen for either good or bad to us; these are the Joves and Vejoves that we worship, which to us are not *many* but *one God*, who has the only power to save or destroy. And therefore from whatever part of this magnificent temple of his, the world, he shall send forth his voice, our hearts and eyes are presently directed thitherward with fear, love, and veneration.

"Nor does our devotion stop here, or rather stay only without; but those more notable alterations, and commotions, we find within ourselves, we attribute also to him whose spirit, life, and power filleth all things. And therefore those very passions of love and wrath, on the former whereof dependeth all that kindly sweetness of affection that is found in either the friendship of men or love of women, as on the latter all the pomp and splendour of war; these, with the rest of the passions of the soul, we look upon as manifestations of his presence, who worketh every where for our solace, punishment, or trial."

Hence we proceed to the learned and copious, I might say occasionally redundant, Barrow; in whom accuracy of erudition, energy of style, and force of reasoning, are alike conspicuous. His description of wit is a masterpiece of composition.

"(*v*) First, it may be demanded, what the thing we speak of is? Or what this facetiousness doth import? To which questions I might reply, as Democritus did to him that asked the definition of a man, 'Tis that which we all see and know.' Any one better apprehends what it is by acquaintance, than I can inform him by description. It is, indeed, a thing so versatile and multiform, appearing in so many shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so variously apprehended by several eyes and judgements, that it seemeth no less hard to settle a clear and certain notion thereof, than to make a portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of the fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale: sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound: sometimes it is wrapped in a dress of humorous expression: sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude: sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly divesting or cleverly retorting an objection: sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart irony, in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradictions, or in acute nonsense: sometimes a scenical representation of persons or things, a counterfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture, passeth for it: sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness giveth it being: sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange: sometimes from a crafty wresting obvious matter to the purpose. Often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable, and inexplicable: being answerable to the numberless rovings of fancy, and windings of language. It is, in short, a manner of speaking out of the simple and plain way, (such as reason teacheth and proveth things by,) which, by a pretty surprizing uncouthness in conceit or expression, doth affect and amuse the fancy, stirring in it some wonder, and breeding some delight thereto. It raiseth admiration, as signifying a nimble sagacity of apprehension, a special felicity of invention, a vivacity of spirit, and reach of wit more than vulgar; it seeming to argue a rare quickness of parts, that one can fetch in remote conceits applicable; a notable skill, that he can dextrously accommodate them to the purpose before him; together with a lively briskness of humour, not apt to damp those sportful flashes of imagination. Whence in Aristotle such persons are termed επιδεξιοι, dextrous men, and ευτροφοι, men of facile or versatile manners, who can easily turn themselves to all things, or turn all things to themselves.) It also procureth delight, by gratifying curiosity with its rareness, as semblance of difficulty: (as monsters, not for their beauty, but their rarity; as juggling tricks, not for their use, but their abstruseness, are beheld with pleasure:) by diverting the mind from its road of serious thoughts; by instilling gaiety and airiness of spirit; by provoking to such dispositions of spirit; in way of emulation or complaisance, and by seasoning matters, otherwise distasteful or insipid, with an unusual and thence grateful tang."

Coeval with Barrow was bishop Pearson; of whose writings the very dust has been pronounced

(*v*) [Against Foolish Talking and Jesting, Serm. vol. 1. S. 14.]

by Bentley gold. That for exactness of method, correctness of language, and well-turned periods, he is to be ranked among our best writers, all will acknowledge who have read with attention his Exposition of the Creed. I will select his analogical illustration of the resurrection.

"(*w*) Beside the principles of which we consist, and the actions which flow from us, the consideration of the things without us, and the natural course of variations in the creature, will render the resurrection yet more highly probable. Every space of twenty-four hours teacheth thus much, in which there is always a revolution amounting to a resurrection. The day dies into a night, and is buried in silence and in darkness; in the next morning it appeareth again and reviveth, opening the grave of darkness, rising from the dead of night; this is a diurnal resurrection. As the day dies into night, so doth the summer into winter: the sap is said to descend into the root, and there it lies buried in the ground; the earth is covered with snow, or crusted with frost, and becomes a general sepulchre; when the spring appeareth all begin to rise, the plants and flowers peep out of their graves, revive, and grow and flourish; this is the annual resurrection. The corn by which we live, and for want of which we perish with famine, is notwithstanding cast upon the earth, and buried in the ground, with a design that it may corrupt, and being corrupted may revive and multiply; our bodies are fed by this constant experiment, and we continue this present life by succession of resurrections. Thus all things are repaired by corrupting, are preserved by perishing, and revive by dying; and can we think that man, the lord of all these things, which thus die and revive for him, should be detained in death as never to live again? Is it imaginable that God should thus restore all things to man, and not to restore man to himself? If there were no other consideration, but of the principles of human nature, of the liberty and remunerability of human actions, and of the natural revolutions and resurrections of other creatures, it were abundantly sufficient to render the resurrection of our bodies highly probable.

"We must not rest in this school of nature, nor settle our persuasions upon likelihoods; but as we passed from an apparent possibility, unto a high presumption and probability, so must we pass from thence unto a full assurance of an infallible certainty. And of this indeed we cannot be assured but by the revelation of the will of God; upon his power we must conclude that we may, from his will that we shall, rise from the dead. Now the power of God is known unto all men, and therefore all men may infer from thence a possibility; but the will of God is not revealed unto all men, and therefore all have not an infallible certainty of the resurrection. For the grounding of which assurance, I shall shew that God hath revealed the determination of his will to raise the dead, and that he hath not only delivered that intention in his Word, but hath also several ways confirmed the same."

Of the same period was Cowley, the ease and unaffected structure of whose sentences Dr. Johnson has especially commended. Hence a learned biographer of the critick has taken occasion to consider his injudicious partiality to Brown; and in the following discriminative remarks to introduce some of our finest writers, with a comparative estimate also of Addison and Johnson. "(*x*) Cowley," he observes, "may be placed at the head of those who cultivated a clear and natural style. Dryden, Tillotson, and Sir William Temple, followed. Addison, Swift, and Pope, with more correctness, carried our language well nigh to perfection. Of Addison Johnson was used to say, *He is the Raphael of Essay writers.* How he differed so widely from such elegant models, is a problem not to be solved, unless it be true, that he took an early tincture from the writers of the last century, [the seventeenth,] particularly Sir Thomas Brown. Hence the peculiarities of his style, new combinations, sentences of an unusual structure, and words derived from the learned languages. His own account of the matter is, *When common words were less pleasing to the ear, or less distinct in their signification, I familiarized the terms of philosophy, by applying them to popular ideas.* But he forgot the observation of Dryden, *If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them.* There is, it must be admitted, a swell of language, often out of all proportion to the sentiment; but there is, in general, a fulness of mind, and the thought seems to expand with the sound of the words. Determined to discard colloquial barbarisms and licentious idioms, he forgot

(*w*) [Expos. of the Creed, Art. XI. The Resurrection of the Body.]
(*x*) [Arthur Murphy, Life of Dr. Johnson.]

the elegant simplicity that distinguishes the writings of Addison. He had what Locke calls a round-about view of his subject; and though he was never tainted, like many modern wits, with the ambition of shining in paradox, he may be fairly called an original thinker. His reading was extensive. He treasured in his mind whatever was worthy of notice, but he added to it from his own meditation. He collected *quæ reconderet, auctaque promeret.*

" Addison was not so profound a thinker. He was *born to write, converse, and live with ease:* and he found an early patron in lord Somers. He depended, however, more upon a fine taste than the vigour of his mind. His Latin poetry shows that he relished, with a just selection, all the refined and delicate beauties of the Roman classicks; and, when he cultivated his native language, no wonder that he formed that graceful style which has been so justly admired; simple, yet elegant; adorned, yet never over-wrought; rich in allusion, yet pure and perspicuous; correct, without labour; and though sometimes deficient in strength, yet always musical. His essays in general are on the surface of life; if ever original, it was in pieces of humour. Sir Roger de Coverley, and the tory fox-hunter, need not to be mentioned.

" Johnson had a fund of humour, but he did not know it; nor was he willing to descend to the familiar idiom, and the variety of diction, which that mode of composition required. The letter in the Rambler, No. 12., from a young girl that wants a place, will illustrate this observation.

" Addison possessed an unclouded imagination, alive to the first objects of nature and of art. He reaches the sublime without any apparent effort. When he tells us, ' If we consider the fixed stars as so many oceans of flame, that are each of them attended with a different set of planets; if we still discover new firmaments, and new lights, that are sunk farther in those unfathomable depths of æther; we are lost in a labyrinth of suns and worlds, and confounded with the magnificence and immensity of nature.' The ease, with which this passage rises to unaffected grandeur, is the secret charm that captivates the reader.

" Johnson is always lofty; he seems, to use Dryden's phrase, to be o'er-inform'd with meaning, and his words do not appear to himself adequate to his conception. He moves in state, and his periods are always harmonious. His oriental tales are in the true style of eastern magnificence, and yet none of them are so much admired as the visions of Mirza. In matters of criticism, Johnson is never the echo of preceding writers: he thinks and decides for himself.

" If we except the Essays on the Pleasures of Imagination, Addison cannot be called a philosophical critick. His Moral Essays are beautiful; but in that province nothing can exceed the Rambler; though Johnson used to say, that the Essay on the Burthens of Mankind (in the Spectator, No. 558.) was the most exquisite he had ever read.

" Talking of himself, Johnson said, ' Topham Beauclerk has wit, and every thing comes from him with ease; but when I say a good thing, I seem to labour.' When we compare him with Addison, the contrast is still stronger. Addison lends grace and ornament to truth; Johnson gives it force and energy. Addison makes virtue amiable; Johnson represents it as an awful duty. Addison insinuates himself with an air of modesty; Johnson commands like a dictator, but a dictator in his splendid robes, not labouring at the plough. Addison is the Jupiter of Virgil, with placid serenity talking to Venus, ' vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat.' Johnson is Jupiter tonans: he darts his lightning, and rolls his thunder, in the cause of virtue and piety. The language seems to fall short of his ideas; he pours along, familiarizing the terms of philosophy, with bold inversions, and sonorous periods; but we may apply to him what Pope has said of Homer: ' It is the sentiment that swells and fills out the diction, which rises with it, and forms itself about it; like glass in the furnace, which grows to a greater magnitude, as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.'

" It is not the design of this comparison to decide between these two eminent writers. In matters of taste every reader will choose for himself. Johnson is always profound, and of course gives the fatigue of thinking. Addison charms while he instructs; and writing, as he always does, a pure, an elegant, an idiomatick style, he may be pronounced the safest model for imitation."

The great master of our language, however, in the estimation of Johnson himself, is evidently Dryden. " (*y*) Dryden," he says, " in his prose is always *another and the same;* he does not exhibit a second time the same elegances in the same form, nor appears to have any art other than

(*y*) [Life of Dryden.]

that of expressing with clearness what he thinks with vigour. His style could not easily be imitated, either seriously or ludicrously; for, being always equable and always varied, it has no prominent or discriminative characters. The beauty, who is totally free from disproportion of parts and features, cannot be ridiculed by an overcharged resemblance. From his prose, however, Dryden derives only his accidental and secondary praise: the veneration, with which his name is pronounced by every cultivator of English literature, is paid to him as he refined the language, improved the sentiments, and tuned the numbers, of English poetry."

Allowing Dryden this supremacy, the cultivators of our literature, however, will acknowledge, with pride as well as gratitude, their obligations to those who flourished near his time: to Tillotson and Temple, each distinguished for simplicity of style; the former also for his perspicuity, the latter for ease and harmony: to Swift, who, regardless of harmonious periods, writes with plainness and with precision; who "(*z*) studied purity," and has rarely missed it; who of correct English is a model: to Addison, "the sweetest child of Attick elegance:" to Pope, of whom Watts has said, that there is scarcely a happy combination of words, or a phrase poetically elegant in the English language, which he has not inserted into his version of Homer: to South, whose rich diction is rarely unaccompanied with honest indignation, or keen sarcasm: to the polished and graceful Atterbury: to Scott, the eloquent author of the Christian Life: to Locke, who "(*a*) yields not the palm of metaphysical acuteness to the sullen sophistry of Hobbes, or the cold scepticism of Hume:" and to Berkeley, before whose "brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste," the labour and pomp of Shaftesbury sink into insignificance.

We come now to the contemporaries of Johnson, and find in Warburton the force and freedom of the lexicographer, but not the splendid diction. The character of Warburton's style, "(*b*) is freedom and force united." Nobody understood the philosophy of grammar better; yet in the construction of his terms he was not nice, rather he was somewhat negligent. — To say all in a word, he possessed, in an eminent degree, those two qualities of a great writer, *sapere et fari;* I mean, superior sense, and the power of doing justice to it by a sound and manly eloquence. It was an ignorant cavil, that charged him with want of taste. The objection arose from the originality of his manners; but he wrote, when he thought fit, with the greatest purity and even elegance, notwithstanding his strength and energy, which frequently exclude those qualities." Of a different excellence of style and manner we have a most pleasing example in Goldsmith. All is inartificial. His periods, however, are "so smooth and full of melodious sounds," that to a true English ear "the harp of Orpheus cannot be more charming." To his contemporary, who assumed the name of Junius, Johnson himself has conceded (*c*) liveliness of imagery, pungency of periods, and fertility of allusion; but cannot think the style of this writer secure from criticism, or that his expressions are not often trite, and his periods feeble. At another time Johnson said, "(*d*) I should have believed Burke to be Junius, because I know no man but Burke who is capable of writing these letters; but Burke spontaneously denied it to me. The case would have been different, had I asked him if he was the author; a man so questioned, as to an anonymous publication, may think he has a right to deny it." To the eloquent, the malignant, and still unmasked calumniator, Burke is certainly not inferior in any charm of composition; and when Burke impugned the characters or opinions of others, he had recourse to "open war," and not to "covert guile." If we look for simple elegance of style, where is it more conspicuous than in his philosophical criticism on the Sublime and Beautiful? if for richer ornaments of diction, for rhetorick both splendid and affecting, where are they more thickly sown than in his tract upon the French Revolution? But by his morals as well as faculties Burke gratifies the reader; and is not found like the infidel philosopher to whom England is indebted for one of her histories, or like the learned investigator of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, sullying the finest graces of language with indecent sneers against revealed religion. Lastly, as to a model of the elegant diction of modern times, and which is not made the vehicle of licentious opinions, we may resort to Warton, the historian of English poetry. His style is remarkable for its perspicuity; and the modulation or dignity of his periods is

(*z*) [Johnson, Life of Swift.]
(*a*) [Professor White, Serm. I.]
(*b*) [Hurd, Life of Warburton.]
(*c*) [Thoughts respecting Falkland's Islands.]
(*d*) [Boswell, Life of Johnson.]

exceeded only by those of him, " WHOSE WRITINGS HAVE GIVEN ARDOUR TO VIRTUE AND CONFIDENCE TO TRUTH."

Of the power over language, which the last great writer has exercised, his preface to this Dictionary is an ample and noble specimen. But to few readers are any of Dr. Johnson's compositions unknown. Mr. Warton's delightful work, on account of its learned allusions and antiquarian research, has not been so generally explored. An extract from it, therefore, may to some be a novel display of the richness of our tongue; and may be not the less gratifying, if it opens to their view some exploded ceremonies of " the olden time."

" (*e*) The age of queen Elizabeth is commonly called the golden age of English poetry. It certainly may not improperly be styled the most poetical age of these annals.

" Among the great features which strike us in the poetry of this period, are the predominancy of fable, of fiction, and fancy, and a predilection for interesting adventures and pathetic events. I will endeavour to assign and explain the cause of this characteristic distinction, which may chiefly be referred to the following principles, sometimes blended, and sometimes operating singly: The revival and vernacular versions of the classics, the importation and translation of Italian novels, the visionary reveries or refinements of false philosophy, a degree of superstition sufficient for the purposes of poetry, the adoption of the machineries of romance, and the frequency and improvements of allegoric exhibition in the popular spectacles.

" When the corruptions and impostures of popery were abolished, the fashion of cultivating the Greek and Roman learning became universal: and the literary character was no longer appropriated to scholars by profession, but assumed by the nobility and gentry. The ecclesiastics had found it their interest to keep the languages of antiquity to themselves, and men were eager to know what had been so long injuriously concealed. Truth propagates truth, and the mantle of mystery was removed not only from religion but from literature. The laity, who had now been taught to assert their natural privileges, became impatient of the old monopoly of knowledge, and demanded admittance to the usurpations of the clergy. The general curiosity for new discoveries, heightened either by just or imaginary ideas of the treasures contained in the Greek and Roman writers, excited all persons of leisure and fortune to study the classics. The pedantry of the present age was the politeness of the last. An accurate comprehension of the phraseology and peculiarities of the ancient poets, historians, and orators, which yet seldom went farther than a kind of technical erudition, was an indispensable and almost the principal object in the circle of a gentleman's education. Every young lady of fashion was carefully instituted in classical letters: and the daughter of a duchess was taught, not only to distil strong waters, but to construe Greek. Among the learned females of high distinction, queen Elizabeth herself was the most conspicuous. Roger Ascham, her preceptor, speaks with rapture of her astonishing progress in the Greek nouns; and declares, with no small degree of triumph, that during a long residence at Windsor-castle, she was accustomed to read more Greek in a day, than 'some prebendary of that church did Latin in one week.' And although perhaps a princess looking out words in a lexicon, and writing down hard phrases from Plutarch's Lives, may be thought at present a more incompatible and extraordinary character, than a canon of Windsor understanding no Greek and but little Latin, yet Elizabeth's passion for these acquisitions was then natural, and resulted from the genius and habitudes of her age.

" The books of antiquity being thus familiarized to the great, every thing was tinctured with ancient history and mythology. The heathen gods, although discountenanced by the Calvinists on a suspicion of their tending to cherish and revive a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit at the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy-chamber by Mercury. Even the pastry-cooks were expert mythologists. At dinner, select transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoses were exhibited in confectionary; and the splendid iceing of an immense historic plum-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when she condescended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids: the pages of the family were con-

(*e*) [Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. 3. p. 490.]

verted into Wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gamboled over the lawns in the figure of Satyrs." ——

I have thus made some slight additions to Dr. Johnson's history of our language; showing a variety of style which has obtained, and humbly guiding the curious to more ample information on the subject. An elaborate and regular history of the English tongue is a desideratum in our literature; and instead of a paucity of materials subservient to this object, as Dr. Johnson would insinuate, there is abundance. Volumes are due to it. Let the investigator mark the unwearied labours of Wanley in his description of Saxon manuscripts; let him explore others, which in the libraries of our cathedrals, and colleges, and other repositories, exist, and have not received the advantage of Wanley's notice: and he will not complain of the paucity of materials. Next, let him attend to the following remark of Mr. Tyrwhitt. "In order to trace with exactness the progress of any language, it seems necessary, 1. that we should have before us a continued series of authors; 2. that those authors should have been approved, as having written, at least, with purity; and 3. that their writings should have been correctly copied. In the English language, we have scarce any authors within the first century after the Conquest; of those, who wrote before Chaucer, and whose writings have been preserved, we have no testimony of approbation from their contemporaries or successors; and lastly, the copies of their works, which we have received, are in general so full of inaccuracies, as to make it often very difficult for us to be assured, that we are in possession of the genuine words of the author." Such materials let him examine with care; and he will find, what in the present sketch I have occasionally but briefly shown, that the collation of what is printed with what is written will often establish that which has been disputed, and rectify that which has been perverted. Let him moreover precisely ascertain and compare our provincial dialects. And thus his labours may tend to form a complete history of the language, and at the same time illustrate the general philosophy of speech.]

A

GRAMMAR

OF

THE ENGLISH TONGUE,

BY DR. JOHNSON:

WITH NOTES BY THE REV. H. J. TODD.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of using words properly*, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

In this division and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter distribution might not be found. Experience has long shown this method to be so distinct as to obviate confusion, and so comprehensive as to prevent any inconvenient omissions. I likewise use the terms already received, and already understood, though perhaps others more proper might sometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whose new terms have sunk their learning into neglect, have left sufficient warning against the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into syllables, and syllables into words.* It therefore teaches previously the form and sound of letters.

The letters of the English language are,

Saxon.		Roman.		Italick.		Old English.		Name.
A	a	A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	*a*
B	b	B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	*be*
C	c	C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	*see*
D	ð	D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	*dee*
E	e	E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	*e*
F	ƒ	F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	*eff*
G	ȝ	G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	*jee*
H	h	H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	*aitch*
I	ı	I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	*i* [or *ja*
		J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	*j* consonant,
K	k	K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	*ka*
L	l	L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	*el*
M	m	M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	*em*
N	n	N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	*en*
O	o	O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	*o*
P	p	P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	*pee*
Q	cp[1]	Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	*cue*
R	ꝑ	R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯	*ar*
S	ſ	S	s	*S*	*ſs*	𝔖	ſ or 𝔰	*ess*
T	ꝛ	T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	*tee*
Ð	ð þ[2]							
U	u	U	u	*U*	*u*		u	*u* [or *va*
		V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔘	𝔳	*v* consonant,
W	ƿ	W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double *u*
X	x	X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	*ex*
Y	ẏ	Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	*wy*
Z	z	Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	*zed*,

more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is *s hard*.

To these may be added certain combinations of letters (*a*) universally used in printing; as ﬅ, ﬆ, ﬂ, ﬁ, ﬃ, ﬄ, and &, or *and per se, and*, ﬅ, ﬆ, ﬂ, ﬁ, ﬃ, ﬄ, ſt, ſt, ſt

The *a* slender is the proper English *a*, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e mistum*, as having a middle sound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a similar sound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* masculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glass.*

A broad resembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault;* and we still say *fault, vault.* This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man, haund* for *hand.*

The short *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *grass.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always slender, as *graze, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*, *ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, wain, gay, clay*, has (*d*) only the sound of the long and slender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as *rawh, naughty.*

Ae is sometimes found in Latin words not compleatly naturalised or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly expressed by single *e*, as *Cesar, Eneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

E is long, as in *scēne;* or short, as in *cĕllar, sĕparate, cĕlebrate, mĕn, thĕn.*

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in *vĕx, pĕrplexity, rĕlent, mĕdlar, rĕptile, sĕrpent, cĕllar, cĕssation, blĕssing, fĕll, fĕlling, dĕbt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the;* or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe;* being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as *since, once, hedge, oblige;* or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn, bāne; căn, cāne; pĭn, pīne; tŭn, tūne; rŏb, rōbe; pŏp, pōpe; fĭr, fīre; cŭr, cūre; tŭb, tūbe.*

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare; wildness, wildnesse;* which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, *clea-re, fel-le, knowled-ge.* This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the silent *e.*

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve, lĭve, gĭve.*

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as *open, shapen, shotten, thistle, participle, lucre.*

This faintness of sound is found when *e* separates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten;* or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle.*

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near;* with *i*, as *deign, receive;* and with *u* or *w*, as *new, flew.*

Ea sounds like *e* long, as *mean;* or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near.*

Ei is sounded like *e* long, as *seize, perceiving.*

Eu sounds as *u* long and soft.

E, a, u, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the sound of *u.*

E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree, sleeping.*

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is sounded as *e* short; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee.*

I.

I has a sound, long, as *fīne;* and short, as *fĭn.*

That is eminently observable in *i*, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn, thīne.*

I is often sounded before *r* as a short *u;* as *flirt, first, shirt.*

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, shield*, which is sounded as the double *ee;* except *friend*, which is sounded as *frĕnd.*

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view;* which triphthongs are sounded as the open *u.*

O.

O is long, as *bōne, ōbedient, corrōding;* or short, as *blŏck, knŏck, ŏblique, lŏll.*

Women is pronounced *wimen.*

The short *o* has sometimes the sound of a close *u*, as *son, come.*

O coalesces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan, groan, approach; oa* has the sound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in some words derived from Greek, as *œconomy;* but *oe* being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only *e, economy.*

With *i*, as *oil, soil, moil, noisome.*

This coalition of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as far as two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot, hoot, cooler; oo* has the sound of the Italian *u.*

With *u* or *w*, as *our, power, flower;* but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul, bowl, sow, grow.* These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as *bow*, an instrument for shooting; *bow*, a depression of the head; *sow*, the she of a boar; *sow*, to scatter seed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden vessel.

Ou is sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as *court;* sometimes like *o* short, as *cough;* sometimes like *u* close, as *could;* or *u* open, as *rough, tough;* which use only can teach.

Ou is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made English, as *honour, labour, favour*, from *honor, labor, favor.*

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur, faveur.*

U.

U is long in *ūse, confūsion;* or short, as *ŭs, concŭssion.*

It coalesces with *a, e, i, o;* but has rather in these combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff, quest, quit,*

(*d*) [In some provinces the *ai* is yet pronounced by rusticks with the open sound of the monosyllable *aye;* as in *pain, remain, tail, fail*, &c. and probably was once more generally prevalent.]

quite, languish; sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*. It is sometimes mute before *a, e, i, y,* as *guard, guest, guise, buy.*

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no sound.

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue, synagogue, plague, vague, harangue.*

Y.

Y is a (*e*) vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy;* before an *i*, as *dying;* and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *destroy, destroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, sayer; day, days.*

Y being the Saxon vowel *ȳ*, which was commonly used where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as *ŏppŏrtunity.*

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as *stag, frog.*

Many is pronounced as if it were written *menny.*

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt, debtor, subtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb.*

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *black, brown.*

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s;* as *sincerely, centrick, century, circular, cistern, city, siccity:* before *a, o,* and *u,* it sounds like *k*, as *calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concupiscence.*

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies, captive* from *captivus.*

Ch has a sound which is analysed into *tsh*, as *church, chin, crutch.* It is the same sound which the Italians give to the *c* simple before *i* and *e*, as *citta, cerro.*

Ch is sounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymist, scheme, choler. Arch* is commonly sounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel;* and with the English sound of *ch* before a consonant, as *archbishop.*

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like *sh.* as *machine, chaise.*

C, having no determinate sound, according to English orthography (*f*) never ends a word; therefore we write *stick, block*, which were originally *sticke, blocke*, in such words. *C* is now mute.

It is used before *l* and *r*, as *clock, cross.*

(*e*) [See the observation on this letter in the Dictionary, that it is taken erroneously for a consonant; which Ben Jonson also thought. Eng. Gramm. ch. 3.: and the note on *y* as a consonant in this Grammar.

(*f*) [Formerly *c* was not used as a final letter, probably because it was thought doubtful in what manner it should be pronounced in such a situation: this at least is the reason assigned by Dr. Johnson, who retains the final *ck* in every instance. But I suspect that this orthography was originally established on account of the final *e*, which anciently followed these letters; as in *sticke, blocke, musicke.* As long as that vowel retained any sound, its regular effect, without the intervention of *k*, would have been to soften the *c;* and even if the *c* had been doubled, to mark the shortness of the preceding vowel, the letter *c* would have been softened by *e:* the only alternative was to write *kk*, or *ck*, and the latter was preferred, being moreover a compromise, in most cases, between the sound and the etymology. But the final *e* has long been silent, and has since been dropped from such terminations: the necessity for the *k* being thereby removed, that letter has gradually been dropped also: and now, be it right or wrong, domineering custom will have the *k* omitted, in spite of the remonstrances or protests of grammarians. It is generally agreed to write *demoniac, prosaic, music, critic*, &c. instead of *demoniack, prosaick, musick, critick*, &c. Words of one syllable, however, universally retain the *ck*, as *stick, sick*, &c. and for this reason: where a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss of it. These will, therefore, probably continue to be written as they are at present: but some few larger words, which have held out something longer than their fellows, will, perhaps, in time suffer a similar retrenchment; as *arrack, barrack, carrack, frolick, garlick, haddock, bullock, hemlock, hammock, shamrock, cassock, mattock, buttock, puttock.* It is observable that the words in *ock* form the chief part of those which retain the *k;* and that none which retain it are of a greater length than two syllables. The objection to removing the *k* from monosyllables, operates in part upon dissyllables; but the very numerous polysyllables in *ack* and *ick*, which first invited the innovation, have swept away with them almost all the dissyllables of those forms. There are no polysyllables in *ock;* whence, I imagine, arises the difference with respect to that form. Words compounded with monosyllables ending in *ck* preserve that orthography; as *candlestick, laughingstock, planetstruck.* Nares's Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 91. This is certainly an ingenious illustration of making *c* a final letter in those words, which analogically require the added *k* as much as *stick* or *sick.* The *k* perhaps is not yet so wholly disused as is imagined: nor is it probable, I think, that *attac* will be used for *attack;* or *ransac* for *ransack;* or even *bullock* for *bullock.* Convenience and expedition have been the causes of "curtailing words" of this kind "of their fair proportion."]

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as *death, diligent.*

It is used before *r*, as *draw, dross;* and *w*, as *dwell.*

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as *flask, fly, freckle.* It has an unvariable sound, except that *of* is sometimes spoken nearly as *ov.*

G.

G has two sounds, one hard, as in *gay, go, gun;* the other soft, as in *gem, giant.*

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring, snug, song, frog.*

Before *e* and *i* the sound is uncertain.

G before *e* is soft, as *gem, generation*, except in *gear, geld, geese, get, gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *singing, stronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger.*

G is mute before *n*, as *gnash, sign, foreign.*

G before *i* is (*g*) hard, as *give*, except in *giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibe, giblets, giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypsy.*

Gh in the beginning of a word has the sound of the hard *g*, as *ghostly;* in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as *though, right, sought*, spoken, *tho', rite, soute.*

(*g*) [To the exceptions of *g*, as hard before *i*, should be added the words which terminate in *ize;* as *apologize*, &c. See also the observations on this letter in the Dictionary.]

It has often at the end the sound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the same sound in the middle; *cough, trough, sough, tough, enough, slough.*

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

G is used before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, and shews that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of the breath, as *hat, horse.*

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour,* and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended.*

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft *g*, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as *ejaculation, jester, jocund, juice.*

K.

K has the sound of hard *c*, and is used before *e* and *i*, where, according to English analogy, *c* would be soft, as *kept, king, skirt, skeptick*, for so it should be written. not *sceptick*, because *sc* is sounded like *s*, as in *scene.*

It is used before *n*, as *knell, knot*, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

K is (*h*) never doubled; but *c* is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double consonant, as *cŏckle, pickle.*

L.

L has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The custom is to double the *l* at the end of monosyllables, as *kill, will, full.* These words were originally written *kille, wille, fulle*; and when the *e* first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is sometimes mute, as in *calf, half, halves, calves, could, would, should, psalm, talk, salmon, falcon.*

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, a *loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now disused.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almost mute, as *table, shuttle.*

M.

M has always the same sound, as *murmur, monumental.*

N.

N has (*i*) always the same sound, as *noble, manners.*

N is sometimes mute after *m*, as *damn, condemn, hymn.*

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with *B.*

P is sometimes mute, as in *psalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt.*

Ph is used for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philosopher, philanthropy, Philip.*

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by *cp, cw*, as *quadrant, queen, equestrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian. Qu* is never followed by *u.*

Qu is sometimes sounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer, liquor, risque, chequer.*

R.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as *myrrh, myrrhine, catarrhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.*

Re, at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre, sepulchre.*

S.

S has a hissing sound, as *sibilation, sister.*

A single *s* seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as *loves, grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees, bushes, distresses*; the pronouns *this, his, ours, yours, us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus, surplus*; the close being always either in *se*, as *house, horse*, or in *ss*, as *grass, dress, bliss, less*, anciently *grasse, dresse.*

S single, at the end of words, has a grosser sound, like that of *z*, as *trees, eyes*, except *this, thus, us, rebus, surplus.*

It sounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intrusion*; and like *s*, if it follows a consonant, as *conversion.*

It sounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuse*, and before *y* final, as *rosy*; and in those words, *bosom, desire, wisdom, prison, prisoner, présent, present, damsel, casement.*

It is the peculiar quality of *s*, that it may be sounded before all consonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *s* is comprized, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or gross *s*. This *s* is therefore termed by grammarians *suæ potestatis litera*; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Σκέδννμι, *scatter, sdegno, sdrucciolo, sfavellare, σφίγξ, sgombrare, sgranare, shake, slumber, smell, snipe, space, splendour, spring, squeeze, shrew, step, strength, stramen, stripe, sventura, swell.*

S is mute in *isle, island, demesne, viscount.*

T.

T has its customary sound, as *take, temptation.*

Ti before a vowel has the sound of *si*, as *salvation*, except an *s* goes before, as *question*, excepting likewise derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty, mightier.*

Th has two sounds; the one soft, as *thus, whether*; the other hard, as *thing, think.* The sound is soft in

(*h*) [Not now; but formerly the duplication of *k* was usual; as *jakke* for *jack.*]

(*i*) [Mr. Nares follows Wallis in giving two sounds to *n*, and in defining the difference of these sounds. One is thinner and harder, such as is heard in *men, name*, &c. which may be called its regular sound, and has been pronounced by Dr. Johnson its invariable one; the other duller, and something guttural, which is heard in *king, thank*, &c. For the former no rules are necessary: the latter takes place generally before the letters *c* hard, *g* hard, *k*, *q*, *x*, and also *ch* hard; as in *uncle, uncle, hang, thank, rankle, banquet, conquer, phalanx, lynx, anchor, couch.* See Elem. of Orth. p. 113.]

these words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *these*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *these*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f* in the Icelandick Alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have (*k*) doubted whether it ever be a consonant: and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by hp, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins (*l*) no English word; it has the sound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief (*m*) argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu*, *ut*; *do*, *odd*; but in *wed*, *dew*, the two sounds of *w* have no resemblance of each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *s hard* expresses, of an *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

(*k*) [See the remark on the letter *y*.]

(*l*) [None really English; but attempts have been made to anglicise a few words beginning with *x*. See the Dictionary.]

(*m*) [I confess I do not feel the full force of Dr. Johnson's argument; but a consideration of a contrary kind very strongly confirms me in my notion of the matter, namely, that these pretended vowel sounds cannot be uttered at all without the assistance of some vowel. *Dwell* is a word, but *dwll* cannot be pronounced; so also *cyn*, *syn*, syllables which do occur, must be given up as not to be spoken, unless we give to the *y* in them the sound of *i*, or some sound of a different nature from that which it has in *youth*, &c. It must be owned on the other hand, that this sound is very nearly allied to a vowel sound, since several vowels take it when rapidly pronounced. The effect of *w* is heard distinctly enough in the use of the letter *q*; but without some other vowel besides the attendant *u*, which seems there to have the power of *w*, nothing vocal would be formed: *qurt*, *qulity*, &c. are words which no one will attempt to utter; so that *qu* may perhaps be properly considered as a double consonant. We may add a further argument from Dr. Johnson himself; that *w* and *y*, as consonants, follow a vowel without any hiatus; as *frosty winter*, *rosy youth*. Nares, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 43.]

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have, however, generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse, and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was (*n*) Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

" At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengƅ Erasmus, ƅat grët ïnjurd nâm,
Ae glorï of ƅe prësthüd, and ƅe zâm,
Stemmd ƅe wïld torrent of a barb'rous âz,
And dröv ƅös höli Vandals öff ƅe stâz."

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gil, or Gill (*o*) the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which

(*n*) [His plan was to establish what he called correct writing of English, and the true sounding of the letters and words. This was endeavoured, according to Strype, about the year 1542. " So he framed twenty-nine letters; whereof nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English or Saxon. The five vowels he augmented into ten, distinguishing them into long and short; making certain accents over or on the side of them that were to be sounded. — He allowed no diphthongs nor double consonants; nor on any *e*'s at the end of words, being not sounded." Strype, Life of Sir T. Smith, p. 27, 28. His Alphabet I have given in an Appendix to this Grammar. Not long after Sir Thomas's attempt, Sir John Cheke, who was then called one of *the three great masters of the English tongue*, (Sir T. Smith and Haddon being the other two,) expressed a wish to reform the orthography. This appears in a letter to Hoby, translator of Castiglione's Courtier, in 1557, at the end of the translation.]

(*o*) [The work of this learned person is extremely curious. The title is, " Logonomia Anglica, quâ Gentis sermo facilius addiscitur. Con-

I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, exhibiting two stanzas of Spenser in the reformed orthography. [Dr. Johnson has exhibited a jargon, which the author does not countenance. I have cited the passage as it is in his work, p. 121.

" Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite?
Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villainous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally,
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to shun more shame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.
" But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve."—

[" Unthankful wrech, said hï, iz ðis ðe mïd,
With which her soverain mersi ðou dust quit?
Ðj ljf shï saved bj her gräsius dîd;
But ðou dust mën with vilenus dispjt
Tu blot her onor, and her hëvnli ljht.
Dj, räðer dj, ðen so disloialj
Dïm of her hjh dezert, or sïm so ljht.
Fäir dêth it iz to shun mör shäm, ðen dj.
Dj, räðer dj, ðen ever luv disloialj.
" But if tu luv disloialtj it bï,
Shal I ðen hät her [ðat] from dëthez dör
Mï brouht? ah far bï such repröch from mï.
What kan I les du ðen her luv ðerför,
Sith I her du reward kannot restör?
Dj, räðer dj, and djing du her serv,
Djing her serv, and living her adör.
Ðj ljf shï gav, ðj ljf shï duth deserv:
Dj, räðer di, ðen ever from her servis swerv."]

Dr. Gill was followed by (*p*) Charles Butler, a man who did not want an understanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He seems to have been more sanguine than his predecessors, for he printed his book according to his own scheme; which the following specimen will make easily understood.

" But whensoever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a pursehood, made of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woollen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling against the top of the nose. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve though it be in the heat of the day."

" Bet pensoëver you hav' occasion to trubble ðeir patienc' or to coom among ðem beeing trubled, it is better to stand upon your gard, ðan to trust to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf' gard of your fac', pic ðey hav' most mind' unto, provid' a pursehood, mad' of coorse boultering, to bee drawn and knit about your collar, pic for mor' saf'ty is to bee lined against ð' eminent parts wit woollen clot. First cut a peec' about an inc and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reac round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pic beeing sowed in his plac', join unto it two port peeces of the sam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals of ðe cheeks, and then set an oðer peec' about ðe breadt of a pilling against the top of ðe nose. At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may serve ðowg it be in the heat of ðe day." *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in such editions of the works of Milton as were published by himself. Of these reformers every man had his own scheme; but they agreed in one general design of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting such as they thought superfluous. Some of them would have written these lines thus:

——— All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

scripta ab Alexandro Gil, Paulinæ Scholæ Magistro Primario." A second edition of it was published in 1621. It is dedicated to king James; and in the dedication is the following animated passage respecting our language, written in the spirit of a true Englishman. " Edwardus tertius, quo nemo aut rebus gestis clarior extitit, aut prudentiâ illustrior, decrevit, *Ne quis Gallicè aut in causis cognoscendis, aut in jure dicundo, loqueretur* (*consuetudine jam inde à Wilhelmo Normanno introductâ,*) *sed ut causarum cognitiones, sententiæ, et cætera acta,* LINGUA ANGLICA, *Latinâve inscriberentur.* O si tanti principis curæ par populi amor respondisset! certè nec juriconsulti illa nomini Anglico injusta servitutis stigmata in hodiernum usque diem ostentarent; nec ab aliis gentibus malè audiret (ut barbara) *LINGUA ANGLICA, quâ nulla, audeo dicere, nulla earum quæ nunc mortalibus in usu sunt, aut cultior, aut ornatior, aut ad omnia animi sensa explicanda aptior, aut facundior, invenietur.* Obrepsêre fateor, in scriptione culpæ innumeræ, quibus discentium studia impediuntur: sed repetitis usque ab antiquitate majorum nostrorum characteribus, priorum temporum incuriâ intermissis: eas omnes ita restitui, ut quantumcunque rudis (perceptâ imprimis literarum prosodiâ) verum vocum nostrarum sonum, primo statim intuitu, possit accipere." I have placed his alphabet, as well as Sir Thomas Smith's, as a curiosity, in the Appendix to this Grammar. Dr. Gill notices the endeavours of his knightly predecessor, and of others, in regard to reforming our orthography, in these words. " Occurrere quidem huic vitio viri boni et literati, sed irrito conatu; ex equestri ordine Thomas Smithus, cui volumen benè magnum opposuit Rich. Mulcasterus; qui, post magnam temporis et bonæ chartæ perditionem, *omnia consuetudini tanquam tyranno permittenda censet.* Unum in equite jure reprehendit, quòd *novi ejus characteres nec aspectu grati sunt, nec scriptu faciles.* Huic malo, quoad potuit, subvenit è fecialibus unus, qui eorum more ex gradu officii nomen sibi Chester assumpsit. Sed ille præterquam quòd nonnullas literas ad usum pernecessarias omisit, sermonem nostrum characteribus suis non sequi sed ducere meditabatur. Multa omitto.—Bullokerus, ut paucula mutavit, sic multa fideliter emendavit. Atque hi sunt, quos scio Orthografiæ nomen suum publicè professos esse."—John Hart, *Chester herald*, published " *An Orthographie, &c. how to write or paint the image of mannes voice moste like to the life or nature,*" in 1569; which is the book, I suppose that Gill means Bullokar's " *Booke for the Amendment of Orthographie for English Speech*" was published in 1580; Mulcaster's, " *On the Right Writing of our English Tongue,*" in 1582. In 1590, a plain " *Order of Orthographie*" appeared in the second book of " The Writing Schoolemaster," by Peter Bales; " shewing the perfect method to write true orthographie in our English tongue, as it is now generally printed, used, and allowed, of the best and most learned writers." A sonnet of encouragement to the author, by " Thomas Lodge, gentleman," is prefixed; whose pen, in various compositions, has written many strains of elegance.

" There needs no ivie, where the wine is good;
Nor queint discourse, where judgement leads the pen;
Nor forced praise, where science spreads the sail.
Then, gentle Bales, despise the scoffing brood;
Thy booke hath past the eyes of learned men,
And shall supplie this soyle with sweete availe.
Truth needs no foile; but triumphs in desart:
A wanton flourish never dwells with art."]

(*p*) [Butler's book is entitled " The English Grammar, or the Institution of Letters, Syllables, and Words, in the English Tongue. Whereunto is annexed an Index of Words Like and Unlike. By Charles Butler, Magd. Master of Arts, Oxford, 1633." Of Gill he speaks with pleasure, pursuing in some degree his plan; and thus, in his Preface, confidently speaks of the value, and little doubts the admission of what he offers. " So powerful is the tyrant custome, opposing and overswaying right and reason; that I doe easily beleeve, this little change, though never so right, reasonable, and profitable, will seeme to some harsh and unked at the first: but after a while, being a little inured thereunto, I suppose they will rather wonder, how our ancient, eloquent, noble language, in other respects equalizing the best, could so long endure these grosse and disgraceful barbarismes."]

Bishop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philosophical language, proposed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yar Fádher heitsh art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy eill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have (*q*) since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by (*r*) writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter tense, *sais* for *say*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects: the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no spacious country, but has less variation in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as *horse*, *horses*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN. A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *one*, with some reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good. He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword. This is a better book for a man*

(*q*) [This is a great mistake. Dr. Johnson knew not of the volume called "*Ars signorum, vulgò Character Universalis et Lingua Philosophica, quâ poterunt homines diversissimorum idiomatum, spatio duarum septimanarum, omnia animi sua sensa in rebus familiaribus non minus intelligibiliter, sive scribendo, sive loquendo, mutuò communicare, quam linguis propriis vernaculis, &c.*" Lond. 1661. The author of this work is George Dalgarno, whom bishop Wilkins himself and other learned men countenanced. His project, though now forgotten, is extremely ingenious; and for the adoption of it the strongest reasons, which it is possible to urge, have been offered. It received indeed both academical and the highest public sanction. And the following Proclamation, which precedes the work, will confirm what I have said.

" CHARLES R.

" Whereas we have been informed by the testimonies of divers learned men from both the universities of our kingdom of England, (R. Love, DD. J. Wilkins, DD. J. Wallis, DD. S. Ward, DD. W. Dillingham, DD.) concerning the great pains taken by George Dalgarno, in a scholastick and literary design of an *Universal Character* and *Philosophical Character*; all of them approving and commending his discovery, judging it to be of singular use for the facilitating the matter of communication and intercourse between people of different languages, and consequently a proper and effectual means for advancing all the parts of real and useful knowledge, civilizing barbarous nations, propagating the gospel, and encreasing traffique and commerce: We understanding moreover, by certificates from several credible persons, that through the various vicissitudes of Providence he hath suffered the loss of a considerable estate, by reason whereof he is wholly disinabled from affording that charge and expence for the effectual prosecuting of this work, as the nature of it requires: We therefore out of a tender consideration of the premises, and for manifesting our good will and affection towards the promoting of art and the encouraging all such ingenious persons of our subjects who shall attempt and effect any thing tending to publike good; as, We do declare, that We will Ourselves express some token of Our Royal Favour for the helping forward this so laudable and hopeful enterprize; so also, reflecting upon its common and universal usefulness, We do by these our Letters of Recommendation, incite as many of our subjects (especially the reverend and learned clergy) as are truly apprehensive and sensible of the defectiveness of art chiefly in this particular of language; what great loss mankind is at therethrough; how acceptable it will be before God, and praise-worthy among men, to encourage and advance those waies of learning wherein the general good of mankind is intended; that such would, as their affections shall encline them and their places enable them, put their helping hands to the bringing forth this (as yet) infant design, now sticking in the birth. This will give just cause to Our posterity through succeeding generations, while they are reaping the fruit of Our ingeny and industry, to look back upon Us with reverence; And from Our example they will be provoked not to rest upon what they shall have received from us, but still to be endeavouring to proceed in a further repairing the decayes of nature, untill art have done its last, or, which is more probable, nature cease to be, or be renewed.

" Given at our Court at Whitehal this 26th of November, in the 12th year of Our Reign."]

(*r*) [It is surprising, that Dr. Johnson should have been a stranger to "*Friendly Advice to the Correctour of the English Press at Oxford concerning the English Orthographie.*" fol. Lond. 1682. It exhibits the very forms which Dr. Johnson, in opposition to most modern writers adopts and vindicates; and it would have abundantly pleased him, as the following citations from it will shew. The work is moreover curious, as it points out the time when the final *k*, in all our words, (for which Dr. Johnson strenuously contends,) was first systematically disregarded, and the books in which the innovation commenced.

" I confess I am not much versed in the English prints at Oxford. I have only seen a Bible in quarto there printed; but never read one page in it, as being unwilling to read so sacred a volume, where I should be sure to meet with many errours, though but grammatical. But I have been told by a principal bookseller in London, that men would not buy that impression, for your heterodox spelling found therein. I am better acquainted with two other books printed at Oxford; the one named *The Ladies Calling*, the other *The Government of the Tongue*: in which I do not pretend to instance in half the cacographies there found, but such few as the entrance into them offers to every eye." p. 5. The writer presently observes, " Now am I to touch your alteration by way of defect: and first, in the middle of words, where first I note your great spite or skill against diphthongs, generally turning words derived from the Latine into the Latine tongue again: as *editor* (intended for an English word but spoiled in the making) for *editour*; and writing *color* for *colour*; and *humor* for *humour*. And the vein being on you, you could not stop there, but venture to do the like to words properly English; as *neighbor* for *neighbour*, and *mold* for *mould*." p. 6. " I come next to shew how you have injuriously and shamefully docked English words, by taking from the end of them: — as, for example, writing *diabolic*, *topic*, *stomac*, *public*, instead of the known words *diabolick*, *topick*, *publick*; or, as sometimes they were written, *diabolique*, *topique*, *publique*; but never, but from Oxford, with a *c* terminating them: unless from France, where I find them so spelt: But what have we to do to conforme our English to their language? — But being almost as much tired in writing, as I may suppose you may be in reading this, I shall only mention your masterpiece of refining or reforming our language, in constant writing *tho* for *though*, and *thro* for *through*, in The Government of the Tongue! Being but parts of words, they can signify nothing at all, standing by themselves." pp. 7, 8.

The ambition to change our orthography, in those instances which Dr. Johnson has noticed and which might be enlarged, strongly possessed the late bishop Newton, and Benson the commentator on the epistles of St. Paul. No general reformer, however, appeared till about the year 1791, when Mr. James Elphinston, a man of considerable learning, attempted to represent in the spelling the sounds pronounced, and published in several volumes the specimens of a system vainly raised to overturn the whole form of the language.

The orthography of numerous words is certainly still unsettled. But custom, to the tyranny of which Dr. Gill and Charles Butler (as we have seen) disdained to bow, will be obeyed. Custom is against the final *k* of Johnson and our ancestors; custom rejects the *u* from his *authour*, and *terrour*, and *superiour*, though not generally from *labour*, *honour*, and *favour*; custom is more in favour of *ancient* than *antient*; custom omits the *e* in *judgement*, in *abridgement*, and in *acknowledgement*, while in *arrangement*, in *management*, in *enlargement*, in *revengement*, in *changeable*, in *encouragement*, in *allegement*, it has not dared to hazard the improper omission; custom prefers *vicious* to *vitious*, *enlarge* to *inlarge*, *negociate* to *negotiate*. The rules of grammarians, and the analogy of language, however just and indisputable, custom overleaps without thought; and is maintained in its usurpation without enquiry.]

than a boy, that is, *for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys. An army might enter without resistance*, that is, *any army.*

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, *these are good books.*

I have made *an* the original article, because it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as *an herb, an honest man*: but otherwise *a*; as,

A horse, *a* horse, my kingdom for *a* horse.
Shakspeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen, I want pens:* or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want* some *pens.*

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live.* So *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *use of man*; that is, for *those beings that are cattle*, and *his use that is man.*

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are used without articles; as

1. Proper names, as *John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London.* GOD is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, goodnature, kindness.*

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*; This is not *brass*, but *steel.*

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages, by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

	Singular.	
Nom.	Magister,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	*of a* Master, *of the* Master, *or* Masters, *the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	*to a* Master, *to the* Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, *O* Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	*from a* Master, from *the* Master.

	Plural.	
Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Gen.	Magistrorum,	*of* Masters *of the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	*to* Masters, *to the* Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, *O* Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	*from* Masters, *from the* Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Master,	*Gen.* Masters.	*Plur.* Masters.
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars.	*Plur.* Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's, scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the soldier's valour*, for *the soldier* his *valour*; but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*; and collective nouns, as *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength, the diamond's lustre, the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its.*

The learned and sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus, Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined ꝑmiꝺ, *a smith*; Gen. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, *of a smith*; Plur. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, or ꝑmiꝺaꝛ, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's* in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the (*s*) same with the nominative, as *Venus temple.*

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table, tables*; *fly, flies*; *sister, sisters*; *wood, woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch, s, sh, x, z*; after *c* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance, lances, outrage, outrages.*

The formation of the plural and genitive singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men, women, oxen, swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon.* This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf, loaves*; *calf, calves.*

Except a few, *muff, muffs*; *chief, chiefs.* So *hoof, roof, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief.*

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth, lice* from *louse, mice* from *mouse, geese* from *goose, feet* from *foot, dice* from *die, pence* from *penny, brethren* from *brother, children* from *child.*

Plurals ending in *s* have for the most part no genitives; but we say, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits against the* ladies *hairs.* Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords house* may be said for *the house of Lords*; but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lords house* may be the *house of Lords*, or *the house of* a *Lord.* Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in *the Lords' house* nothing is cut off.

(*s*) [The apostrophe, however, for the sake of distinction, should be, and I think now generally is, used; as *Venus' temple, others' good*, &c.]

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes, as *prince, princess; actor, actress; lion, lioness; hero, heroine.* To these mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress, poetess, chauntress, duchess, tigress, governess, tutress, peeress, authoress, traitress,* and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want, for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher,* an *astronomer,* a *builder,* a *weaver,* a *dancer,* we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect,* a *botanist,* a *student,* because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations, but by different names, as a *bull,* a *cow;* a *horse,* a *mare; equus, equa;* a *cock,* a *hen;* and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat, a* she-*goat.*

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good woman, good women, of a good woman; a good man, good men, of good men.*

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The (*t*) comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er,* the superlative by adding *est,* to the positive; as *fair,* fair*er,* fair*est; lovely,* lovel*ier,* lovel*iest; sweet,* sweet*er,* sweet*est; low,* low*er,* low*est; high,* high*er,* high*est.*

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *most* (for *moest*); *late, latter, latest* or *last.*

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most,* as *nether, nethermost; outer, outmost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost.*

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmost, southmost.*

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most,* as *benevolent, more benevolent, most benevolent.*

All adjectives may be compared by (*u*) *more* and *most,* even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair, fairer,* or *more fair; fairest,* or *most fair.*

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most,* as *more fair,* is oftener written for *fairer,* than *most fair* for *fairest.*

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most,* as *deplorable, more deplorable, most deplorable.*

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some,* as *fulsome, toilsome;* in *ful,* as *careful, spleenful, dreadful;* in *ing,* as *trifling, charming;* in *ous,* as *porous;* in *less,* as *careless, harmless;* in *ed,* as *wretched;* in *id,* as *candid;* in *al,* as *mortal;* in *ent,* as *recent, fervent;* in *ain,* as *certain;* in *ive,* as *missive;* in *dy,* as *woody;* in *fy, puffy;* in *ky,* as *rocky,* except *lucky;* in *my,* as *roomy;* in *ny,* as *skinny;* in *py,* as *ropy,* except *happy;* in *ry,* as *hoary.*

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton.*

> She in *shadiest* covert hid,
> Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*

And *virtuous.*

> What she wills to say or do,
> Seems wisest, *virtuousest,* discreetest, best. *Parad. Lost.*

So *trifling,* by *Ray,* who is indeed of no great authority.

> It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.
> *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton.*

> I shall be named among the *famousest*
> Of women sung at solemn festivals. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Inventive, by *Ascham.*

> Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Mortal, by *Bacon.*

> The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton.*

> I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonson.*

> The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

Powerful, by *Milton.*

> We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
> What heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfullest* to send
> Against us from about his throne. *Paradise Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black, blackish,* or tending to blackness; *salt, saltish,* or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely in use in the solemn or sublime style.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns in the English language are, *I, thou, he,* with their plurals *we, ye, they; it, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another,* the *same, some.*

The Pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accus. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You.

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye,* particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

(*t*) [This addition of *er* is purely Saxon; in which language ep, epe, ap, æpe, ip, op, and yp, are forms of the comparative degree, as ept, apt, æpt, opt, upt, and ypt, are of the superlative.]

(*u*) [Formerly a double degree of comparison was used, however ungrammatical it may seem, and however harsh it may sound; as *most basest* by Sir Thomas More; *most affablest* by Ben Jonson; *most straitest,* Acts, xxvi. 5.; *more braver* by Shakspeare. We retain *Most Highest* as distinctly and justly applicable to the Creator of heaven and earth.]

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to masculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Our, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as *These are* our *books*. *These books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in stature*, *but* ours *surpass* yours *in learning*.

(*v*) *Ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is* ours. *These books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry, they are used as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy* house is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessives likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

	Sing. and Plur.		Sing. and Plur.
Nom.	Who	*Nom.*	Which
Gen.	Whose	*Gen.*	Of which, *or* whose
Other oblique cases.	Whom	*Other oblique cases.*	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than the regular genitive of *which*.

> The fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
> Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as, Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all cases,	This	These
	That	Those
	Others	Others.
	Whether	

(*v*) [Dr. Johnson omits the apostrophe generally used; as *our's*, *your's*, &c. There seems indeed to have been no necessity for the added *s*; *our*, *your*, &c. including in themselves the idea of property or possession.]

The plural (*w*) *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural. (*x*)

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which signify *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own*, and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessives, as *myself*, *yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself*, *itself*, *themselves*. It then, like *own* expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ouselves by vain rage*.

Himself, *itself*, *themselves*, is supposed by Wallis to be put by corruption, for *his self*, *it self*, *their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where (*y*) *himself* cannot be an accusative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are (*z*) active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying *action* may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and simple preterite: the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

(*w*) [Anciently *other* was the plural: "They are taken out of the way as all *other*." Job, xxiv. 24. "And leave their riches for *other*." Ps. Comm. Pr. xlix. 10.]

(*x*) [*Each* and *either* are placed in the Dictionary by Dr. Johnson as pronouns; but are here omitted. They are *distributive* pronouns, because they relate to persons or things that make up a number; the former including every individual of any number referred to; the latter, implying one or the other, and is opposed to *neither*; which also is a pronoun here unnoticed and means *not either*. Some have therefore considered *none*, i. e. *not one*, as a negative pronoun, which Dr. Johnson pronounces an adjective; and formerly *none* was prefixed where now we use *no*.]

(*y*) [*Himself*, thus used, is certainly not proper. The Saxons used he ſylf, i. e. he himself.]

(*z*) [Neuter verbs denote an action in the agent: active verbs denote an action on an object. The former require no accusative case after them; the latter absolutely require it, either expressed or understood.]

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To Have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. I have; *thou* hast; *he* hath, *or* has;
Plur. We have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had; *thou* hadst; *he* had;
Plur. We had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had; *thou* hast had; *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. We have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. I had had; *thou* hadst had; *he* had had;
Plur. We had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; *thou* shalt have; *he* shall have;
Plur. We shall have; *ye* shall have; *they* shall have.

Second Future.

Sing. I will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. We will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, *or* have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. I have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. We have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. We have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had; *thou* shalt have had; *he* shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had; *ye* shall have had; *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may, can*, in the present; and *might, could*, or *should* in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. I may have; *thou* mayst have; *he* may have;
Plur. We may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have; *thou* mightst have; *he* might have;
Plur. We might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Present.

Sing. I can have; *thou* canst have; *he* can have;
Plur. We can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have; *thou* couldst have; *he* could have;
Ptur. We could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner *should* is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double *Preterite.*

Sing. I should have had; *thou* shouldst have had; *he* should have had;
Plur. We should have had; *ye* should have had; they should have had.

In like manner we use, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. (*a*) To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle present. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To Love.*

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I love; *thou* lovest; *he* loveth, *or* loves;
Plur. We love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved; *thou* lovedst; *he* loved;
Plur. We loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.

Preterperfect compared. I have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had loved, *&c.*
Future. I shall love, *&c. I* will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love, *or* love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye*; let *them* love.

(*a*) [The preposition *to*, [in Dutch written *toe* and *tot*, a little nearer to the original,] is the Gothic substantive *taui*, or *tauhts*, i. e. *act, effect, result, consummation.* Which Gothic substantive is indeed itself no other than the past participle, *tauid*, or *tauids*, of the verb *taujan*, agere. And what is *done*, is *terminated, ended, finished.* In the Teutonic, this verb is written *tuan* or *tuon*, whence the modern German *thun*, and its preposition, varying like its verb, *tu.* In the Anglo-Saxon the verb is teogan, and preposition to. After this derivation, it will not appear in the least mysterious, or wonderful, that we should, in a peculiar manner, in English, prefix this same word *to* to the infinitive of our verbs. For the verbs in English not being distinguished, as in other languages, by a peculiar termination; and it being sometimes impossible to distinguish them by their *place*, when the old termination of the Anglo-Saxon verbs was dropped, this word *to*, i. e. *act*, became necessary to be prefixed, in order to distinguish them from *nouns*, and to invest them with the *verbal* character: for there is no difference between the noun *love*, and the verb *to love*, but what must be comprized in the prefix *to.* The infinitive, therefore, appears plainly to be, what the Stoics called it, the very verb itself. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 350.]

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I love; *thou* love: *he* love:
Plur. We love; *ye* love; *they* love.
Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. I have loved, *&c.*
Future. I shall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I shall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Present. I may *or* can love, *&c.*
Preterite. I might, could, *or* should love, *&c.*
Double Pret. I might, could, *or* should have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle present. Loving. *Participle past.* Loved.

The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. (*b*) *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. We are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.
The plural *be* is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. (*c*) *I* was; *thou* wast, *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. We were; *ye* were; *they* were.
Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had been, *&c.*
Future. I shall or will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I be; *thou* beest; *he* be;
Plur. We be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. We were; *ye* were; *they* were.
Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Future. I shall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may, *or* can; would, could, *or* should be; could, would, *or* should have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be. *Preterite.* To have been.
Participle pres. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c.* *I* was loved, *&c.* I have been loved, *&c.*

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* shall have been loved, *&c.*

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* should be loved, *&c.* *I* might, could, *or* should have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Present. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Present.*

Sing. I do; *thou* dost; *he* doth;
Plur. We do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. I did; *thou* didst; *he* did;
Plur. We did; *ye* did; *they* did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, *&c. I* had done, *&c.*
Future. I shall *or* will do, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou*; let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye*; let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Present.*

Sing. I do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. We do; *ye* do; *they* do.
The rest are as in the indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle pres. Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, *I* do *love*, *I* did *love*: simply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,

> *I* do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
> *Chaos is come again.* Shakspeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wished him success, but* did *not help him.* This, by custom at least, appears more easy, than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her not.*

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least, in prose, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praise beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as, Do *I live?* Dost *thou strike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didst *thou love her?* Did *she die?* So likewise in nega-

(*b*) [Formerly in the singular as well as plural, *be* was used; of which usage Shakspeare and Ben Jonson furnish proofs. But, like the plural *be*, it is now rarely employed, except by rusticks.]

(*c*) [It is ungrammatical to say or to write *you was*; yet some of our best writers have occasionally committed this mistake. *Was* belongs to the first and third persons singular, *I was, he was*; and therefore cannot properly be joined to the second person plural: it would be just as correct to use *you is* for *you are*, as *you was* for *you were*; which the most vulgar only would utter.]

tive interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *she not die?*

Do and *did* are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them *neuter passives*, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb substantive *to be*. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am risen, surrexi, *Latin*; Je me suis levé, *French*.
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense; as, I am going, *eo*. I am grieving, *doleo*. She is dying, *illa moritur*. The tempest is raging, *furit procella*. I am pursuing an enemy, *hostem insequor*. So the other tenses, as, *We were walking*, ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking*, *I had been walking*, *I shall* or *will be walking*.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur*. The brass is forging, *æra excuduntur*. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: *The book is a printing*, *The brass is a forging*; *a* being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of versification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after *if*, *though*, *ere*, *before*, *till* or *until*, *whether*, *except*, *unless*, *whatsoever*, *whomsoever*, and words of wishing; as *Doubtless thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us*, *and Israel* acknowledge *us not*.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity, is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable *ed* is often joined with the former by suppression of *e*; as, *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *sh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the consonants *s*, *th*, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a short vowel, *t* is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *snatch't*, *fish't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *smel't*; for *plac'd*, *snatch'd*, *fish'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *smel'd*; or *placed*, *snatched*, *fished*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *smelled*.

Those words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in solemn language; as, *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*; sometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as, *vext*: this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, *kept*, *slept*, *wept*, *crept*, *swept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *sleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *sweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coalesce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as, *read*, *led*, *spread*, *shed*, *shred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *sped*, *strid*, *rid*; from the verbs to *read*, to *lead*, to *spread*, to *shed*, to *shred*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *speed*, to *stride*, to *slide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cast*, *hurt*, *cost*, *burst*, *eat*, *beat*, *sweat*, *sit*, *quit*, *smit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *shot*; from the verbs, to *cast*, to *hurt*, to *cost*, to *burst*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *sweat*, to *sit*, to *quit*, to *smite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *shoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *sent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *send*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or passive is often formed in *en*, instead of *ed*; as, *been*, *taken*, *given*, *slain*, *known*, from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *slay*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *shotten*, *chosen*, *broken*; but likewise *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *hid*, *chid*, *shot*, *chose*, *broke*, are promiscuously used in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *shoot*, to *choose*, to *break*, and many such like.

In the same manner *sown*, *shewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *sow'd*, *shew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *sow*, to *shew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be used in poetry; at least, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *spin*, *begin*, *swim*, *strike*, *stick*, *sing*, *sting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *spring*, *swing*, *drink*, *sink*, *shrink*, *stink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give *won*, *spun*, *begun*, *swum*, *struck*, *stuck*, *sung*, *stung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *sprung*, *swung*, *drunk*, *sunk*, *shrunk*, *stunk*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *rang*, *sang*, *sprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take *en*, as *stricken*, *strucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *seek*, *beseech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *sought*, *besought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as *teached*, *reached*, *beseeched*, *catched*, *worked*.

3. *Take*, *shake*, *forsake*, *wake*, *awake*, *stand*, *break*, *speak*, *bear*, *shear*, *swear*, *tear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *strive*, *thrive*, *drive*, *shine*, *rise*, *arise*, *smite*, *write*, *bide*, *abide*, *ride*, *choose*, *chuse*, *tread*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *seethe*, make in both preterite and participle, *took*, *forsook*, *woke*, *awoke*, *stood*, *broke*, *spoke*, *bore*, *shore*, *swore*, *tore*, *wore*, *wove*, *clove*,

strove, throve, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod. But we say likewise, *thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid.* In the preterite some are likewise formed by *a*, as *brake, spake, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat,* and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive are many of them formed by *en*, as *taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden.* And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, seethed.*

4. *Give, bid, sit,* make in the preterite, *gave, bade, sate;* in the participle passive, *given, bidden, sitten;* but in both *bid.*

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, slay, see, ly,* make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, slew, saw, lay;* their participles passive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, slain, seen, lien, lain.* Yet from *flee*, is made *fled;* from *go, went,* from the old *wend,* but the participle is *gone.*

Of Derivation.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall sometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rectify his errours.

(*d*) Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, *love;* to fright, a *fright;* to fight, a *fight;* or

(*d*) [*Nouns are derived from verbs.* Such is the unqualified assertion of Dr. Johnson. M. Court de Gebelin, on the other hand, deduces all words from nouns. "Il a fallu nécessairement, que tous les autres mots *vinssent de noms.* Il n'est aucun mot, de quelqu' espèce que ce soit, et dans quelque langue que ce soit, qui ne *descende d'un nom.*" Hist. de Parole, p. 180. And thus one of our ingenious countrymen has asserted, that "the verbs are not of themselves the primitive words of our language. They are all in a state of composition. They are like the secondary mountains of the earth; they have been formed posterior to the ancient bulwarks of human speech, which are the nouns: I mean of course those nouns which are in their elementary state." Turner, Hist. of the Anglo-Sax. vol. iv. B. 8. ch. 1. But the question, which were prior, *nouns* or *verbs,* has obtained an examination more minute than what is contained in these assertions. "It is obvious to suppose," bishop Burgess has observed, "that the things which were nearest, and most necessary to man, were first denominated. And it may therefore seem, that the names of *things* were prior to *verbs.* But there is another question, which as necessarily obtrudes itself: *Why* were these things thus denominated? It seems natural to suppose, that they were denominated from their actions, uses, appearances, &c. And thus of animals, which it is probable were named as early as any of the objects, with which he was familiar, some might have been from their rapacity; some from their swiftness, &c. But in expressing the *actions* of things, the use of the *verb,* which is the symbol of action, is necessarily implied. So that the verbs, which were used to express every kind of action, must have been prior to the names of things, which were denominated from their actions. Not that all verbs were prior to all nouns, or that a particular class of verbs was prior to a particular class of nouns, but that every individual noun, which expressed the name of a thing from its action, was derived from a verb expressive of that action, which was ultimately referable to one general idea, which is the principle of every action." Ess. on the Study of Antiq. 2d edit. p. 89. "One of the objects of lord Monboddo," he adds, "has been to shew, through the evidence afforded by language, that all ideas communicated by words, not denoting particular sounds, and certain external adjuncts, or personal relation, were originally made known through the means of one general idea, which is the principle of every action, and which by the multiplex variety of its combinations is suited to the expressing of every action; that all verbs, not imitative of sounds, &c. are resolvable to that general idea; that *the names of things are derived from verbs, and therefore return to the same universal origin.*"

In the earliest state of man, his language, it is probable, was simple; and has been considered, in great measure, monosyllabick, without composition and inflection. That it was derived from natural and external objects, by the exercise of the capacity which God gave to man to form a judgement of the things perceived by him, may well be supposed. And to the nouns of this rude period the observation of Mr. Turner must apply with indisputable force. The remark of Wachter on the derivation of words from natural objects, particularly deserves notice.

"Operæ pretium est ostendere, quanta sit vis *naturæ* in fingendis vocabulis. Primo, quædam voces ita sunt comparatæ, *ut non solum idearum nostrarum, sed etiam rerum ipsarum sint imagines,* et proinde ab ipsâ naturâ videantur ori hominum sponte ingestæ. Sic quando volumus significare id quod supra nos est, tunc aërem haustum in altum protrudimus, manifestâ vocis cum ipsâ re convenientiâ. Nam *altus* Gothis dicitur *hauh,* Anglo-sax. *heah,* Alam. et Francis *hoh,* Cambris *uch,* Anglis *high,* Belg. *hoog,* nobis *hoch.* Ad hanc classem spectant, *heben* levare in altum, *haubt* caput, pars hominis excelsa, et ad sublimia inspicienda facta, *hübel, hugel* collis, *hauffe* cumulus, *hæffe* fæx, &c. In aliis vocibus aliæ exprimuntur naturæ qualitates. Sic clarum et perspicuum vocamus *bar,* obscurum *dunkel,* manifestâ signi cum re signatâ similitudine, quoniam claritas et obscuritas in ipsis vocibus jam continentur. Et sic in aliis nominibus alia insunt secreta, nec inventu difficilia, nec scitu injucunda." Gloss. Germ. Præf. § v.

Let us now attend to what Mr. Horne Tooke says in his introduction to the ancient theory, that language is originally composed only of nouns and verbs, and that these are the only necessary parts of speech, the rest, so named, being merely the abbreviations of these. I call it the ancient theory; which, it will be seen, in the strictest sense it is; and as it has been illustrated by modern diligence, let me not be considered as detracting from the improvement added to it by Mr. Tooke, in stating that the revival of it originated with etymologists anterior to him, however some of his followers have blindly considered it as a perfect novelty, and however he has concealed his love of kindred investigation.

His position is this: "The business of the mind, as far as it concerns language, appears to me to be very simple. It extends no farther than to receive impressions, that is, to have sensations or feelings. What are called its operations, are merely the operations of language. A consideration of *ideas,* or of the *mind,* or of *things,* relative to the parts of speech, will lead us no farther than to nouns; i. e. the signs of those impressions, or names of ideas. The other part of speech, the *verb,* must be accounted for from the necessary use of it in communication. It is, in fact, the communication itself; and therefore well denominated ῥημα, *dictum.* For the verb is *quod loquimur;* the noun, *de quo.*" Div. of Purley, vol. i. p. 51. This may seem to support the general assertion, that *nouns are derived from verbs.* On the other hand, it has been remarked, that verbs are frequently no other than nouns with a final syllable added, and sometimes without any alteration of form; such as *love, hope, fear,* of the latter kind, in English; and of the former, in Saxon, capian to care, to be anxious, from cap, *care,* cyðan, to make known, from cyð, *knowledge,* &c. Turner, Hist. Anglo-Sax. vol. i. B. 8. ch. 1. Mr. Turner indeed asserts, that if we go through all the alphabet, we shall find that most of the Saxon verbs are composed of a noun, and the syllables an, ian, or gan. This final syllable, he premises, is a word expressive of motion, or action, or possession. Yet, in the list of verbs thus derived by Mr. Turner, there are some which may be conceived to disclaim this origin, and to have been themselves the parents, not the offspring, of nouns. Is not the noun bad, a pledge, that is, the thing given or pledged, rather from the verb badian, to pledge, than the verb from the noun? And bæp, a bier, is much more likely to be derived from bæpan, to carry, than that the latter should originate from the former. The noun is here denominated from its use, that which bears or carries, or that which is borne, and therefore arose out of the verb which expresses this kind of action. The Greeks and Latins thus formed the similar nouns φερετρον, and *feretrum,* from the verbs φερω, and *fero.* Again, behod, a command, can be no other than the past participle of behodan, to command. So big, a crown, from bigan, to bend, where the appearance of the thing points to the verb as supplying the substantive. So if byle be an habitation, and dæl, a part, the former will be considered that which is built, from byan, to build, and the latter, that which is divided or parted, from dælan, to divide.

However, that all language is reducible to nouns and verbs, is the doctrine of Plato; and is eloquently maintained in the Platonicæ Quæstiones of Plutarch. Of the same opinion was Aristotle: "Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, *vocabula* et *verba.*" Varro de Ling. Lat. Hence the observation of Priscian: "Quibusdam philosophis placuit *nomen* et *verbum* solas esse partes orationis; cætera vero, adminicula vel juncturas earum." Lib. xi. To this opinion, in later times, Vossius, professor Schultens, Lennep, and others, have expressed their assent; but none so much in accordance with Mr. Tooke, as Hoogeven in his dissertation on the Greek particles. That particles are, as Mr. Tooke pronounces them, abbreviations of other words, is, however, neither the discovery of Hoogeven who preceded him, nor of Mr. Tooke himself. The fact is illustrated

the preterite of the verb; as, to strike, I strick *or* strook, a *stroke*.

The action is the same with the participle present, as, *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *striking*.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *striker*.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech, are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often lengthened, or the consonant softened; as, a house, *to house*; brass, *to braze*; glass, *to glaze*; grass, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fish, *to fish*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, especially to adjectives; as, haste, *to hasten*; length, to *lengthen*; strength, *to strengthen*; short, *to shorten*; fast, *to fasten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as, delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as, pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise, *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus, *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

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in the work of a learned German on the subject of the Hebrew particles, published in 1734.

"Particulæ separatæ, si non omnes, certè pleræque suâ naturâ sunt *nomina*. Hanc thesin, licet hactenus novam et inauditam, verissimam tamen esse, præsentes tibi persuadere poterunt pagellæ. His enim cum curiâ perlectis, facilè intelliges omnes omnino Ebræorum particulas separatas aut *nomina* esse aut *verba*." Christ. Koerber, Lex. Partic. Hebr. This etymological principle is thus displayed by Hoogeven: "Primam, ut reliquarum, ita Græcæ quoque linguæ originem fuisse simplicissimam, ipsa natura ac ratio docent, primosque *ὀνομαθέρας nomina*, quibus res, et *verba* quibus actiones exprimerent, non verò *particulas* instituisse, probabile est. Certè, cùm ex *nominibus* et *verbis* integra constet oratio, quorum hæc actiones et affectiones, illa personas agentes et patientes indicant; jure quæritur, an primæva lingua habuerit *particulas*.—Reverà ipsæ *particulæ* olim fuerunt vel *nomina*, vel *verba*; ut clarè patebit, ubi de singularum particularum originibus dicam." Doctr. Particularum Ling. Gr. 1769. Præf.

The claim to originality, therefore, belongs not to Mr. Tooke. Nor in the application of the doctrine is he without predecessor or guide. Yet let us first attend to what a recent critick affirms: "Neither Skinner, nor Junius, nor Johnson, nor indeed any other English grammarian, or lexicographer, had any idea that the past participle in our own language was an abundant source of general terms; the discovery was Tooke's; and it becomes necessary to remark that we shall find Junius and Skinner in many instances (particularly Skinner) referring to the same Anglo-Saxon or old English verb, which Tooke has also fixed upon as the parent of some English noun; but the difference is this: Skinner refers generally to the verb, not unfrequently with a mere *mallem deflecti*, and knows neither in what manner, nor from what part, of the verb, such noun is immediately obtained: Tooke establishes the past participle to be the part of the verb, and explains the general manner of the adoption." Illustr. of English Philology by Charles Richardson, Esq. 1815. p. 40. Mr. Tooke certainly performs what is here stated. But who preceded him in this way of illustration? Mr. Richardson could not, or would not inform the reader. I will therefore inform him that Wachter, so long since as in 1787, and in a work well known, indeed most worthy to be known by all scholars, particularly discussed the method of deducing substantives from verbs and participles, which, it will be seen, was also an ancient practice:

"D. [est] Medium formandi substantiva à verbis, aliisque partibus orationis. Ita *brand*, incendium, derivatur à *brennen*, ardere; *schuld*, debitum, à *sollen*, debere; *hemd*, indusium, ab *heimen*, tegere; *gelübd*, votum, à *loben*, promittere; *gemæld*, pictura, à *malen*, pingere; *fed*, inimicitia, à *fien*, odisse; *gegend*, plaga, loca opposita, à *gegen*, contra. Et sic alia ab aliis. Confer exempla in *De*. In reliquis, quæ huc referri non possunt, *d* est litera participialis, et nota originis ex participio. *Solent enim prisci ex participiis formare substantiva, et terminationem participialem derivatis relinquere, tanquam custodem originis*. Hæc una litera nos quasi manu ducit *ad permulta vocabulorum secreta intelligenda, quæ certè suam significandi vim non aliunde habent quàm à* PRÆSENTIS TEMPORIS PARTICIPIO, *à quo oriuntur*. Hujusmodi sunt, *abend*, vespera ab *aben*, deficere; *heiland*, servator, ab *heilen*, servare; *freund*, amicus, à *freyen*, amare; *feind*, inimicus, à *fien*, odisse; *wind*, ventus, à *wehen*, flare; *mond*, luna, à *manen*, monere." Gloss. Germ. Prolegom. § vi.

And have we none amongst our own countrymen, besides Mr. Tooke, to whom something like this mode of deduction was known? Have not Skinner and Ray preceded him in his admired derivation of *if*? Is not the former, in his glossarial illustration of *but* and *unless*, acting directly upon this etymological principle? Are the labours of Junius and Lye never directed to similar purposes? Brian Twyne also, an eminent Saxon scholar, who flourished nearly two centuries since, and who, like Mr. Tooke, has derived *shire* from ꝛcýpan, seems to have understood this principle. See his Saxon Alphabet, MSS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Ox. N°. 1780. Let us proceed to another of Mr. Tooke's celebrated derivations; the *head*, from the past participle *heaved*; and he will again want the merit, not of adaptation, but of originality. The Gothick "*haubith* is the *head*; from *haufjan*, tollere, levare; the head being the most erect and elevated part of the body. Upon the same principle, the Sax. *heafod*, from *heavan*, and the English *head*, from the participle *heaved*, of the same signification, are made: a derivation more rational than either the Greek κεφαλη, or the Latin *caput*, can boast of." Rev. Mr. Drake on the Orig. of the Eng. Lang. Archæol. vol. v. p. 380.

While all must readily and gratefully admit, that Mr. Tooke has much enlarged and improved this method of illustration; none perhaps will now deny, that his theory is not a novelty even to Englishmen. An acute writer, speaking of Fortescue's Treatise on the difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, (which was published in 1714, not in 1724, as Mr. White states it,) has lately remarked, that into the pages of another of his countrymen on the subject of Saxon literature Mr. Tooke had looked silently but not in vain. This book was "not unknown to the late Mr. Horne Tooke, as is evident by some of the Saxon etymologies in his Diversions of Purley, borrowed from the first lord Fortescue's glossarial annotations on this work of his venerable ancestor." A Review of Johnson's Criticism on the Style of Milton's English Prose, &c. By T. Holt White, Esq. 1818. p. 19. It is indeed the object of the noble annotator, and it is excellently accomplished, to point out to the English reader "the great affinity between our language and the Saxon, and to be thereby put in a way *to trace the original of the English tongue*. — This language will help him to multitudes of etymologies." Pref. pp. xli. xlii.

It has been said, "that one great and obvious defect of Mr. Tooke's ingenious system, viewed in a general light, is, that it proceeds on the supposition that the Anglo-Saxon is a language completely insulated; or at least, that, whatever intimacy of connexion it has with the cognate tongues in other respects, it has none with regard to the formation of its particles." Dr. Jamieson, Scott. Dict. in V. Sen. But though this defect attends it, though the author is not without obligation to the labours of others, though the work consists principally of details, and some mistakes in them might be exposed where truth and modesty alike are slighted; great ingenuity of hypothesis, together with successful illustrations of our ancient literature, is abundantly found in the Diversions of Purley; and the clearest light has hence been thrown upon the theory of language. Fairer would have been the fame of Mr. Tooke, if he had not intermixed with the elegances of philology what will never endear his name as a moralist or a politician.]

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious, impious, indiscreet,* the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as *untrue, untruth, untaught, unhandsome.*

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling, unassisting, unaided, undelighted, unendeared.*

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying.*

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness, unperfectness,* which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im,* as *infertility, imperfection; uncivil, incivility; unactive, inactivity.*

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as, *indecent, inelegant, improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un,* as, *unpolite, ungallant.*

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis,* derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition *de. Mis* insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam.* To like, *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace, *to dishonour, to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdeign*; chance, hap, *mischance, mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ, *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply.*

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the same signification, as, *distinguish,* distinguo; *detract,* detraho; *defame,* defamo; *detain,* detineo.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, and sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lich* or *like.*

A giant, *giantly, giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good, *goodly.*

The same termination *ly,* added to adjectives, forms (*e*) adverbs of like signification; as, beautiful, *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness.*

The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green, *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief, *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish.*

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, a *hillock*; a cock, a *cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *a chicken*; a man, a *manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin,* whence the patronymick *Hawkins; Wilkin, Thomkin,* and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *sup, sip, soop, sop, sippet,* where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et; top, tip; spit, spout; babe, baby, booby, βᾶπαις; great* pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, *grea-t; little,* pronounced long, *lee-tle; ting, tang, tong,* imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle,* and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness,* and a few in *hood* or *head,* noting character or qualities; as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness, unskilfulness; godhead, manhood, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, priesthood, likelihood, falsehood.*

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th,* a small change being sometimes made; as long, *length*; strong, *strength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; slow, *slowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *month.*

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*; after *mow'th*; commonly spoken and written later *math,* after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught.*

These should rather be written *flighth, frighth,* only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retain, *faith, spight, wreathe, wrath, broth, froth, breath, sooth, worth, light, wight,* and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy, spry, wry, wreak, brew, mow, fry, bray, say, work.*

Some ending in *ship* imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship, wardship, guardianship; partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship.*

(*e*) [This is the only notice, which Dr. Johnson has taken of ADVERBS. In the same way he overpasses CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS. These indeed are almost wholly abbreviations, or particles, which originally belonged to a different class of words. See the preceding note.

The ADVERB, as it is called, is eminently useful, in compendiously expressing, in one word, what would otherwise require two or more; and joined to verbs, participles, and adjectives, denotes quality or circumstance: as affirmation in *certainly, yes*; negation in *no, not*; doubt in *perhaps*; interrogation in *how*; time present in *now*; past in *lately*; future in *hereafter*; uncertain or indefinite in *when*; place in *here, hither, within*; order in *secondly, thirdly.* Quality or manner is abundantly expressed by adverbs formed from adjectives and participles, as Dr. Johnson has observed, with the termination *ly*; as, *ably, contentedly, learnedly.*

The CONJUNCTION connects either sentences or words; and is called copulative, when it expresses addition, a cause, supposition, or condition; as, *and, both, but, because, for, if, that*: disjunctive, when it continues the connexion, but expresses opposition of meaning in various degrees; as, *although, though, but, or, nor, either, neither, than, unless,* &c.

The PREPOSITION is so called, because it is placed before a substantive, and connects it with other words: as, *above, about, before, behind, in, into,* &c. Most of our prepositions originally denoted the relation of place; but are now applied to various relations. One great use of them in our language, Dr. Lowth observes, is to express those relations which in some languages are chiefly marked by cases, or the different endings of the noun.

The INTERJECTION yet remains to be noticed, which is the expression of different affections and passions; of surprise in *ah*; of grief in *alas, ah,* and *oh*; of exultation and triumph in *aha, huzza*; of admiration and calling attention in *lo* and *behold,* &c. They are thrown in between the parts of a sentence, and sometimes commence it. The interjection *O,* prefixed to nouns, expresses more forcibly the address made to any person or thing; and answers to the vocative case of the Latins: prefixed to verbs, it sometimes denotes exhortation, and sometimes solicits pity.

Of these parts of speech we may say lastly with the admired author of the Principles of French Grammar, "En quoi les adverbes, les prépositions, et les conjonctions, sont elles différentes des autres parties du discours? En ce qu'elles sont indéclinables, et qu'elles ne sont susceptibles d'aucun changement. Ainsi on ne peut ni les decliner comme les noms, ni les conjuguer comme les verbes."]

Thus *worship*, that is, *worthship;* whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as, *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *wisdom*, *whoredom*, *bishoprick*, *bailywick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle;* all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twist*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose;* and *nesse*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed, that they may the better correspond, *sn* denote *nasus;* and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *sneer*, *snicker*, *snot*, *snevil*, *snite*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, *snaffle*, *snarle*, *snudge*.

There is another *sn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinuo*, as, *snake*, *sneak*, *snail*, *snare;* so likewise *snap* and *snatch*, *snib*, *snub*.

Bl imply a *blast;* as, *blow*, *blast*, *to blast*, *to blight*, and metaphorically to *blast* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluster*, *blurt*, *blister*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *blabber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blast*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *blossom*, *bloom;* and perhaps *blood* and *blush*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from στρώννυμι, or *strenuus;* as, *strong*, *strength*, *strew*, *strike*, *streake*, *stroke*, *stripe*, *strive*, *strife*, *strout*, *strut*, *stretch*, *strait*, *strict*, *streight*, that is, narrow, *distrain*, *stress*, *distress*, *string*, *strap*, *stream*, *streamer*, *strand*, *strip*, *stray*, *struggle*, *strange*, *stride*, *straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto:* for example, *stand*, *stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff*, *stay*, that is, to oppose, *stop*, *to stuff*, *stifle*, *to stay*, that is, to stop; *a stay*, that is, an obstacle; *stick*, *stut*, *stutter*, *stammer*, *stagger*, *stickle*, *stick*, *stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock*, *stem*, *sting*, *to sting*, *stink*, *stitch*, *stud*, *stanchion*, *stub*, *stubble*, *to stub* up, *stump*, whence *stumble*, *stalk*, *to stalk*, *step*, *to stamp* with the feet, whence *to stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stow*, *to stow*, *to bestow*, *steward* or *stoward*, *stead*, *steady*, *steadfast*, *stable*, *a stable*, *a stall*, *to stall*, *stool*, *stall*, *still*, *stall*, *stallage*, *stall*, *stage*, *still* adj. and *still* adv. *stale*, *stout*, *sturdy*, *steed*, *stoat*, *stallion*, *stiff*, *stark-dead*, *to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone*, *steel*, *stern*, *stanch*, *to stanch* blood, *to stare*, *steep*, *steeple*, *stair*, *standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as, *throw*, *thrust*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as, *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as, *sway*, *swag*, *to sway*, *swagger*, *swerve*, *sweat*, *sweep*, *swill*, *swim*, *swing*, *swift*, *sweet*, *switch*, *swinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *sm*, in *smooth*, *smug*, *smile*, *smirk*, *smite*, which signifies the same as to *strike*, but is a softer word; *small*, *smell*, *smack*, *smother*, *smart*, a *smart* blow properly signifies such a kind of stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in *sm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* suddenly ended, as is shewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *clasp*, *to clasp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *close*, *to close*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter*, *a cluster*.

Sp imply a kind of dissipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *spargo* or *separo:* for example, *spread*, *spring*, *sprig*, *sprout*, *sprinkle*, *split*, *splinter*, *spill*, *spit*, *sputter*, *spatter*.

Sl denote a kind of silent fall, or a less observable motion; as, in *slime*, *slide*, *slip*, *slipper*, *sly*, *sleight*, *slit*, *slow*, *slack*, *slight*, *sling*, *slap*.

And so likewise, *ash*, in *crash*, *rash*, *gash*, *flash*, *clash*, *lash*, *slash*, *plash*, *trash*, indicate something acting more nimbly and sharply. But *ush*, in *crush*, *rush*, *gush*, *flush*, *blush*, *brush*, *hush*, *push*, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound *sh*.

Thus in *fling*, *sling*, *ding*, *swing*, *cling*, *sing*, *wring*, *sting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the sharpness of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *sink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *sprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtile by reason of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *spangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle;* as also in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *stumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the same time the close *u* implies something obscure or obtunded; and a congeries of consonants, *mbl*, denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *scamble*, *scramble*, *wamble*, *amble;* but in these there is something acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteness of the vowel denotes celerity. In *sparkle*, *sp* denotes dissipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a sudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *sprinkle*, unless *in* may imply the subtilty of the dissipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *squeek*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *squall*, *braul*, *wraul*, *yaul*, *spaul*, *screek*, *shriek*, *shrill*, *sharp*, *shrivel*, *wrinkle*, *crack*, *crash*, *clash*, *gnash*, *plash*, *crush*, *hush*, *hisse*, *fisse*, *whist*, *soft*, *jarr*, *hurl*, *curl*, *whirl*, *buz*, *bustle*, *spindle*, *dwindle*, *twine*, *twist*, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such sort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or sometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greatest part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as, *grace*, *face*, *elegant*, *elegance*, *resemble*.

Some verbs, which seem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the present tense, and some from the supines.

From the present are formed *spend*, *expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *despise*, despicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the supines, *supplicate*, supplico; *demonstrate*, demonstro; *dispose*, dispono; *expatiate*, expatior; *suppress*, supprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in quest of originals. Many of these which seem selected as immediate descendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive*, *approve*, *expose*, *exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden*, *garter*, *buckler*, *to advance*, *to cry*, *to plead*, from the French *jardin*, *jartier*, *bouclier*, *avancer*, *cryer*, *plaider*; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *wasp*, vespa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over*, *upper*, super, ὑπὲρ; *am*, sum, εἰμί; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no less certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the English, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained some derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax*, *achs*, *mit*, *ford*, *pfurd*, *daughter*, *tochter*, *mickle*, *mingle*, *moon*, *sear*, *grave*, *graff*, *to grave*, *to scrape*, *whole*, from ἀξίνη, μεῖδα, σορθμος, θυγαΐηρ, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μῆνη, ξῆρος, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received these immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latins?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *spend*; exemplum, *sample*; excipio, *scape*; extraneus, *strange*; extractum, *stretch'd*; excrucio, *to screw*; excorio, *to scour*; excortico, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as also, emendo, *to mend*; episcopus, *bishop*; in Danish, *bisp*; epistola, *pistle*; hospitale, *spittle*; Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Sander*, *Elisabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*; for *stane*, *stone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλοπηξ, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piscis, *fish*; and transposing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freese*; mustum, *stum*; defensio, *fence*; dispensator, *spencer*; asculto, escouter, Fr. *scout*; exscalpo, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap*, *scrable*, *scrawl*; exculpo, *scoop*; exterritus, *start*; extonitus, attonitus, *stonn'd*; stomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obstipo, *stop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of φ, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer*, *sore*, and hence *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; scalenus, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from κλίνω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth*, *a jetty*; cucullus, a *cowl*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κυπελλα, *cup*, cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; specio, speculor, *spy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; sedes episcopalis, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, amita, *aunt*; spiritus, *spright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; separo, *to spare*; stabilis, *stable*; stabulum, *stable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæsitio, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound, or even a whole syllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; securus, *sure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; subitaneus, *suddain*, *soon*; superare, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *stain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as, κυριακὸς, *kyrk*, *church*; presbyter, *priest*; sacristanus, *sexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; fagus, φῆγα, *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near akin; frigesco, *freeze*; frigesco, *fresh*, *sc* in *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *scapha*, *skiff*, *skip*, and refrigesco, *refresh*; but viresco, *fresh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; scutifer, *squire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; sanctuarium, *sanctuary*, *sentry*; quæsitio, *chase*; perquisitio, *purchase*; anguilla, *eel*; insula, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; insuletta, *islet*, *ilet*; *eyght*; and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owsney*, *Ruley*, *Ely*; examinare, *to sean*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, write *csamen*, or *scamen* is contracted into *scan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; thesaurus, *store*; sedile, *stool*; ὑετὸς, *wet*; sudo, *sweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; succus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chause, chausse, Fr. *hose*; extinguo, *stanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *stint*; foras, *forth*; species, *spice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰὼν, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; extravagus, *stray*, *straggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; severo, *swear*; stridulus, *shrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulso, *to push*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vanesco, vanui, *wane*; syllabare, *to spell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*, *Elisabeth*, *Betty*, *Bess*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Marget*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Bal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Matt*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giroflée, gilofer, Fr. *gili-flower*, which the vulgar call *july-flower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroselinum, *parsly*; portulaca, *purslain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; persicum, *peach*; eruca, *cruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choses, *kickshaws*. Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, especially as they so much affected monosyllables; and, to make them sound the softer, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

But while we derive these from the Latin, I do not mean to say, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Danish, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and some taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The same word, according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *bairn*, comes from *pario*, and a *bear*, at least if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fish, from *perca*; but *perch*, a measure, from *pertica*, and likewise *to perch*. *To spell* is from *syllaba*; but *spell*, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands, that none can pass them against the master's will, from *expello*; and *spell*, a messenger, from

epistola; whence *gospel, good-spel,* or *god-spell.* Thus *freese,* or *freeze,* from *frigesco;* but *freeze* an architectonic word, from *zophorus;* but *freese,* for *cloth,* from *Frisia,* or perhaps from *frigesco,* as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as from *scrip* and *roll* comes *scroll;* from *proud* and *dance, prance;* from *st,* of the verb *stay* or *stand* and *out,* is made *stout;* from *stout* and *hardy, sturdy;* from *sp* of *spit* or *spew,* and *out,* comes *spout;* from the same *sp,* with the termination *in,* is *spin;* and adding *out, spin out;* and from the same *sp,* with *it,* is *spit,* which only differs from *spout* in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but *sputter* is, because of the obscure *u,* something between *spit* and *spout;* and by reason of adding *r,* it intimates a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurely confused: whereas *spatter,* on account of the sharper and clearer vowel *a,* intimates a more distinct noise, in which it chiefly differs from *sputter.* From the same *sp,* and the termination *ark,* comes *spark,* signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, *sp* the emission, *ar* the more acute noise, and *k* the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding *l,* is made the frequentative *sparkle.* The same *sp,* by adding *r,* that is *spr,* implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination *ing;* it becomes *spring;* its vigour *spr* imports, its sharpness the termination *ing;* and lastly *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute consonant *g,* denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *spring* whatever has an elastick force; as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *spring,* to germinate; and *spring,* one of the four seasons. From the same *spr* and *out,* is formed *sprout,* and with the termination *ig, sprig;* of which the following, for the most part, is the difference; *sprout,* of a grosser sound, imports a fatter or grosser bud; *spring,* of a slenderer sound, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from *str* of the verb *strive,* and *out,* comes *strout* and *strut.* From the same *str,* and the termination *uggle,* is made *struggle;* and this *gl* imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel *u.* In like manner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull;* and almost in the same sense is *trundle,* from *throw* or *thrust,* and *rundle.* Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough;* and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot,* and *drudge.*

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the desire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The established practice of grammarians requires that I should here treat of the Syntax; but our language has so little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonson, whose desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fliest from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's heat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: *He gave this* to *me; He took this* from *me; He says this* of *me; He came* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Prosody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei;* that of the French by *Desmarais;* and that of the English by *Wallis, Cooper,* and even by *Jonson,* though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to insert them.

PROSODY comprises *orthoepy,* or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry,* or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as, *chíldish, kíngdom, áctest, ácted, tóilsome, lóver, scóffer, fáirer, fóremost, zéalous, fúlness, gódly, méekly, ártist.*

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét, to beséem, to bestów.*

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, *to descánt, a déscant; to cemént, a cément; to contráct, a cóntract.*

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter syllable; as, *delight, perfúme.*

4. All dissyllables ending in *y,* as *cranny;* in *our,* as *lábour, fávour;* in *ow,* as *willow, wállow,* except *allów;* in *le,* as *báttle, bible;* in *ish,* as *bánish;* in *ck,* as *cámbrick, cássock;* in *ter,* as to *bátter;* in *age,* as *cóurage;* in *en,* as *fásten;* in *et,* as *quíet,* accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in *er,* as *cánker, bútter,* have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *compríse, escápe;* or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appéase, revéal;* or ending in two consonants, as *atténd,* have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applaúse;* except words in *ain, cértain, moúntain.*

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical

word, as *lóveliness*, *ténderness*, *contémner*, *wágoner*, *phýsical*, *bespátter*, *cómmenting*, *comménding*, *assúrance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *spécify*, *líberty*, *víctory*, *súbsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as *légible*, *théatre*, except *discíple*, and some words which have a position, as *exámple*, *epístle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátor*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *doméstick*, accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiésce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *dispútable*, *indispútable*, rather than *dísputable*, *indísputable*; and *advértisement* rather than *advértisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as, *salvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the (*f*) penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *ámicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combústible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanímity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either Iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or Trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our Iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

" Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you 's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath come short." *Drayton.*

" With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears." *Dryden.*

Of six,

" Thus while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

" Though in the utmost Peak
Awhile we do remain,
Amongst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.

" What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found.

" Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' asswage breem winter's scathes.

" In places far or near,
Or famous or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the most impure,
All times, and every where,
The muse is still in ure." *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the usual measure for short Poems.

" And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew." *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.

" Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place

(*f*) [This is the Latin accent; and it is now more usual to say *dédicator* than *dedicátor*; and so in many other polysyllables, terminating in *ator*. *Mediator*, however, is mostly pronounced, and certainly with greater dignity, than on the first syllable, with the accent on the penult.]

Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat." *Dryden.*

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our Trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,

" Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys." *Walton's Angler.*

Of five,

" In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy." *Old Ballad.*

Of (g) seven,

" Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth." *Waller.*

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes *of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.*

" Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And farth'st survey their soils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waste,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd."

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

" And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purposed journey, is distract."

The measure of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

" Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full-resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine." *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

" She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space." *Fenton.*

" When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see." *Lewis to Pope.*

" Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine!" *Wesley.*

(g) [The stanza in the trochaick measure of seven syllables is pleasingly diversified by our old poets: by Sir Philip Sidney in five lines:

" Well, in absence this will die;
Leave to see, and leave to wonder:
Absence sure will help, if I
Can learn how myself to sunder
From what in my heart doth lie." *Astrophel & Stella*, Song xi.

In six:

" O dear life, when shall it be
That mine eyes thine eyes may see?
And in them thy mind discover,
Whether absence have had force
Thy remembrance to divorce
From the image of the lover? *Astrophel & Stella*, Song x.

And Milton, in the same number, but with varied rhymes:

" Lord, my God, if I have thought
Or done this; if wickedness
Be in my hands; if I have wrought
Ill to him that meant me peace;
Or to him have render'd less,
And not freed my foe for nought:

" Let the enemy pursue my soul,
And overtake it; let him tread
My life down to the earth, and roll
In the dust my glory dead,
In the dust; and there outspread,
Lodge it with dishonour foul." *Psalm* vii.]

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in (*h*) songs, which may be called the *Anapestick* in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

" May I góvern my pássions with ábsolute swáy,
And grow wíser and bétter as lífe wears awáy." Dr. *Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

" Diógenes súrly and proúd." Dr. *Pope.*

" When présent we lóve, and when ábsent agrée,
I thínk not of I'ris, nor I'ris of me." *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, *as in the heroick measure.*

" 'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man." *Addison.*

So in that of eight syllables,

" They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded." *Prior.*

In that of (*i*) *seven,*

" For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achiev'd with six alone." *Glover.*

In that of six,

" 'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd." *Gay.*

In the anapestick,

" When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor grandeur nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right." *Ballad.*

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalœpha*, or (*k*) elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal;* and more rarely of *o* in *to*, as *t' accept;* and a *synœresis*, by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as *question*, *special;* or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice*, *temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.

(*h*) [Formerly this lively measure was not thought unworthy to be employed on sacred subjects. Archbishop Parker finished a poetical translation of the Psalms in 1557, and has applied it to the thirty-sixth.

" The wordes of his mouth be unrightfully wayed,
In sleyghty deceit be they craftely layed:
Quyte ceased he hath to behaue hym aryght,
Good deed for to do hath he driven from hys syght."]

(*i*) [This measure of seven, though not common, is a century older than the time of Glover, whom Dr. Johnson cites. There is a pleasing song of five stanzas in the poems of Thomas Jordan, who wrote in the middle of the seventeenth century, from which I will copy one: The book is not dated; but the reference to the song is sign. § §. 8.

" Private jarres shall be relinquish'd,
Every man shall have his owne;
Thine and mine shall be distinguish'd,
And no seeds of sorrow sowne;
Comfort come to all complayners,
That were frighted back with frowns;
Governours no more be gayners,
Which are now the kings of towns."]

(*k*) [These elisions are now little regarded. Indeed, the excessive brevity of the syllables, that is, of the second *a* in *avarice*, the second *e* in *temperance*, as also of the second vowels in *every*, *general*, *barbarous*, and the like, easily takes from them the power of forming a constituent part in the measure of a verse. But these vowels are not suppressed: they are pronounced like dactyls, as it were distinct, but short. In *to* and *the* also the vowels are audible enough, however the words are deformed by elision. As to the practice of several modern poets in filling up all the preterites and participles, as *raised* for *rais'd*, and *distressed* for *distress'd* or *distrest*, it seems an unnecessary, or rather an embarrassing, refinement. Words of this kind, which in prose consist of two emphatical syllables, will be used in poetry as one; but being printed without the distinctive mark of a strong syllable suppressed, and occurring twice or thrice in the same line, are certainly, in regard to a common reader, like the spells of other magicians, " of power to cheat the eye with bleat illusion, and give it false presentments."

APPENDIX, No. I.

[*Grammatical Observations on the Old English Language, from Mr. Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*]

The following observations chiefly refer to the state in which the English language appears to have been about the time of Chaucer, and they will naturally divide themselves into two parts. The first will consider the remains of the ancient Saxon mass, however defaced or disguised by various accidents; the second will endeavour to point out the nature and effects of the accessions, which, in the course of near three centuries, it had received from Normandy.

I. For the sake of method, it will be convenient to go through the several parts of speech in the order in which they are commonly ranged by grammarians.

1. The Prepositive Article ꝛe, ꝛeo, ꝥat, (which answered to the ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, of the Greeks, in all its varieties of gender, case, and number,) had been long laid aside, and instead of it an indeclinable *the* was prefixed to all sorts of nouns, in all cases, and in both numbers.

2. The Declensions of the Nouns Substantive were reduced from six to one; and instead of a variety of cases in both numbers, they had only a Genitive case singular, which was uniformly deduced from the Nominative by adding to it *es*; or only *s*, if it ended in an *e* feminine; and that same form was used to express the (*a*) Plural number in all its cases: as, Nom. *Shour*, Gen. *Shoures*, Plur. *Shoures*. Nom. *Name*, Gen. *Names*, Plur. *Names*.

The Nouns Adjective had lost all distinction of Gender, Case, or Number.

3. The Primitive Pronouns retained one oblique case (*b*) in each number: as, *Ic*, or *I*; *We*: Obl. *Me*; *Us*: — *Thou*; *Ye*: Obl. *Thee*; *You*. — *He*, *She*; *Hi* (*c*), or *They*: Obl. *Him*, *Hire*; *Hem*, or *Them*.

Their Possessives were in the same state with the Adjectives; *Min*, *Thin*, *His*, *Hire*; *Oure*, *Youre*, *Hir*, or *Their*. (*d*)

The Interrogative and Relative *Who* had a Genitive and Accusative case, *Whos*, and *Whom*, but no variety of number.

On the contrary, the Demonstrative, *This*, and *That*, had a plural expression, *Thise*, and *Tho*, but no variety of case.

The other words, which are often, though improperly, placed in the class of Pronouns, were all become undeclined, like the Adjectives; except, *Eyther*, alteruter; *Neyther*, neuter; *Other*, alter; which had a Genitive case Singular, *Eytheres*, *Neytheres*, *Otheres*: *Other*, alius, had a Genitive case singular, and a Plural number, *Otheres*; and *Aller* (a corruption of ealꝑa) was still in use, as the Genitive Plural of *Alle*. (*e*)

(*a*) It is scarce necessary to take notice of a few Plurals, which were expressed differently, though their number was greater in the time of Chaucer than it is now. Some of them seem to retain their termination in *en* from the second Declension of the Saxons; as, oxen, eyen, hosen, &c. Others seem to have adopted it *euphoniæ gratiâ*; as, brethren, eyren, instead of bꝛoðꝛu, ægꝛu. And a few seem to have been always irregularly declined; as, men, wimmen, mice, lice, feet, &c. See Hickes, Gr. A. S. p. 11, 12.

(*b*) I take no notice here of the Genitive cases, *min*, *thin*, *oure*, *youre*, &c. as being at this time hardly ever distinguishable from Pronouns Possessive. How are we to know whether *min boke* should be rendered *liber mei*, or *liber meus*? In the Plural number, however, in a few instances, the Genitive case seems to have retained its proper power. C. T. v. 825. oure aller cok — would be more naturally translated — *nostrûm* omnium gallus, than *noster* omnium. And so in P. P. fol. cxi. Youre aller bele — *vestrûm* omnium salus; not, *vestra*.

(*c*) It is very difficult to say from whence, or why, the Pronouns, *They*, *Them*, and *Their*, were introduced into our language. The Saxon Pronouns, *Hi*, *Hem*, and *Hir*, seem to have been in constant use in the time of Robert of Gloucester. Sir John Mandeville and Chaucer use *They*, for *Hi*; but never, as I remember, (in the MSS. of authority) *Them*, or *Their*.

(*d*) The four last of these Possessive Pronouns were sometimes expressed a little differently, *viz.* *Hires*, *Oures*, *Youres*, and *Hirs*, or *Theirs*; as they are still, when the Noun to which they belong is understood, or when they are placed after it in a sentence. To the question, Whose book is this? we answer, *Hers*, *Ours*, *Yours*, or *Theirs*: or we declare; This book is *Hers*, *Ours*, &c. I can hardly conceive that the final *s* in these words is a mark of the Possessive (or Genitive) case, as a very able writer [Short Introduction to English Grammar, p. 35, 6.] seems to be inclined to think; because in the instances just mentioned, and in all which I have been able to find or to imagine, I cannot discover the least trace of the usual powers of the Genitive case. The learned Wallis, Gram. Ang. c. 7. has explained the use of these Pronouns without attempting to account for their form. He only adds; "Nonnulli *hern*, *ourn*, *yourn*, *hisn*, dicunt, pro *hers*, *ours*, &c. sed barbarè, nec quisquam (credo) sic scribere solet." If it could be proved that these words were antiently terminated in *n*, we might be led to conjecture that they were originally abbreviations of *her own*, *our own*, &c. the *n* being afterwards softened into *s*, as it has been in many other words.

(*e*) It may be proper here to take a little notice of the Pronoun, or Pronominal Adjective, *Self*, which our best Grammarians, from Wallis downwards, have attempted to metamorphose into a Substantive. In the Saxon language, it is certain that *Sylf* was declined like other Adjectives, and was joined in construction with Pronouns Personal and Substantives, just as *ipse* is in Latin. They said, Ic sylf, Ego ispe; Min sylfes, mei ipsius; Me sylfne, me ipsum, &c. Petrus sylf, Petrus ipse, &c. See Hickes, Gr. A. S. p. 26. In the age of Chaucer, *Self*, like other Adjectives, was become undeclined. Though he writes, *Self*, *Selve*, and *Selven*, those varieties do not denote any distinction of case or number; for he uses indifferently, *himself* and *himselven*; *hemself* and *hemselven*. He joins it with Substantives, in the sense of *ipse*, as the Saxons did. Canterb. Tales, v. 2862. In that *selve* grove. In illo ipso nemore, v. 4535. Thy *selve* neighebour. Ipse tuus vicinus. But his great departure from the antient usage was with respect to the Pronouns Personal prefixed to *Self*. Instead of declining them through the cases which they still retained, he uses constantly, Myself, for, I self. and, Me self; Thyself, for, Thou self, and, Thee self; Him self and Hire self, for, He self and She self; and in the Plural number, Our self, for, We self, and Us self; Your self, for, Ye self, and You self; and Hem self, for, They self.

It would be vain to attempt to defend this practice of Chaucer upon any principles of reason or grammatical analogy. All that can be said for it is, that perhaps any regular practice was preferable to the confusion and uncertainty which seems to have prevailed before. Accordingly, the writers who succeeded him following his example, it became a rule, as I

4. The Verbs, at the time of which we are treating, were very nearly reduced to the simple state in which they are at present.

They had four Modes, as now; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive; and only two expressions of Time, the Present and the Past. All the other varieties of Mode and Time were expressed by Auxiliary Verbs.

In the inflections of their Verbs, they differed very little from us, in the Singular number: *I love, Thou lovest, He loveth:* but in the Plural they were not agreed among themselves; some (*f*) adhering to the old Saxon form; *We loveth, Ye loveth, They loveth;* and others adopting, what seems to have been, the Teutonic; *We loven, Ye loven, They loven.* In the Plural of the Past Tense the latter form prevailed universally: I loved, thou lovedst, he loved; *We loveden, Ye loveden, They loveden.*

The second person Plural in the Imperative Mode regularly terminated in *eth;* as *Loveth* ye (*g*); though the final consonants, according to the genius of the language, were frequently omitted, especially in verse.

The Saxon termination of the Infinitive in *an* had been long changed into *en; to loven, to liven,* &c. and they were beginning to drop the *n; to love, to live.*

The Participle of the Present Time began to be generally terminated in *ing;* as, *loving;* though the old form, which terminated in *ende,* or *ande,* was still in use; as, *lovende,* or *lovande.* The Participle of the Past Time continued to be formed, as the Past Time itself was, in *ed;* as *loved;* or in some contraction of *ed* (*h*); except among the Irregular Verbs (*i*), where for the most part it terminated in *en;* as, *bounden, founden.*

The greatest part of the Auxiliary Verbs were only in use in the Present and Past Tenses of their Indicative and Subjunctive Modes. They were inflected in those tenses like other Verbs, and were prefixed to the Infinitive Mode of the Verb to which they were Auxiliary. I *shall* loven; I *will,* or *wool,* loven; I *may,* or *mow,* loven; I *can,* or *con,* loven, &c. We *shullen* loven; We *willen,* or *wollen,* loven; We *mowen* loven; We *connen* loven, &c. In the Past tense, I (*k*) *shulde* loven; I *wolde* loven; I *mighte,* or *moughte* loven; I *coude* loven, &c. We *shulden,* we *wolden,* we *mighten,* or *moughten,* we *couden* loven, &c.

The Auxiliary *To Haven* was a complete Verb, and, being prefixed to the Participle of the Past time, was used to express the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tenses. I *have* loved, Thou *havest,* or *hast* loved, He *haveth,* or *hath* loved; We *haven,* or *han* loved, &c. I *hadde* (*l*) loved, thou *haddest* loved, he *hadde* loved; We, ye, they, *hadden* loved.

The Auxiliary *To ben* was also a complete Verb, and, being prefixed to the Participle of the Past time, with the help of the other Auxiliary Verbs, supplied the place of the whole Passive voice, for which the Saxon language had no other form of expression. I *am,* thou *art,* he *is* loved; We, ye, they, *aren,* or *ben* loved. I *was,* thou *wast,* he *was* loved; We, ye, they, *weren* loved. (*m*)

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conceive, of the English language, that Personal Pronouns prefixed to *Self* were only used in one case in each number; viz. those of the First and Second Person in the Genitive case, according to the Saxon form, and those of the Third in the Accusative.

By degrees a custom was introduced of annexing *Self* to Pronouns in the Singular number only, and *Selves* (a corruption, I suppose, of *Selven*) to those in the Plural. This probably contributed to persuade our late Grammarians that *Self* was a Substantive; as the true English Adjective does not vary in the Plural number. Another cause of their mistake might be, that they considered *my, thy, our, your,* to which *self* is usually joined, as Pronouns *Possessive;* whereas I think it more probable that they were the Saxon Genitive cases of the *Personal* Pronouns. The metaphysical Substantive *Self,* of which our more modern Philosophers and Poets have made so much use, was unknown, I believe, in the time of Chaucer.

(*f*) In the quotation from Trevisa [See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. p. 44.] it may be observed, that all his Plural Verbs of the Present Tense terminate in *eth;* whereas in Sir John Mandeville and Chaucer they terminate almost as constantly in *en.*

(*g*) Mand. p. 281. And at certeyn houres — thei seyn to certeyn officeres — *Maketh pees* (*i. e.* Make ye silence). And than sein the Officeres, *Now pees! lysteneth* (*i. e.* listen ye) — In the following page, *Stondeth,* is used for, *Stand ye;* and *Putteth,* for, *Put ye.*

(*h*) The methods, by which the final *ed* of the Past Tense and its Participle was contracted or abbreviated, in the age of Chaucer, were chiefly the following:

1. By throwing away the *d.*

This method took place in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *t,* preceded by a Consonant. Thus *caste, coste, hurte, putte, slitte,* were used instead of, *casted, costed, hurted, putted, slitted.*

2. By transposing the *d.*

This was very generally done in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *d,* preceded by a Vowel. Thus, instead of, *reded, leded, spreded, bleded, feded,* it was usual to write, *redde, ledde, spredde, bledde, fedde.* — And this same method of transposition, I apprehend, was originally applied to shorten those words which we now contract by Syncope; as, *lov'd, liv'd, smil'd, hear'd, fear'd,* which were antiently written, *lovde, livde, smilde, herde, ferde.*

3. By transposing the *d,* and changing it into *t.*

This method was used, 1. in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *t,* preceded by a Vowel. Thus, *letel, sweted, meted,* were changed into, *lette, swette, mette.* — 2. in Verbs, whose last Consonant was *d* preceded by a Consonant. Thus, *bended, bilded, girded,* were changed into, *bente, bilte, girte.* — And generally, in Verbs, in which *d* is changed into *t,* I conceive that *d* was first transposed; so that *dwelled, passed, dremed, feled, keped,* should be supposed to have been first changed into, *dwellde, passde, dremde, felde, kepde,* and then into, *dwelte, paste, dremte, felte, kepte.*

4. The last method, together with a change of the radical vowel, will account for the analogy of a species of Verbs, generally reputed anomalous, which form their Past Time and its Participle, according to modern orthography, in *ght.* The process seems to have been thus. *Bring, bringed, brongde, brogde, brogte; Think, thinked, thonkde, thokde, thokte; Teche, teched, tachde, tachte,* &c. Only *fought,* from *fighted,* seems to have been formed by throwing away the *d* (according to method 1.) and changing the radical Vowel. See instances of similar contractions in the Francic language. Hickes, Gramm. Fr. Th. p. 66.

(*i*) I consider those verbs only as irregular, in which the Past Time and its Participle differ from each other. Their varieties are too numerous to be particularly examined here; but I believe there are scarce any, in which the deviations from the regular form will not appear to have been made by some method of contraction, or abbreviation, similar to those which have been pointed out in the last note among the Regular Verbs. The common termination of the Participle in *en* is clearly a substitution for *ed,* probably for the sake of a more agreeable sound; and it is often shortened, as *ed* has been shewn to be, by transposition. Thus, *drawen, knowen, boren, stolen,* were changed into *drawne, knowne, borne, stolne.*

(*k*) *Shulde* and *Wolde* are contracted from *Shulled,* and *Wolled,* by transposing the *d,* according to method 2.

Mighte and *Moughte* are formed from *maghed* and *moghed,* according to method 3. *Maghed, maghde, maghte; Moghed, moghde, moghte.*

Coude is from *conned,* by transposition of the *d,* and softening the *n* into *u.* It is often written *couthe,* and always so, I believe, when it is used as a Participle. In the same manner Bishop Douglas, and other Scottish writers, use *Begouth* as the Præterit of *Begin. Begonned, begonde, begoud, begouthe.*

(*l*) *Hadde* is contracted from *Haved,* as *made* is from *maked.* See Hickes, Gram. Fr. Th. p. 66.

(*m*) The Verb *To do* is considered by Wallis, and other later Grammarians, as an Auxiliary Verb. It is so used, though very rarely, by Chaucer. He more commonly uses it transitively: Do stripen me. *Faites me depouiller.* — Do me drenche. *Faites me noyer.* But still more frequently to save the repetition of a verb.

> His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,
> As DON the sterres in a frosty night.

5. With respect to the indeclinable parts of Speech, it will be sufficient to observe here, that many of them still remained pure Saxon: the greatest number had undergone a slight change of a letter or two; and the more considerable alterations, by which some had been disfigured, were fairly deducible from that propensity to abbreviation, for which the inhabitants of this island have been long remarkable, though perhaps not more justly so than their neighbours.

II. Such was, in general, the state of the Saxon part of the English language when Chaucer began to write: let us now take a short view of the accessions, which it may be supposed to have received at different times from Normandy.

As the language of our Ancestors was complete in all its parts, and had served them for the purposes of discourse and even of composition in various kinds, long before they had any intimate acquaintance with their French neighbours, they had no call from necessity, and consequently no sufficient inducement, to alter its original and radical constitutions, or even its customary forms. Accordingly, we have just seen, that, in all the essential parts of Speech, the characteristical features of the Saxon idiom were always preserved; and we shall see presently, that the crowds of French words, which from time to time were imported, were themselves made subject, either immediately or by degrees, to the laws of that same idiom.

The words, which were thus imported, were chiefly Nouns Substantive, Adjectives, Verbs, and Participles. The Adverbs, which are derived from French Adjectives, seem to have been formed from them after they were Anglicised, as they have all the Saxon termination *lich* or *ly* (*n*), instead of the French *ment*. As to the other indeclinable parts of Speech, our language, being sufficiently rich in its own stores, has borrowed nothing from France, except perhaps an interjection or two.

The Nouns Substantive in the French language (as in all the other languages derived from the Latin) had lost their cases long before the time of which we are treating; but such of them as were naturalised here, seem all to have acquired a Genitive case, according to the corrupted Saxon form, which has been stated above. Their Plural number was also new modelled to the same form, if necessary; for in Nouns ending in *e* feminine, as the greater part of the French did, the two languages were already agreed. Nom. *Flour*, Gen. *Floures*, Plur. *Floures*. Nom. *Dame*, Gen. *Dames*, Plur. *Dames*.

On the contrary, the Adjectives, which at home had a distinction of Gender and Number, upon their naturalisation here, seem to have been generally stript of both, and reduced to the simple state of the English Adjective, without Case, Gender, or Number.

The French Verbs were obliged to lay aside all their differences of Conjugation. *Accorder*, *souffrir*, *recevoir*, *descendre*, were regularly changed into—*accorden*, *suffren*, *receiven*, *descenden*. They brought with them only two Tenses, the Present and the Past; nor did they retain any singularity of Inflection, which could distinguish them from other Verbs of Saxon growth.

The Participle indeed of the Present time, in some Verbs, appears to have still preserved its original French form; as *usant*, *suffisant*, &c.

The Participle of the Past time adopted, almost universally, the regular Saxon termination in *ed*; as *accorded*, *suffred*, *received*, *descended*. It even frequently assumed the prepositive particle ȝe, (or y, as it was latterly written,) which, among the Saxons, was very generally, though not peculiarly, prefixed to that Participle.

A Grammatical and Metrical Analysis of the first eighteen lines of the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer.

I. [1]*Whánne* that Ápril with his [2]*shoúres* [3]*sóte*
II. The droúghte of Márch hath [1]*pérced* tó the [2]*róte*,
III. And [1]*báthed* every véine in [2]*swíche* [3]*licoúr*,
IV. Of whíche [1]*vertúe* engéndred ís the floúr;
V. Whan Zéphirús eke wíth his [1]*sóte* bréthe
VI. [1]*Enspíred* háth in évery hólt and héthe
VII. The téndre [1]*cróppes*, and the [2]*yónge* sónne,
VIII. Háth in the Rám his [1]*hálfe* coúrs [2]*yrónne*,
IX. And [1]*smále* [2]*foúles* [3]*máken* mélodíe,
X. That [1]*slépen* [2]*álle* night with ópen eýe,
XI. So príketh [1]*hém* [2]*natúre* in [3]*hír* [4]*coráges*;

I. 1. *Whanne*, Sax. hpænne, is so seldom used as a *Dissyllable* by Chaucer, that for some time I had great doubts about the true reading of this line. I now believe that it is right, as here printed, and that the same word is to be pronounced as a *Dissyllable* in ver. 703. "But with these relikes *whanne* that he fond." *Thanne*, a word of the same form, occurs more frequently as a *Dissyllable*.

2. *Shoures*, Dis. *Plural number.* — 3. *Sote.* See ver. v.

II. 1. *Perced.* Dis. *Participle of the Past Time.* — 2. *Rote*; *root.*

III. 1. *Bathed*, Dis. See II. 1. — 2. *Swiche*, such; from *Swilke*; Sax. 3. *Licoúr*, Fr. has the accent upon the *last* syllable, after the French mode.

IV. 1. *Vertúe*, Fr. may be accented in the same manner. There is another way of preserving the harmony of this verse, by making *whiche* (from *whilke*, Sax.) a *Dissyllable*. *Vertue* may then be pronounced, as it is now, with the accent on the *first*; the second syllable being incorporated with the first of *engendered*.

V. 1. *Sote*, *swote*, *sweete*; sweet, Diss.

VI. 1. *Enspired*, Tris. *Part. of Past Time.*

VII. 1. *Croppes*, Dis. *Pl. N.* as *shoures*. I. 2. — 2. *Yonge*, Dis. *Stronge* and *Longe* are pronounced in the same manner.

VIII. 1. *Halfe*, or *Halve*, Dis. The original word is *Halfen*. — 2. *Yronne*; Run. *Part. of the Past Time*, with the Saxon prepositive particle ȝe, which in the MSS. of Chaucer is universally expressed by *y*, or *i*.

IX. 1. *Smale*, Dis. — 2. *Foules*, Dis. as *Shoures*. I. 2. — 3. *Maken*; make. *Plural Number of the Present Tense.*

X. 1. *Slepen*, as *Maken*. IX. 3. — 2. *Alle*, Dis.

XI. 1. *Hem*; Them. It is constantly used so by Chaucer. 2. *Nature* should perhaps be accented on the *last* syllable (or rather the *last but one*, supposing it a *Trissyllable*), after the French manner, though in the present case the verse will be sufficiently harmonious if it be accented on the *first*. That Chaucer did often accent it after the French manner appears from ver. 8778. 9842. 11657. 11945. 12229. In the same manner he accents *Figúre*, ver. 2037. 2045. *Mesúre*, ver. 8132. 8498. *Asúre*, *Statúre*, ver. 8130, 3. *Peintúre*, ver. 11967. *Aventúre*, ver. 1188. 1287. *Creatúre*, ver. 2397. 4884. and many other words of the same form, derived from the French language. — 3. *Hir*; Their. The Possessive Pronoun of the third Person Plural is variously written, *Hir*, *Hire*, *Her*, and *Here*; not only in different MSS. but even in the same page of good MSS. There seems to be no reason for perpetuating varieties of this kind, which can

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Dr. Hickes has taken notice that *do* was used in this last manner by the Saxons: Gr. A. S. p. 77. and so was *faire* by the French, and indeed is still. It must be confessed, that the exact power, which *do*, as an auxiliary, now has in our language, is not easy to be defined, and still less to be accounted for from analogy.

(*n*) As *rarely*, *continually*, *verally*, *bravely*, &c. which correspond to the French adverbs, *rarement*, *continuellement*, *veraiment*, *bravement*, &c.

XII. Than [1]*lóngen* fólk to [2]*gón* on pílgrimáges,
XIII. And [1]*pálmer'es* fór to [2]*séken* [3]*stránge* stróndes,
XIV. To [1]*sérve* [2]*hálwes* [3]*coúthe* in sóndry lóndes;

only have taken their rise from the unsettled state of our Orthography before the invention of Printing, and which now contribute more than any real alteration of the language to obscure the sense of our old Authors. In this edition, therefore, *Hir* is constantly put to signify *Their*; and *Hire* to signify *Her*, whether it be the Oblique case of the Personal Pronoun *She*, or the Possessive of the same Pronoun. — 4. *Coráges*, Fr. is to be accented on the *Penultima*. So *Avantáge*, ver. 2449. 4566. *Brocáge*, 3375. *Foráge*, ver. 3166. *Lináge*, ver. 4270. 5419. *Serváge*, ver. 1948. 4788. *Costáge*, ver. 5831. *Paráge*, ver. 5832.

XII. 1. *Longen*, as *Maken*. IX. 3. — 2. *Gon*, Infinitive Mode of *Go*, terminated in *n* according to the Saxon form.

XIII. 1. *Pálmer'es*, Dis. the *e* of the termination being cut out by Syncope, as it generally is in *Plural Nouns* of *three* Syllables, accented upon the *first*, and in the *Past Tenses* and their *Participles of Verbs*, of the same description ending in *ed*. The reason seems to be, that, where the Accent is placed so early, we cannot pronounce the final syllables fully, without laying more stress upon them, than they can properly bear. — 2. *Seken*, as *Gon*. XII. 2. — 3. *Strange*, Dis. Fr.

XIV. 1. *Serve*, Dis. from *Serven*, the *n* being thrown away before *h*. — 2. *Halwes*, Sax. ᵹalȝeꝛ. The Saxon ȝ is changed into *w*, as in *sorwe*, *morwe*, and some others; though it generally passes into *y*. The derivatives from this same word afford us instances of both forms; *Holyness*, *Holy-day*, *All-Hallows*-day. — 3. *Couthe*; known. *The Participle of the Past Time* from *Connen*, to know.

XV. And spécially from évery [1]*shíres* énde
XVI. Of *Englelónd* to Cánterbúry [2]*they wénde*,
XVII. The hóly blísful mártyr fór to séke,
XVIII. That [1]*hém* hath [2]*hólpen*, whán that théy were [3]*séke*.

XV. 1. *Shires*, Dis. *Genitive Case Sing.*

XVI. 1. *Englelond*, Trissyllable, from the Saxon Ꮷnȝlalanꝺa. — 2. The last foot consists of three syllables.

— to Cán | terbúr | y they wénde.

XVIII. 1. *Hem*; Them. See XI. 1. — 2. *Holpen*, the *Participle of the Past Time* from the Irregular Verb *Help*. — 3. *Seke*; Sick. As Chaucer usually writes this word *Sike*, we may suppose that in this instance he has altered the Orthography in order to make the Rime more exact; a liberty, with which he sometimes indulges himself, though much more sparingly than his contemporary Poets. The Saxon writers afford authorities to justify either method of spelling, as they use both Ꮪeoca and Ꮪioca.

I have hitherto considered these verses as consisting of *ten* syllables only; but it is impossible not to observe, that, according to the rules of pronunciation established above, all of them, except the 3d and 4th, consist really of *eleven* syllables. This is evident at first sight in ver. 11, 12, 13, 14, and might be shewn as clearly by authority or analogy in the others; but as the *eleventh* syllable, in our versification, being unaccented, may always, I apprehend, be absent or present without prejudice tot he metre, there does not seem to be any necessity for pointing it out in every particular instance.

APPENDIX, No. II.

THE ALPHABETS OF SIR THOMAS SMITH AND DR. GILL, REFERRED TO IN THE NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR.

Sir Thomas Smith's New English Alphabet, 1542.

Nomen.	*Potestas.*	*Exemplum.*
A a	A short	Man, Hat.
A'ä a-	A long	Mân, i. e. Maine, Hât, i. e. Hate.
B b	Be	
C c	Ch, Tch, final	Ceri, i. e. Chery, Mac, i. e. Match.
D d	De	
Δ ð Δ Đ	Δe, i. e. Th	Δou, i. e. Thou, Bað, i. e. Bath.
E e	E short	Led, Bred, Hel.
E'ë ē e-	E long	Lëd, i. e. Lead, Brêd, i. e. Bread, He-l, i. e. Heal.
Ⱡ ë	E English	Brëd, i. e. Breed, Hel, i. e. Heel.
F f	Ef	Fïl, Strïf.
Ⱳ ∇ ⱡ	Ev	Ⱳi-l, i. e. Vile, Striv, i. e. Strive.
G g	Ge	Gaï, Get.
Ȝ ȝ	Ȝe	Ȝai, i. e. Iay, Ȝet, i. e. Iet.
H he	Ha	
I i y	I short	Hid, Bi, i. e. By.
I'ï ī ɪ-	I long	Hïd, i. e. Hide, Bī, i. e. Buy.
K k	Ka	Kat, Kac, i. e. Catch.
L l	El	
M m	Em	
N n	En	
O o	O short	Hop, Hors, i. e. Horse.
O'ō ö o	O long	Höp, i. e. Hope, Hörs, i. e. Hoarse.
P p	Pe	
Q q	Quu	
R r	Er	
S s	Es	
Z z	Ezed	Lïz, i. e. Lyes, Di-z, i. e. Dyes.
Ⱬ ⱬ	Eⱬ, i. e. Esh	Leⱬ, i. e. Leash, Fiⱬ, i. e. Fish.
T t	Te	
V U u	U short	Buk, i. e. Buck, Full.
V'p ü w̄	U long	Bük, i. e. Book, Fül, i. e. Fool.
Y v ẏ	υ Greek	Tru, i. e. True, Ru, i. e. Rue, Nẏ, . e. New.
X x x	Ex	

Dr. Gill's Alphabet, 1621.

Figura.	*Nomen.*	*Potestas.*	*Usus Novus.*	*Antiquus.*	*Significatio.*
A a	*a exile*	*breve*	Mal	Mal	*Mariola*
Æ ä	*â exile*	*longum*	mäl	male	*mas*
A â	*a latum*	*longum*	mâl	mall	*marcus*
B b	*bï, bee*	*b latinum*	a briz	bridge	*pons*
Ch ch	*che*	*ch*	tuchanz	change	*muto*
D d	*dï, dee*	*d latinum*	dëth	death	*mors*
Ð ð	*ðï, thee*	*δ Oxoniensium*	ðoñ	though	*quamvis*
E e	*ε*	*ἐψιλὸν, ε*	best	beast	*optimus*
Є ë	*ε*	*Ητα, η*	bëst	beast	*bestia*
F f	*ef*	*φ ut in*	fjn	fine	*nitidus*
V v	*ve*	*β Oxoniensium*	vjn	vine	*vitis*
G g	*ga*	*nil mutat*	gud	good	*bonus*
ȝ	*ȝi*	*dzy, j, dge*	a baȝ	a badge	*hoc insigne*
H h	*he*	*nil mutat*	höli	holy	*sanctus a um*
ħ ħ	*eih*	*χ gr. gh*	boħt	bought	*emptus a um*
I i	*ı i*	*tenue breve*	kin	kinne	*cognatio*
I ï	*j ï*	*tenue longum*	kïn	keene	*acutus*
J j	j *ei*	*exile*	kjn	kyne	*vaccæ*
K k	*ka*		kap	cappe	*pileus*
Q q	*qu*		quins	quince	*malum cydoneum*
L l	*el*	- *nil mutant*	läzi	lasie	*ignavus*
M m	*em*		mün	moone	*luna*
N n	*en*		nün	noone	*meridies*
Ŋ ng	*eng. malè*	*ng aut ȳ ut pronunciatur*	dung	dung	*fimus*
O o	o	*Ομικρὸν*	tu kol	to coll	*collum amplecti*
Ø ö	ö	*ωμέγα*	a kôl	a coale	*carbo*
P p	*pi*		tu prëch	preach	*concionor*
R r	*ar*	- *nil variant*	tu run	to runne	*curro*
S ſ s	*es*		a sun -	a sonne or sunne	*filius* aut *sol*
Sh ſh sh	*sha*	*ש sh*	shäm	shame	*pudor*
T t	*tï tee*	*nil variat*	tü	two	*duo*
Th th	*thï*	*θ th*	*a* thistl	thistle	*carduus*
V v	*v*	*ὑψιλὸν*	svr	sure	*certus*
U u	*u*	*u breve*	spun	spunne	*netus a um*
ü	*ü*	*u longum*	a spün	apoone	*cochleare*
W w	*we*	*w German*	wet	wette	*udus*
wh	*whe*	*hu*	tu whet	tu whet	*acuo*
X x	*ex*	*nil mutat*	ax	ax	*securis*
Y y	*ya*	*i lat. ante vocalem*	a yvth	a youth	*invenis*
Z z	*ez*	*nil variat*	zël	zeale	*zelus.*

WORDS

CONSIDERED BY MR. HORNE TOOKE

AS

FALSE ENGLISH.

I. *Such as end in* BLE *or* ILE.

To Able
Accompanable
Accustomable
Adversable
Adustible
Alible
Animable
Appetible
Aspectable
Assimilable
Cessible
Cognoscible
Colliquable
Comminuible
Competible
Comptible
Conceptible
Conclusible
Congestible
To Conjobble
Conspectable
Consutile
Contractile
Convenable
Deceptible
Decerptible
Decoctible
Defectible
Deflagrable
Depectible
Deprehensible
Devitable
Discerptible
Dispunishable
Domable
To Drumble
Effraiable
To Enmarble
Errable
Excruciable
Exoptable
Exuperable
To Famble
Fictile
Fimble *Hemp*
Fissile
Flabile
Fragile
Frangible
Friable
Gelable
To Grabble
To Grubble
Gustable
To Hamble
To Javel or Jable
Ignitible
Ignoscible
Illachrymable
Immarcessible
Immeability
Immiscible
Immixable
Impersuasible
Impertransibility
Impierceable
Importable
Incompossible
Inconceptible
Inconsumptible
Incremable
Indefectible
Indiscerptible
Inerrable
Infeasible
Informidable
Infrangible
Ingustable
Inhabile
Injudicable
Insanable
Intactible
Intastable
Inutile
Justiciable
Mandible
Mensurable
Mercable
Merciable
Miscible
To Moble
Mobile
To Nubble
Odible
Optable
Ordinable
Perflable
Permeable
Permiscible
Persuasible
Ponderable
Powerable
Productile
Regible
Renascible
Sacrificable
Salvable
Sanable
To Scamble
Scissible
Scissile
Screable
Sculptile
Semblable
To Semble
Sepilible
Sorbile
Sperable
Suasible
Sublimable
Tensible
Tensile
Thible
Tortile
Tractile
Triturable
Vengeable
Veniable } Venial
Unagreeable
Uncapable
Unconceivable
Uncontestable
Unculpable
Undefeasible
Undubitable
Uneligible
Unequitable
Unevitably
Unexcogitable
Unexpressible
Unimitable
Unmeritable
Unmoveable
Unpassable
Unportable
Unpracticable
Unquarrellable
Unreconcileable
Unsatiable
Unseparable
Unsupportable
Untreatable
Unvaluable
Unvariable
Unveritable
Unvulnerable
Warhable

II. *Such as end in* IVE.

Abditive
Abstersive
Accretive
Adventive
Agglutinative
Appetitive
Architective
Calefactive
Chylifactive
Cognitive
Colliquative

COMPUNCTIVE
To CONVIVE
DEOPPILATIVE
DESITIVE
DOMINATIVE
INCOGITATIVE
INCRASSATIVE
LAMBATIVE
OBSTUPEFACTIVE
OPPILATIVE
ORTIVE
POULTIVE
PRECEPTIVE
PRECISIVE
PUTATIVE
QUANTITIVE
SEMBLATIVE
SEMPERVIVE
SUBSULTIVE / SUBSULTORY
To SUPERVIVE
TENSIVE
VIVE
VOLITIVE
WRITATIVE

III. *Such as end in* ND.

FACUND
FAGEND
GLITTERAND
To HEND
To TREND
VERECUND

IV. *Such as end in* TIC *or* TICK.

ACATALECTIC
ACOUSTICKS
ACROATICKS
ADESPOTICK
AGONOTHETICK
ANACAMPTICK
ANACAMPTICKS
ANACATHARTICK
ANACLATICKS
ANAGOGETICAL
ANAPLEROTICK
ANASTOMATICK
ANOMALISTICAL
ANTAPHRODITICK
ANTHYPNOTICK
ANTICHACHECTICK
ANTISPASTICK
ANTISTRUMATICK
APHETICAL
APOCRUSTICK
APODITICAL
APOPHLEGMATICK
AREOTICK
ASCITICAL / ASCITICK
ASPHALTICK
AUTOPICAL
CACHECTICAL / CACHECTICK
CATACHRESTICAL
CATAGMATICK
CENOBITICAL
CHRONOGRAMMATICAL
CYNEGTICKS
CYSTICK
DAPATICAL
DIACOUSTICKS
DIAPHORETICK
DIARRHOETICK
DIAZEUTICK *tone*
DINETICAL
DRASTICK
ECCOPROTICKS
ECPHRACTICKS
EMPLASTICK
EMPORETICK
EMPYREUMATICAL
ENNEATICAL
EPISPASTICK
EPULOTICK
ERISTICAL
FLUVIATICK
GENETHLIATICK
GEODÆTICAL
GEOMANTICK
GEOTICK
HEPATICAL / HEPÂTICK
HEXASTICK
HYDROTICK
HYPNOTICK
IATROLEPTICK
ISCHURETICK
LEUCOPHLEGMATICK
LITHONTRIPTICK
MONOSTICK
MOSTICK
MURIATICK
NOSOPOETICK
ŒDEMATICK / ŒDEMATOUS
OMPHALOPTICK
ONEIROCRITICK
ONOMANTICAL
OTACOUSTICK
PALATICK
PANCRATICAL
PANCREATICK
PARALLACTICAL / PARALACTICK
PENTASTICK
PEPASTICKS
PEPTICK
PHONOCAMPTICK
PLATICK *aspect*
POLYACOUSTICK
PORISTICK
POSTICK
PROCATARCTICK
PROLEPTICAL
PROPHYLACTICK
PROTATICK
PROTREPTICAL
SARCOTICK
SATIABLE
SEPTICAL
SMEGMATICK
STEGNOTICK
SYNOPTICAL
SYNTACTICAL
THEOREMATICAL / THEOREMATICK / THEOREMICK
TRAUMATICK
VENATICK
VILLATICK
ZETETICK

V. *Such as end in* URE.

To ADURE
AFFIDATION / AFFIDATURE
ALITURE
ALLIGATURE
ARCUATURE
ARMATURE
ATTAINTURE
AVENTURE
BREVIATURE
CELATURE
CIRCUMMURE
CLAUSURE
CLIMATURE
COIFFURE
COLATURE
COMMISSURE
COMPACTURE
COMPLEXURE
COMPOSTURE
CONCRETURE
CONFLEXURE
CONTRAMURE
CORPORATURE
COUNTERMURE
CUBATURE
DECOCTURE
DECOYABLE
DECUMBITURE
DEFEATURE
DEFLEXURE
DEJECTURE
To DISCURE
DIVESTURE
DORTURE
DUPLICATURE
EQUICRURAL / EQUICRURE
ESTURE
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VINCTURE
VOITURE

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * *follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.*

Where this mark † *follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.*

A, † The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender. This is Dr. Johnson's distinction of the sounds of this letter; which other grammarians augment. But, in fact, it has regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself; a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those of *a* are various, according to its combination with other letters.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all, wall, malt, salt;* in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause,* or *aw* in *law.* Many of these words were anciently written with *au,* as *sault, waulk;* which happens to be still retained in *fault.* This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustick pronunciation, and in the northern dialects, Dr. Johnson says; as, *maun* for *man, haund* for *hand.* But the northern pronunciation is rather that of *mon,* and *hond* or *hont.*

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in *father, rather,* and more obscurely in *fancy, fast,* &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in *rath,* but not in its derivative *rather,* the *a* of which is usually uttered as in *fancy.*

A slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pais,* or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e;* to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place, face, waste,* and all those that terminate in *ation;* as *relation, nation, generation.*

A is also, in some words, transient and unobserved, as in the last syllables of *carriage* and *marriage;* in others less faintly sounded, as in those of *captain* and *chaplain;* and in some obscurely uttered, as in *collar, jocular, pillar, regular,* where the sound most resembles that of short *u.*

A is short, as, *glass, grass;* or long, as, *glaze, graze:* it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, as, *plane,* or by an *i* added, as *plain.* The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a* man, *a* tree; denoting the number *one,* as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one;* or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way; that is, *any* man. This article has no plural signification. Before words beginning with a vowel and *h* mute, and also aspirated words accented on the second syllable, it is written *an;* as, *an* ox, *an* egg, *an* honour, *an* habitual practice. Formerly *an* preceded all words beginning with *h.* Indeed *an* is the original article from the Saxon. The Saxons wrote an ϸpeop, *a tree,* an ϸeopa, *a few;* which succeeding times contracted into *a.* It is the adjective ane, æn, an, *one;* applied as the French and Italians apply their numerals *un, une;* the Dutch their *een;* and the Germans their *ein.*

2. A taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A,* a little *a.*

> Truly, were I *great A,* before I would be willing to be so abused, I should wish myself *little a,* a thousand times. *Wallis's Correct. of Hobbes,* § 5.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of *at,* when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at,* when placed before local surnames; as Thomas *a* Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify *to,* like the French *à.* And in some cases, Dr. Johnson might have added, it signifies *in.*

> *A* hunting Chloë went. *Prior.*
> They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*
> May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!
> Which we may every year
> Find when we come *a* fishing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. *Addison on Medals.*

His lordship might allude to the proverb of Italy, "Me venga la morte di Spagna." Let my death come from Spain: For then it is sure to be long *a* coming.

Bacon, Report in the House of Commons.

Let 'em brew and bake too, husband, *a* God's name. *B. & Fl. Knight of the Burn. Pes.* iii. 1.

Let such, *a* God's name, with fine wheat be fed. *Pope, Wife of Bath,* v. 48.

4. A, prefixed to *many* or *few*, implies one whole number, an aggregate of few or many collectively taken; and, subjoined to *many*, denotes sometimes an object separately considered.

Told of *a many* thousand warlike French. *Shakspeare.*

Party is the madness of many for the gain of *a few.* *Swift.*

Full *many a* flower is born to blush unseen. *Gray.*

5. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addison on Italy.*

6. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmeg to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

7. A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he;* as, will *a* come, for will *he* come.

Stand here by me, Master Robert Shallow; I will make the king do you grace; I will leer upon him as 'a comes by.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. ii.

By the faith of my body 'a has put me into such a fright, that I tremble (as they say) as 'twere an aspine leaf.

Beaum. & Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pes. iii. 1.

8. It is also a barbarous corruption for *have.*

I had not thought my body could *a* yielded
All those foul scurvy names that she has call'd me. *Beaum. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons,* iii. 1.

9. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à*, in these phrases, *à droit, à gauche,* &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at,* Dr. Johnson says; as, *aside, aslope, afoot, asleep, athirst, aware.* Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as *on side, on foot, on sleep.* So *adays* was formerly written *on days; aboard, on board; ablaze, on blaze;* and *arow, on row.* As to the augment *a*, as, in *aweary*, (one of the examples produced in this division by Dr. Johnson,) this not inelegant usage yet obtains, though less than in a very brilliant era of our literature, the time of Addison. Thus *ameliorate* is written instead of *meliorate.* Thus, formerly *alongeth* by Gower, for *longeth; adaunt* by Skelton, for *daunt,* &c. The composition of such words is explained by Lye in his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. *A,* he says, is an initial augment, commonly altering nothing in the sense of the word; whence, in the modern language it is generally omitted: Thus from the Saxon abpæcan, we have the English *to break.* And it is to be observed that a, be, ƿop, ȝe, ꝺo, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to the past tense of verbs, to participles of the past tense, and to verbal nouns.

It may here also be noticed, that there are words, of which the *a* is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, *afresh, alive, aloud, anew.*

I 'gin to be *a-weary* of the sun;
And wish the state o' the world were now undone. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards *a-trip,* and all their sails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales. *Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone.*

A little house with trees *a-row,*
And like its master very low. *Pope, Hor.*

10. A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise, arouse, awake;* the same with *rise, rouse, wake.* See the preceding paragraph.

11. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium,* or arts; as, A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus;* A. M. master of arts, *artium magister;* or *anno;* as, A. D. *anno domini.*

12. A, with the addition of the two Latin words *per se,* meaning *by* itself, is used by our elder writers to denote a *nonesuch.* It may have been adopted from the custom of the child's school, in which every letter, we may presume, was taught to be expressed *per se.* So we find in 1612, a pamphlet published with the title of "O *per se* O, or a Newe Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle Light;" and in another publication, called "Wits Recreations, I *per se.*" But the phrase is as old as the times of Chaucer, who calls "faire Creseide the flowre and *a per se* of Troie and Greece." Test. of Creseide. Mr. Boucher has assimilated this phrase to "I am *alpha,*" Rev. 8. which Junius had before done. But they are incorrect. For, as Dr. Jamieson has well observed, the force of the one metaphor lies in the use of *a by itself;* of the other, in its being connected with *omega,* as denoting Him, who is not only the First, but the Last. See Scottish Etymolog. Dictionary. They both refer, however, to the use of *alpha* among the Romans in the sense of a principal or distinguished person, as Martial calls Codrus, "*alpha* penulatorum," i. e. *king* of the beggars. In our old dramatick writers the phrase *per se* is found without *a,* and also with the duplication of the letter.

In faith, my sweet honeycomb, I'll love thee *a per se a.* *Wily Beguiled,* (1635.)

AARO'NICAL.* *adj.* That relates to the priesthood of Aaron.

The state of the New Testament must be more perfect than the law; but, in the law, there was one high pastor, the high priest on earth; therefore there must be one now also, and much rather. I answer, we have him indeed, our chief bishop and high priest, of whom the *Aaronical* priest was but a shadow, namely, Jesus Christ.

Fulke's Retentive, p. 256.

It [the surplice] was ordained by God to be worn, under the *Aaronical* priesthood.

Lewis's Scourge, in Vin. of Ch. of Eng. No. 14.

AB,† at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey, as, *Abingdon.* *Gibson.*

This town of Abingdon was written, abban-ꝺune, *abbatiæ mons* vel *collis.* *Lye.*

A'BACIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abaciste,* Lat. *abacista.*] One who casts accounts; a calculator. See ABACUS.

ABA'CK,† *adv.* [Goth. *ibukai,* Sax. on bæc.] Backwards. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
They drew *abacke,* as half with shame confound. *Spenser, Pastorals, June.*

All doubts put *aback,* I put you in memory that I am not of your kindred so near.

Hist. of Oliver of Castille, ch. 9.

A noble heart ought not the sooner yield,
Nor shrink *abacke* for any weal or woe.

Mir. for Mag. p. 359.

2. A sea term. Backward with the sails flatted against the mast. *Dict.*

ABA'CK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abaque,* Lat. *abacus.*] A plinth, or flat square stone, on the capital of a pillar; as Cotgrave defines it. See also ABACUS. Ben Jonson uses it simply for a square surface.

In the center or midst of the pegm, there was an *aback* or square, in which this elogy was written. *Coronation Pageant.*

A'BACOT.* *n. s.* The word is noticed in the old French glossaries, and is called by Cowel, the cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns.

ABA'CTOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word from Blount. The word was probably used formerly, like the old French *abacteur,* for a thief in general. Thus the obsolete adjective *abacted,* i. e. carried away by violence, yet exists in our old glossaries; as also the obsolete substantive *abaction.*

A'BACUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT.† *adv.* [Goth. *aftaro,* Sax. abaftan, *behind.*] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE. *n. s.* [from the French *abaisser,* to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance,* but is now universally used.

To ABA'LIENATE.† *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.]

1. To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

2. To estrange; to withdraw the affection.

The devil and his deceitful angels do so bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds and trouble their memories. *Abp. Sandys, Serm.* fol. 132. b.

ABALIENA'TION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND.† *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See ABANDON.] To forsake.

They stronger are
Then they which sought at first their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforc'd the kingdom to *aband.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 65.

Which when Severus old did understand,
All pleasures quite and joys he did *aband*,
Pursuing war. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 172.

To ABA'NDON.† *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.* Derived according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abbandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deserere. Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of *à ban donner*, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. So abanneb, Sax. Chron. *denounced. Ban*, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.* To this etymology, admitted by Dr. Johnson, I must add, that the Moes-Goth. *bandi*, a band or chain, with the preposition *af*, i. e. *af-band*, loosed from the chain, set at liberty, has been also offered as the etymological explanation. But Wachter gives the old Goth. *band*, a standard; implying, that he who abandons himself to a particular person or purpose, *enlists himself under the standard of the same;* and so derives the word secondarily from *band* and *donner.* So, in one of our very ancient songs, "I am in hir *bandoun*," means, "I am at her command."]

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to;* and formerly used in a good sense, but not in later times.

There founden thei at home sittynge
Lucrece, his wife, all environed
With women, which were *abandoned*
To werche; and she wrought eke withall.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 7.

With worthie knightes environed,
The kynge hym selfe, hath *abandoned*
To the temple in good intent.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.

If she be so *abandon'd to* her sorrow,
As it is spoke, she never will admit me.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the spoil
Their own abodes: we, feeble few, conspire
To save a sinking town involved in fire.
Dryden, Æneid.

Who is he so *abandoned to* sottish credulity, as to think, that a clod of earth in a sack may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabrick of man's body? *Bentley, Serm.*

Must he, whose altars on the Phrygian shore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy power,
Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,
Unbless'd *abandon'd to* the wrath of Jove?
Pope, Odyssey, i. 80.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.

The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship. *Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

Seeing the hurt stag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shaks. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandoned* by my friends.
Dryden, Æn. 2.

But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once favour'd maid.
Dryden, Fables.

The parts that God gave them they held in unrighteousness, sloth, and sensuality; and this made God to desert and *abandon* them to themselves; so that they have had a doting and a decrepit reason long before age had given them such a body. *South, Serm.* ii. 259.

3. To forsake; to leave.

He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 39.

Abandon soon, I read, the caytive spoil,
Of that same outcast carcas. *Sp. F. Q.* ii. viii. 12.

4. To drive away; to banish.

This thing confessed by Peter doth not only *abandon* one heresie, but, whereas the church like a good shippe is tossed with many waves of the sea, the same must be the bar against all heresies. *Bp. of Chich. Ser. before the Queen*, (1576,) F. v. b.

The time seems thirty [years] unto me;
Being all this time *abandon'd from* your bed.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew, Induct.

Learn by me the rather to be wise,
And to *abandon* hate and malice far;
To banish all ambitious bloody war.
Mir. for Mag. p. 76.

But a Vespasian, and Titus, and Antoninus Pius, and Macrinus, whipt them [delators and informers] in the amphitheatre, and *abandoned* them out of their dominions.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To ABANDON OVER.† *v. a.* [A form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man *abandoned o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death.
Dryden, Sp. Friar.

Abandoning themselves *over* to spending and sensuality; and, for one particular, immoderate drinking; are evil dispositions to eminency, and will make them both unable to maintain the public good, and unfit to govern others.
Dr. J. White's Ser. at Paul's Cross, (1615,) p. 22.

ABA'NDON.* *n. s.* [The French, in their elder glossaries, interpret this word *licence*, or *liberty;* in later times, *relinquishment;* as "*l'abandon* des biens du monde." In which sense, our language exhibits the word applied both to things and persons.]

1. A forsaker; he who has abandoned or left a thing.

A friar, an *abandon* of the world, a man wholly rapt with divine affections and extasies.
Sir E. Sandys' State of Religion.

2. A relinquishment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all mines but what are of the richer sort. *Ld. Kames.*

ABA'NDONED.† *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the highest degree; as, *an* abandoned *wretch.* In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedness.

The confusion he was in, upon such an unexpected provocation, extremely disordered him, and he immediately sent away this *abandoned* prostitute with great indignation.
Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 459.

He [the drunkard] goeth down quick to perdition, where only he can meet with greater monsters, and more *abandoned* reprobates, than those he left behind him. *Delany, Xmas. Serm.*

ABA'NDONER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abandonneur.*] A forsaker. "Desertor; qui laisse et abandonne;" as Huloet explains it. Cotgrave, who gives the word *abandoner* also, adds to these definitions, "a prostitutor of."

Oh! sacred, shadowy, cold, and constant queen,
Abandoner of revels, mute, contemplative!
Beaum. & Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen, v. 5.

Betrayers and *abandoners* of that trust.
Burnet's Life of Bp. Bedell, p. 49.

ABA'NDONING.† *n. s.* [from *abandon.*] This is an old English noun, found in Huloet, Barret, and Minsheu; and by them interpreted a leaving or forsaking. Dr. Johnson has cited an example of the word *abandoning* from Clarendon, by whom however it is used not as a noun, but as a participle; as the passage will shew. I produce from Bishop Hall a forcible application of the substantive.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarendon, Hist.* b. viii.

What is it that Satan can despair persuading men unto, if he can draw them to an unnatural *abandoning* of life, and pursuit of death?
Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, cxvii.

ABA'NDONMENT.† *n. s.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.

The quitting, *abandonment*, or prostitution of a thing to others. *Cotgrave.*

A supreme power is placed at the head of this nominal republick, with a more open avowal of military despotism than at any former period; with a more open and undisguised *abandonment* of the names and pretences under which that despotism long attempted to conceal itself.
Speech of W. Pitt, Feb. 3. 1800.

2. The state of being abandoned.

When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, an universal *abandonment* of all other posts will succeed. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

ABANNI'TION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A banishment for one or two years for manslaughter. Obsolete. *Dict.*

To ABA'RE. *v. a.* [abapian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *abaisser*, from the Lat. *basis*, or *bassus*, a barbarous word, signifying low, base; or from the Ital. *abbassare.* These and also the Span. *abaxar*, to lessen or keep under, are all

referrible to the Gr. Βασις, the foot of a pillar. Hence *to abase* is as much as to say, *mettre à bas*. Gower writes the word *abesse*. A later writer gives it in the form of *abass*.

"The same Almightie eternal God *abassed* the estimacion and autoritie of the nobles and gentlemen, &c." *M. Wood, Transl. of Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* (1553,) *Pref. sign.* a. ii.

1. To depress, to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye;—yet with a demure *abasing* of it sometimes. *Bacon, Essay*, xxii.

Saying so, he *abased* his lance against him that had answered. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix.* i. 4.

2. To cast down, to depress, to bring low: in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee *abased*. *Sidney*, b. i.

Behold every one that is proud, and *abase* him. *Job*, xl. 11.

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains and he raises plains;
And, not regarding difference of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me.
Dryden, Fables.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be *abased* and broken much by too strict an hand over them; they lose all their vigour and industry.
Locke on Education, § 46.

ABA'SED. *adj.* [with heralds] a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey and Chambers.*

ABA'SEMENT.† *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abasement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 11.

The devil could not appear in human shape, whilst man was in his integrity; because he was a spirit fallen from his first glorious perfection, and therefore must appear in such shape, which might argue his imperfection and *abasement*, which was the shape of a beast. *Mede, Disc.* xl.

To ABA'SH.† *v. a.* [Fr. *abaisser*, Dr. Johnson says. Ital. *abbassare*. Some also assign the Fr. *esbahir*, to affrighten, as the etymology of our English word; but the Fr. *abaisser*, is nearer of kin to it. "The Heb. *lebesh*, to clothe, comprehends the idea of *besh*, shame; whence our *abash*, and *bashful*." Rev. Mr. Jones of Nayland. In Wiclif and Chaucer we have the verb *abais*, and its pret. *abaisit*, for *abash*, and *abashed*. The Scotch also use *abaist* in the same sense. The verb *abaw*, peculiar to Chaucer, no doubt is derived from *esbahir*. Barret in his ancient Alvearie or Dictionary, translates "to be *abashed* or astonied" by "etre *abachè* et espouvantè." After all, we must look to the Sax. beɼceaban. See To BASH.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard and were *abash'd*. *Milt. P. L.* i. 313.

This heard, the imperious queen sat mute with fear;
Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak against the truth, but be *abashed of* the errour of thy ignorance. *Eccles.* iv. 25.

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abashed at* her. *Tobit*, ii. 13, 14.

In the admiration only of weak minds
Led captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and sink into a trivial toy,
At every sudden slighting quite *abasht*.
Milt. P. L. ii. 223.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
As pictures prove, with garlands crown'd,
Abash'd at what they saw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift, Miscel.*

ABA'SHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *abash*.] That this excellent old word should have escaped the notice of Mr. Boucher, surprises me. It is found in our oldest glossaries; in those of Huloet, Barret, and Minsheu; and is interpfeted, "a great fear or astonying, consternatio;" and also, "hontissement, verecundia." The judicious use of the word, in modern times, has also been overlooked. Gower uses *abash* as a substantive.

1. The state of being ashamed.

She was afrayde;
The ruddy shamefastness in her vysage fyll,
Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.
Skelton's Poems, p. 38.

In the utmost *abashment* and consternation of mind, pulling up a good heart, and taking breath, Lipsius most submissively begged pardon of his majesty for any fault he might have committed.
Translation of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 21.

2. Cause of confusion.

Methinks it may be some *abashment* to reason, and that vast perfection to which some men would extol it, that it scarce knows what Man or Itself is. *Ellis's Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 54.

To ABA'TE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *abbatre*, Ital. *abbatere*, Sp. *abatir*; which in one sense signify *to beat down*; in another, to substract, as in arithmetick. See Dr. Johnson's third definition of this word. Some have proposed the privative *a* and the Belg. *batte*, which means profit or interest; because, by diminishing a thing it becomes less profitable. Barret has defined *abating* as an arithmetical substraction, viz. withdrawing from a greater sum.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure.
Shakspeare.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*: and those who have most need of their help, can receive but little from them.
Locke, Essay on St. Paul's Epist.

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:
For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.
Spenser, M. Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power still
To banish your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most *abated* captives to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

In letting leases of his impropriations, if he found the curates' wages but small, he would *abate* much of his fine to increase their pensions.
Sir G. Paul's Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 38.

To ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less: as his passion *abates*; the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process of time, some diseases have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to dissese: so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus: The writ of the demandment shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to abate or take down his curvets; when, working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABA'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government, (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants) and making other obvious *abatements*, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collectively.
Swift, on the Cont. in Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Another art of charity he had; the selling of corn to his poor neighbours, at a rate below the market-price; which though, as he said, he had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage, was a great benefit to them, who besides the *abatement* of price, and possibly forbearance, saved thereby a day's work.
Fell's Life of Hammond, sect. 1.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or *abatement*: so that by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating: extenuation.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men: so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits and the bias of a wrong education. *Atter. Serm.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as *abatement* of the writ. *Cowel.*

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

Throwing down the stars, (the nobles and senators,) to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms.
Dr. Spencer, Righteous Ruler, p. 37.

ABA'TER.† *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

They are both *abaters* of the joys of life, and lessen the plenitude of happiness that man is capable of. *More, Conject. Cabb. Def.* p. 223.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

A'BATIS.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A military term; of which our military dictionaries, however, give us no other explanation than that it means trees cut down, and so laid with their branches, &c. turned towards the enemy, as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them. Borel, in his Treasury of old French words, and also Lacombe, explains *abateis* or *abbatis* as meaning a forest or wood; but Roquefort impugns this explanation, and defines it carnage, destruction, from *advastatio.*

ABA'TOR. *n. s.* [A law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

A'BATUDE. *n. s.* [A word used in old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*

A'BATURE. *n. s.* [from *abatre*, Fr.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in passing by. *Dict.*

ABB. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA.† *n. s.* [Heb. אב] A Syriack word which signifies *father.*

Ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, *Abba*, Father. *Rom.* viii. 15.

A'BBACY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia.*] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also stiled an abbot.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

ABBA'TIAL.* *adj.* [Fr.] Relating to an abbey. It is quite a modern word.

Abbatial government was probably much more favourable to national prosperity, than baronial authority.
Sir F. Eden on the State of the Poor, p. 50.

A'BBESS.† *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon abbaðiꝛꝛa, abuðiꝛꝛe, then probably abuciꝛꝛe, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng. And formerly also *abbiess*, as in the Mirour for Magistrates, p. 235.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the *abbess* shuts the gate upon us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out.
Shakspeare, Com. of Errours.

I have a sister, *abbess* in Terceras,
Who lost her lover on her bridal-day.
Dryden, D. Sebastian.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbess* into her own apartment. *Addison*

A'BBEY, or ABBY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first ABBACY; which see. Fr. *abbaie*, and *abbie.* Roquefort Gloss. Suppl.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakspeare.

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. s.* See LUBBER. A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity,

This is no Father Dominic, no huge over-grown *abbey-lubber:* this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

A'BBOT. *n. s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which sense was still implied: so that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii.* Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris.*] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not; those that were mitred were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. See ABBEY.
Cowel.

A'BBOTSHIP. *n. s.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare.*]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Essay* xxvi.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift.*

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood: which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and three-scores.
Brown, Vulgar Errours, vi. 6.

ABBRE'VIATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An abridgement.

The epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. James, and Judas, the Apostles, do contain counsels and advertisements, in the form of orations, reciting divers places as well out of the Old Testament as out of the Gospels, as it were an *abbreviate*, called of the Greeks and Latins *epitome.*
Sir T. Elyot's Gov. fol. 205. b.

The *abbreviates* of life.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 4.

This true *abbreviate* of all his works.
Brevint, Saul & Samuel at Endor, p. 104.

ABBREVIA'TION.† *n. s* [from the verb.]

1. The act of abbreviating.

Abbreviation and prolongation of life stand upon the same foundation: and the self-same arguments either confirm them, or overthrow them both together. *Smith, Old Age*, p. 261.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations.* *Swift.*

This book — was laid up as sacred in the church of Winchester; and for that reason, as graver authors say, was called "liber domus Dei," and by *abbreviation* "domesday book."
Temple, Intr. Hist. Eng.

ABBREVIA'TOR.* *n. s.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates or abridges.

In Xiphilin and Theodosius the two *abbreviators* of Dio Cassius, may be observed the like agreement and disagreement.
West on the Resurrection, p. 343.

ABBRE'VIATORY.* *adj.* That abbreviates, or shortens.

ABBRE'VIATURE.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphicks, or short characters.
Brown, Christ. Mor. p. 1. § 25.

Of the Jews' *abbreviature:* This short writing is common in all their authors.
Lightfoot's Miscell. p. 132.

2. A compendium or abridgement

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering: who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOI'R. [In French, a watering-place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere.* Lat. *bibere.* Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonick dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere;* but more probably it comes from the same root with *brew.* See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBY. See ABBEY.

A, B, C.†

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c.*

To walk alone, like one that has the pestilence; to sigh, like a school-boy that has lost his *A, B, C:* to weep like a young wench that had buried her grandam. *Shaks. Two Gent. of Ver.*

I find
They know the right and left hand file, and may
With some impulsion, no doubt, be brought
To pass the *A*, *B*, *C*, of war, and come
Unto the horn-book. *B. & Fl. Th. & Theod*, ii. 1.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a*, *b*, *c*, *book*, *Shaks.*

A'BDICANT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *abdico.*] Abdicating, renouncing, with *of.*

All that falsely usurp this title of physician, and practise it, to the sad cost of many; what are they but the scum of the people! Take off their vizards, and underneath appears wicked Jews, murtherers of Christians, monks *abdicant* of their orders, &c. *Whitlock, Man. of the Eng.* p. 93.

To A'BDICATE.† *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico.*]

1. To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office. Mr. Malone thinks, that at the time of the Revolution, the managers and penners of the Bill of Rights doubtless carefully examined the history of the deposition of Richard II. and in Hall's Chronicle found the word which created so much debate. But it had been long before an established word.

Now it was no mastery to persuade a man being desperate, pensife, and full of dolour, to *abdicate* himselfe from his empire and imperiall pre-eminence. *Hall's Chron.* fol. viii. b.

He ought to lay down his commission, and to *abdicate* that power he hath, rather than to suffer it forced to a willing injustice.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. ii. c. 6.

2. To deprive of right.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite cashier him.

Burton, Anat. Mel. To the Reader, p. 35.

The Turks *abdicated* Cornutus, the next heir, from the empire, because he was so much given to his book. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 126.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him, after the possession of three thousand years. *Dryden, Pref. to his Third Miscel.*

To A'BDICATE.* *v. n.* To resign; to give up right. See ABDICATION.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift.*

ABDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death: since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

2. The act of renouncing any thing.

The chief sign whereby he is to be discerned, is the *abdication* and contemning of bodily pleasures. *L. Addison's Life of Mahumed*, p. 81.

3. Deprivation; rejection.

Utter, final, irreversible *abdication*.

Hammond's Works, i. 217.

The first of them a mark of their not yet total *abdication*, their continuance in sonship, whom God thus chastens here, that he may not condemn them with the world. *Ibid.* p. 218.

A'BDICATIVE. *adj.* That causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'BDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

A'BDITORY.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *abditorium.*] A place to hide and preserve goods, plate, or money in. *Cowel.*

In the center of the kernel or grain, as the safest *abditory*, is the source of germination.

Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, (1658,) p. 183.

ABDO'MEN. *n. s.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* consists of parts containing and contained. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ABDO'MINAL.† } *adj.* Relating to the ab-
ABDO'MINOUS. } domen. Dr. Johnson has referred to no old dictionary for either of these words: but *abdominous* is in that of Coles, 1685.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated in the opticks, and delivered by Galen. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* iii. 20.

ABDU'CENT. *adj.* Muscles abducent are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body. Their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

They [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward; forward, backward; upward, downward; they can perform adduction, *abduction*; flexion, extension. *Smith's Old Age*, p. 62.

2. A particular form of argument.

3. Taking away; or, as in Cockeram's Dictionary, leading away.

The forcible *abduction* or stealing away of man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone's Comm.*

ABDU'CTOR. n. s. [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbuth. & Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

To ABE'AR.* *v. a.* [Sax. abæpan.] To bear; to behave; to demean. See ABEARANCE.

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare*
Amongst that rusticke rout in all his deeds,
That even they, the which his rivals were,
Could not maligne him, but commend him needs.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 45.

ABE'ARANCE.* *n. s.* [from *abear.*] Behaviour. The technical term, as Mr. Boucher has observed, for such behaviour as the law deems unexceptionable; in which sense Blackstone employs it.

The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good *abearance*, or good behaviour.

Blackstone's Comm.

Formerly it was *abearing* in the same sense.

Not to be released, till they formed sureties for their good *abearing.*

Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 381.

ABECEDA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three first letters of the alphabet, Lat. also, *abecedarius.*] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature. This word is used, Dr. Johnson says, by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, where, mentioning Farnaby the critick, he relates, that in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes. But this word was in general use long before Wood's application of it to Farnaby. In Cockeram's Dictionary, an *abecedarian* is "one that teacheth the cross-row."

ABECE'DARY. *adj.* See ABECEDARIAN.

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Brown, Vulg. Err. ii. 2.

ABE'D.† *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed.*]

1. In bed.

It was a shame for them to marr their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed:* when she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day.

Sidney, b. 2.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

2. To bed. A vulgarism.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd,
That she was brought *abed* with a buzzard.

Beaum. & Fl. False One, iv. 3.

To ABE'RR.* *v. n.* [Lat. *aberro.*] To wander. See also ABERRING.

When, without pondering, we follow the steps of dubious guides, we may soon *aberre* from the way of truth. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 143.

ABE'RRANCE. } *n. s.* [from *aberro*, Lat.
ABE'RRANCY. } to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies.*

Brown, Vulg. Err. i. 3.

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glanville, Scepsis Scient.* c. 16.

ABE'RRANT. *adj.* [from *aberrance*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.]

The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica, c. 11.

We draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenant with him. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 90.

ABE'RRING.† *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going astray. Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example. Dr. Johnson. But an example exists. See *To* ABERR.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* iv. 12.

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE'T.† *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. signifying, Dr. Johnson says, to enkindle or animate. So in old Fr. *abetter* means to incite or animate. The word may also be traced to the Goth. *beita*, having a similar meaning.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in ABETTER.

To *abet* signifieth in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, so God me grace,
Abet that virgin's cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. x. 64.

A widow who by solemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my spouse,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras*, P. iii. cant. 3.

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum necessarium. *Dec. of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 28.

AB'ET.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of abetting or assisting. Not now in use.

I am thine eme; the shame were unto me
As well as thee, if that I should assent
Through mine *abet* that he thine honour shent.
Chaucer, Tr. et Cress. ii. 357.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy mischalenge and *abet*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 11.

ABE'TMENT.† *n. s.* The act of abetting.

When the principal reason of their excuse should cease, namely, these fresh stirrings so near them, which seemed to require their *abetment*, then they would give us more particular satisfaction. *Wotton's Rem.* p. 542.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, *n. s.* One that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent *abetters*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. *Government of the Tongue.*

You shall be still plain Torrismond with me,
The *abettor*, partner, (if you like the name)
The husband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deserve that title by your justice.
Dryden, Span. Fri.

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their *abettors*, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 50.

ABEY'ANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *abaizance, abbaiaunce*, in expectation; *bayer, beer*, attendre avec impressement, to look eagerly after some advantage; as, "*bayer* à l'argent;" so *beance*, "en beiance," in expectation of. Dr. Johnson assents to the derivation of the word from *aboyer, allatrare*, to bark at; which is not to be defended. *Abeyance* is *expectation*; though now only a forensick term.] This word, in *Littleton, cap. Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of fee-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowel.*

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is, as the word signifies, in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation of law; there being no person *in esse*, in whom it can rest and abide; though the law considers it as always potentially existing, and ready to vest, whenever a proper owner appears. *Black. Comm.*

To A'BGREGATE.* [Lat. *abgrego.*] To lead out of the flock. The old dictionaries which furnished Dr. Johnson with *abgregation*, exhibit also *abgregate*; and therefore this word is noticed.

ABGREGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO'R.† *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.]

1. To hate with acrimony; to detest to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* society. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Justly thou *abhorr'st*
That son, who on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational liberty. *Milton, P. L.* xii. 79.

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for. *Hud.* P. i. c. 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift, Ch. of Eng. Man.*

2. To disdain; to neglect.

He hath not despised nor *abhorred* the affliction of the afflicted. *Psalm* xxi. 24.

When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man, Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum.*

3. With *from*. A Latinism.

Many are at discord with all musick, and singing with art and curiosity in sacred psalmody; *from* which neither David, nor the devoutest Jews of old, nor the holy Christians of former times, did *abhor*. *Bp. Taylor, Arti. Han.* p. 119.

ABHO'RRENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *abhor.*]
ABHO'RRENCY. }

1. The act of abhorring; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South, Serm.*

2. The disposition to abhor; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 110.

3. With *from*.

He declares himself either to affect an universal tyranny over, or an *abhorrency from* society with other men. *Barrow's Works*, i. 287.

Her knowledge, her conjugal virtues, her *abhorrency from* the vanities of her sex, — are likewise celebrated by our author. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

ABHO'RRENT. *adj.* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,
He would *abhorrent* turn. *Thoms. Sum.* l. 310.

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. *Glanville, Scepsis Scient.* c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men? *Dryd.*

ABHO'RRENTLY.* *adv.* In an abhorrent manner.

ABHO'RRER.† *n. s.* [from *abhor.*] The person that abhors; a hater, detester.

The *abhorrers* of solitude are not solitary; for God, and nature, and reason concur against it. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 99.

We see in many cases, that time and calmer considerations, together with different customs, which, (like the tide or flood) insensibly prevail over both manners and minds of men, do oft take off the edge and keenness of men's spirits against those things, whereof they sometimes were great *abhorrers*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 134.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known *abhorrers* of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their hands. *Swift, Ex.* No. 21.

ABHO'RRING.† *n. s.* [from *abhor.*] Dr. Johnson cites an instance of the word *abhorring* as a participial noun, which he defines, "The object of abhorrence;" but considers it not to be the proper use of such a noun. The word, however, is an old English substantive, which Barret defines, "Abhorring of things, or lothing; desire or will to vomit: Nausea." Such is the use of the word in Donne. The second example belongs to Dr. Johnson's definition.

I find no decay in my strength; my provisions are not cut off; I find no *abhorring* in my appetite. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 233.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against me; for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. *Isaiah*, lxvi. 44.

To ABI'DE.† *v. n.* I abode or abid. [Goth. *beidan*, to wait, Sax. abiban. Su. *bida*, Goth. also *gabauan*, to dwell.]

1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant *abide*

instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.
Gen. xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shaksp. Rich. III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and *abides* for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.
Stillingfleet, Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idolat.

3. To remain; not cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as moun Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Psalm*, cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall *abide* satisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

There can be no study without time; and the mind must *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them. *South.*

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?
Bp. Hall.

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen.* xxix. 19.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. 2 *Sam.* xv. 8.

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his testimony; to *abide by* his own skill; that is, *to rely upon them:* to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it;* to *abide by* a man, is also, *to defend or support him.* But these forms are something low.

To ABI'DE.† *v.a.* [Of the participle *abid*, Dr. Johnson says, he found only the example which he brings from Woodward; and should rather determine that *abide* in the active sense has no passive participle, or compounded preterite. *Abidden*, however, is found in our dictionaries of the seventeenth century; and is translated into the French *attendu, demeuré*, and *duré*. In Chaucer and Gower the preter *abit* is found; and Chaucer also uses *abiden* and *abidden*. Woodward's usage of *abid* has been preceded in the translation of part of the Æneid by Phayer; and by Turbervile; poets of the sixteenth century; and Hale writes, "a law that hath *abidden* the test of time."]

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,
Where many skilful leeches him *abide*,
To salve his hurts. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 17.

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmless lambs *abide* their enmity.
Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. 3.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts*, xx. 23.

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain. *Mil. P. L.*

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, and more strictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed. *Wood. Let.* i.

4. To bear without aversion; in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou can'st not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyself. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore wast thou
Deservedly confin'd into this rock. *Shaks. Temp.*

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides
He still calamitous constraint *abides*.
Pope, Odyss. iv. 750.

ABI'DER.† *n.s.* [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

He said, they [soldiers] were the masters of war, and ornaments of peace, speedy goers, and strong *abiders*, triumphers both in camps and courts. *Sidney, Def. of Poesie.*

ABI'DING.† *n.s.* [from *abide*.]

1. Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none *abiding*.
1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is so violently removed and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have *abiding*.
Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. Formerly it signified, remaining behind. "*Abiding*, or *tarrying behind;* remansio, commoratio." *Barret's Alv.*

A'BJECT.† *adj.* [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

1. Mean; worthless; base; groveling; spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itself in base and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary.
Shaksp. Hen IV.

I was at first as other beasts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.
Milton, P. L. ix. 571.

Honest men, who tell their sovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and *abject* flatterers. *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

2. Spoken also of language, mean or low.

What the best criticks have observed of diction in general, that its excellence consists in being perspicuous, and not *abject*, is peculiarly applicable to the style of an authorised biblical version.
Bp. Newcome on the Tra. of the Bible. p. 300.

3. Being of no hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton, Samson Agonistes.

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity. *Addison, Spect.* No. 273.

4. Mean and despicable; used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden, Juv. viii.

To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise?
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

A'BJECT.† *n.s.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me. *Psalm*, xxxv. 15.

They never became any lords, but persecuted *abjects*, as manye are now adayes.
Bale, Course at the Romishe Foxe, fol. 37. b.

I deem'd it better so to die,
Than at my foemen's feet an *abject* lie.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 20.

To ABJE'CT.† *v.a.* [Lat. *abjicio.*] Dr. Johnson says only that it means "to throw away," and is a word rarely used; but gives no example. The word, on the contrary, is by no means of rare occurrence; but is used, with good effect, by some of our best writers.

1. To throw or cast away.

They set forth suddenly an heavy and sorrowful countenance, as if they were *abjected* and brought unto extreme desperation.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 138. b.

To think without faith we may enjoy the eating and drinking thereof, [the Lord's Supper,] or that that is the fruition of it, is but to dream a gross carnal feeding, basely *adjecting* and binding ourselves to the elements and creatures.
Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 293.

What is it, that can make this gallant so to stoop and to *abject* himself so basely unto a stock, and a stone, as to creep and kneel unto them!
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 48.

2. To throw or cast down.

The damsell straight went, as she was directed,
Unto the rocke; and there, upon the soyle
Having herselfe in wretched wize *abjected*,
Gan weepe and wayle. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 9.

A'BJECTEDNESS. *n.s.* [from *abject*.] The state of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and from the supereminent height of glory, stooped and abased himself to the sufferance of the extremest of indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

ABJE'CTION.† *n.s.* [from *abject*.]

1. Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible?
Hooker, b. v. § 47.

The just medium lies betwixt pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*

2. The state of being cast away, or lost; a powerful use of the word, which has hitherto been overlooked.

I have exyled my selfe for ever from mine own native contrie, kyndred, frinds, acquaintaunce, (which are the great delightes of this lyfe,) and am wel contented for Jesus Christes sake, and for the comforte of my brethren there, to suffre povertie, penury, *abjection*, reproof.
Bale on the Rev. Pref. A. vi. b.

I have been informed, that Arminius did hold, as the Lutherans in Germany do, not only intercision for a time, but also abscission, and *abjection* too, for ever. *Montagu's Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 16.

3. The state of being cast down.

Abjection from heaven.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651.) p. 248.

4. The act of humbling; humiliation.

The nature of a right and religious fast consists in an humble demission and *abjection* of ourselves before Almighty God. *Mede, Disc.* xli.

A'BJECTLY.† *adv.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

Let him, that thinks of me so *abjectly*, know, that this gold must coin a stratagem. *Tu. Andron.* ii. 3.

They formerly fawned *abjectly* upon them. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time*, b. 2.

A'BJECTNESS. *n.s.* [from *abject.*] Abjection, servility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitely involved in the charge of lying. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any account. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.* ii. 7.

ABI'LIMENT.* *n.s.* Formerly the spelling of *habiliment*, in its various senses. See HABILIMENT. It is also used for *ability.*

Never liv'd gentleman of greater merit,
Hope, or *abiliment* to steer a kingdom. *Ford's Broken Heart.*

ABI'LITY. *n.s.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,
Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability;*
My heart doth seek another estimation. *Sid.* b. 1.

If aught in my *ability* may serve
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease
Thy mind with what amends is in my power. *Milton, S. A.*

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure. *Ezra*, ii. 69.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, He assures us of the assistance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

ABINTE'STATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying one that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJU'DICATED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *abjudico.*] Given by judgement from one to another. *Dict.*

ABJUDICA'TION.* *n.s.* [Lat. *abjudico.*] Rejection.

To A'BJUGATE. *v.a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, uncouple. *Dict.*

ABJURA'TION. *n.s.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration.*

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the Church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.*

To ABJU'RE.† *v.a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the society of man. *Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here *abjure*
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To banish. From the custom of *abjuring the realm* by felons who had taken sanctuary.

By the old law the person *abjured* must banish himself into a foreign, yet a Christian, country. *Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 173.

Whereby he hop'd the queen to have *abjur'd.* *Drayton, Barons' Wars*, iv.

To ABJU'RE.* *v.n.* To abjure the realm.

One Thomas Harding of Buckinghamshire, an ancient man, who had *abjured* in the year 1506, was now observed to go often into woods, and was seen sometimes reading. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* i. 166.

The case of sacrilege is very considerable, being, of all, the most forlorn; for, being denied the privilege of sanctuary, it could not *abjure.* For this was appendant to sanctuary; whither the offended did first fly, and then *abjure.* *Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 173.

ABJU'REMENT.* *n.s.* [from *abjure.*] Renunciation.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjurement.* *John Hall, Pref. to his Poems.*

ABJU'RER.* *n.s.* [from *abjure.*] One who abjures.

To ABLA'CTATE.† *v.a.* [Lat. *ablacto.*] To wean from the breast. This word is given by Dr. Johnson, without reference to any authority. But, in our old dictionaries, we find *ablacted*, i.e. weaned.

ABLACTA'TION. *n.s.* One of the methods of grafting; and according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEA'TION. *n.s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches spreadeth itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will much decrease. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION. *n.s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'BLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That takes away.

2. Denoting the sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE.† *adj.* [Sax. *abal*, strength, perhaps from the Su. Goth. *baella*, to avail; Fr. adj. *abel*, Bas Bret. *abyl*, Teut. *abel.* Dr. Johnson merely mentions the Fr. *habile*, and the Lat. *habilis.*]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. ii.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermons.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins, Mathemat. Magick.*

5. Fit; proper.

A manly man, to be an abbot *able.* *Chau. Prol.*

To A'BLE.† *v.a.* To make able; to enable, which Dr. Johnson says, is the word commonly used. But the example which he has given of *able*, from Shakspeare, seems to present the word under another signification; that of *uphold.* I will therefore illustrate its first sense.

Whom shall we choose
As the most apt and *abled* instrument
To minister it to him? *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, ii. 1.

The plant, thus *abled*, to itself did force
A place where no place was. *Donne's Poems*, p. 298.

One of those small bodies, fitted so,
This soul inform'd; and *abled* it to row
Itself with finny oars. *Ibid.* p. 302.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A'BLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majesty's service. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 4.

To A'BLEGATE. *v.a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way. *Dict.*

ABLEGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ablegate.*] The act of sending abroad. *Dict.*

A'BLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *able.*]

1. Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold. *Sidney*, b. ii.

2. Capability.

Would you think him wise, if he should say he had made a clock, which had a *posse*, a sufficient *ableness* to strike, though infallibly it should never strike, as being disorderly placed?
Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 208.

A'BLEPSY. *n. s.* ['Αβλεψια, Gr.] Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness. *Dict.*

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tye up from. *Dict.*

ABLIGURI'TION. *n. s.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.
Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

A'BLOCATION. *n. s.* [from *ablocate.*] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE.† *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike; to differ.

Neither does it much *ablude* from this, that our English divines at Dort call the decree of God, whereby he hath appointed in and by Christ to save those that repent, believe, and persevere, decretum annunciatum salutis omnibus, etc.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 376.

The wise advice of our Seneca, not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed Apostle.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ch. 7. § 1.

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That washes clean.
2. That has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Com.*

2. The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and cast th' *ablutions* in the main.
Pope, Iliad.

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

A'BLY.* *adv.* [from *able.* Teut. *abelick.*] With ability. This is an old English adverb, found in Sherwood, and by him translated *fortement, habilement*, &c. Yet it has escaped the notice of modern lexicographers, not excepting Dr. Ash. "The cause has been *ably* managed. The work is *ably* written."

To A'BNEGATE.† *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

They have *abnegated* the idea of independent rights of the people. *De Lolme, Const. Eng.*

To recant or *abnegnate* a position on oath.
Johnson, in V. abjure.

ABNEGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

A'BNEGATOR.* *n. s.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.

A serpentine generation wholly made of fraud, policies, and practices; lovers of the world, and haters of truth and godliness; fighters against the light, protectors of darkness, persecutors of marriage, and patrons of brothels; *abnegators* and dispensers against the laws of God.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.

ABNODA'TION. *n. s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [Barb. Lat. *abnormitas*, i. e. *enormitas.* V. Du Cange.] Irregularity; deformity; departure from accustomed form. *Dict.*

ABNO'RMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, misshapen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [A sea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as *aller à bord, envoyer à bord. Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptions, deducible from different roots, Boꝛb, in the ancient Saxon, signified a *house;* in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6.

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard.* *Ralegh, Essays.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring;
Whilst I the motions of the winds explored;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard.*
Addison, Ovid's Metam. b. iii.

ABO'ARD.* *prep.* On board; in, with.

Thou hast nothing in the world to lose
Aboard thee, but one piece of beef.
Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's For. A. & S. *ult.*

Lucina, Oh!
Divinest patroness, and midwife, gentle
To those that cry by night, convey thy deity
Aboard our dancing boat! *Pericles*, iii. 1.

ABO'DANCE.* *n. s.* [from *to abode.*] An omen.

The prophet no doubt did write and intend Cherez, not Cherem; for it had been *verbum valdè ominatum*, an ill *abodance*, if the first of these five Egyptian cities, which were to speak the language of Canaan, should be called the city of destruction. *Dr. Jackson's Works*, ii. 635.

ABO'DE.† *n. s.* [Teut. *bode* or *bod*, a house; Welsh, *bod.*] See To ABIDE.

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in. 2 *Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode;*
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconstant sky.
Waller.

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode:*
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months.
Dryden, Dedicat. to Æneid.

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. *To make abode.* To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*,
Thence full of fate returns, and of the god.
Dryden, Æn. 6.

4. Stop; delay.

The knight ———————
Upon his courser sett the lovely lode,
And with her fled away without *abode.*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 19.

And soon without *abode* the troop went forth.
Fairfax's Tasso, vi. 22.

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

Every man
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

To ABO'DE.* *v. n.* To be an omen.

This *abodes* sadly. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, p. 149.

ABO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *to abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.——
——Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. iii.

My lord bishop took the freedom to ask him, [the duke of Buckingham] Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man.
Wotton's Rem. p. 235.

ABO'DING.* *n. s.* [from *to abode.*] Presentiment; prognostication.

What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approaching evils, whereof at present there is no visible appearance!
Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 489.

ABOLE'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *abolitus.*] Old; out of use.

To practise such *abolete* science.
Skelton, Poems, p. 162.

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable.
Hooker, b. iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished.*
Clarendon, b. viii.

2. To put an end to; to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolished.* *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* so reproachful blot.
Spenser, F. Q.

More destroyed than they,
We should be quite *abolished*, and expire.
Milton, P. L.

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, P. L. iii. 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stench *abolish* or the savour tame.
Dryden, Virg. Geo. iii.

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE.† *adj.* [from *abolish.*] That may be abolished. Dr. Johnson gives this adjective without reference to any authority; but it is found in our old dictionaries, where Cotgrave calls it *abolishable, extinguishable.*

ABO'LISHER. *n. s.* [from *abolish.*] One that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *abolissement.*] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker*, b. iv.

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift, Ch. of Eng. Man.*

ABOLI'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *abolition.*] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment.* And Dr. Johnson might have added, that it is a very old English word; as the example, which I bring from Abp. Cranmer, shews.

The said natures and substances remaining with all their natural proprieties and conditions, with transubstantiation, *abolition*, or confusion of any of the two natures.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 353.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of Mæcenas's model, that state might have continued unto this day. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra*, iii. 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABOLI'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *abolition.*] One who is desirous to abolish any thing: A very modern word.

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]
1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles.
Swift, Proj. for the Advan. of Religion.

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. *Levit.* vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow. — I am so; I do love it better than laughing. — Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows; and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles.
Bentley's Sermons.

ABO'MINABLY.† *adv.* [from *abominable.*] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense, as Dr. Johnson says; but he adds, that it is a word of low or familiar language, and not often seriously used. Yet it exists in our translation of the Bible, and in one of the best writers of our language, (as in many others which I could cite,) and is in neither a low or familiar word.

Ahab did very *abominably* in following idols.
1 *Kings*, xxi. 26.

Directly to intend or endeavour that which may work his own death, is *abominably* wicked, and no less than the worst murder.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. c. 10.

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably.*
Arbuthnot.

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way consent to them; but to abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty.
Southern's Oroonoko.

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or a minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. s.*
1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Genesis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

The adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom, the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile.
2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABO'ON.* *prep.* [Sax. abuṗan. See ABOVE.] Above, in its several senses: Common in Westmoreland and part of Yorkshire.

ABO'RD.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abord.*] Address; salutation; approach.

He [a blind man] would at the first *aboard* of a stranger, as soon as he spoke to him, frame a right apprehension of his stature, bulke, and manner of making.
Sir K. Digby's Treat. of Bodies, p. 253.

Your *abord*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To ABO'RD.* *v. a.* [Fr. *aborder.*] To approach; to come near to. The word is in our old dictionaries.

Along the coasts held by the Portinguize;
Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.
Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.

ABORI'GINAL.* *adj.* [from *aborigines.*] Primitive; pristine.

Their language [the Biscayan] is accounted *aboriginal*, and unmixed with either Latin, French, or Spanish.
Swinburne's Trav. through Spain, Let. 44.

The *aboriginal* Britons did not suffer their invaders to advance with any degree of precipitation. *Warton's Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 65.

ABORIGINES.† *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

The antiquities of the Gentiles made the first inhabitants of most countries as produced out of the soil, calling them *Aborigines*, &c.
Selden on Drayton, viii.

That conceit of deriving the whole race of men from the *aborigines* of Attica, was entertained but by a few. *Bentley, Serm.* 2.

ABO'RSEMENT.* *n. s.* Abortion. Yet Dr. Ash has asserted that the word wants authority. It certainly is not worthy to be in use.

The endeavour of these artists is not to force an *aborsement*, but to bring forward a naturall birth. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. 2. C. 3.

To ABO'RT.† *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

Queene Katherine — grieving at the prosperity and fruitfulnesse of queen Anne, (now with child again, whereof she yet *aborted*) fell into her last sickness at Kimbolton.
Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 403.

It [the Parliament] is *aborted* before it was born, and nullified after it had a being.
Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, 1614.

ABO'RT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An abortion.

Though it be against Hippocrates' oath, some of them [knavish physicians] will — make an *abort*, if need be. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 504.

Julia, a little before, dying of an *abort* in childbed. *Wotton's Rem.* p. 241.

ABO'RTION. *n. s.* [*abortio*, Lat.]
1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himself.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like some untimely product of the seasons.
Rowe.

ABO'RTIVE. *n. s.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no customed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.
Peacham on Drawing.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like destruction.
Addison, Guardian, No. 106.

ABO'RTIVE. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Dissolved on earth, fleet hither.
Milton, P. L. iii. 456.

Nor will his fruit expect
The autumnal season, but, in summer's pride
When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail. *Philips.*

2. Figuratively, that fails for want of time.

How often hast thou waited at my cup.
Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. ii.

3. That brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of unessential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping! and with utter loss of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton, P. L. ii. 451.

4. That fails or miscarries, from whatever cause. This is less proper.

Many politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*. *South, Serm.*

ABO'RTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *abortive*.] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

If *abortively* poor man must die,
Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
Young, Night Th. 7.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *abortive*.] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [from *abort*.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcases the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon, Phys. Remains.*

ABO'VE.† *prep.* [Goth. *a-ofan*, Sax. on-ufa, abufe, abufan, North of England, *aboon*.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Æneid vii. 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are unnumbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord.
Exodus, xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Psalm* cxiii. 4.

The publick power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies. *Hooker*, b. i.

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Ecclus.* xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd
Her's in all real dignity. *Milton, P. L.* x. 147.

Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her silent breast.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life.
2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperour. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniencies of life. *Pope, Odyss. Notes.*

ABO'VE.† *adv.*

1. Over-head: in a higher place.

To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened to those *above*, men standing below, seem not so much lessened. *Bacon.*

When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him.
Proverbs, viii. 28.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden, Æn.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*.
Pope, Past.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I said *above*, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.*

4. Chief in rank or power.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be *above* only, and thou shalt not be beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

ABO'VE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.

I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers.
Dryden, Dedicat. to the Æneid.

ABO'VE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South, Sermons.*

ABO'VE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves.
Addison on the Chr. Rel.

ABO'VE-GROUND.† An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

I'll have 'em, and they be *above-ground*.
Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

ABO'VE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

A faithful man shall *abound with* blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Prov.* xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words, standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

ABOUNDING.* *n. s.* [from *abound*.] Increase.

Before the execution of this judgement, [the flood,] and amidst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness, yet God left not himself without a witness in the hearts of men.
South, Serm. ii. 220.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands.
Dryden, Fab.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, Get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius:
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together.
Hooker.

The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillotson, Sermon* i.

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer, that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift, Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread, and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*. *Bp. Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Add. Spect.* No. 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as cloaths.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancers' hall. *Milt. Com.*

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, I admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves. *Sid.* b. ii.

7. Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

ABO'UT. *adv.*

1. Circularly, in a round; *circum.*

The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine. *Shaks. Macb.*

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about*. — Two yards afid more. — No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards *about*; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift. *Shakspeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden, Fables.*

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no further; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon, New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if she might spy
Her lovely knight. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. ii. 33.

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliantness, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 328.

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shakspeare, Coriolan.*

7. *To bring about*; to bring to the point or state desired; as, *he has brought about his purposes.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. *To come about*; to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale
'Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail. *Dryden, Fables.*

9. *To go about*; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John*, vii. 19.

In common language, they say, *to come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une chose*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

ABP. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRACADA'BRA.† A superstitious charm against agues.

Abracadabra, a mysterious word, to which the superstitious in former times attributed a magical power to expel diseases, especially the tertian ague, worn about their neck, written triangularly. *Aubrey's Misc.* p. 105.

To ABRA'DE.† *v.a.* [Lat. *abrado.*] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decursion of waters. *Hale.*

Abrading some parts, at the same insinuating and supplying others. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 143.

Nor deem it strange that rolling years *abrade*
The social bias. *Shenstone, Econ.* P. I.

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

To ABRA'ID.* *v.a.* [Sax. abpæban.] To rouse; to awake. Formerly also used as a verb neuter in this sense. But in this, as in other meanings, (which the Saxon original likewise exhibits,) the word has long ceased to be employed.

ABRA'SION.† [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abraiding or rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

The *abrasions* of all terrestrial things being rendered volatile and elastick by fire, and at the same time lessening the volatility and expansive force of the fire, whose particles they attract and adhere to, there is produced a new fluid, more volatile than water or earth, and more fixed than fire. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 163.

ABRE'AST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My cousin Suffolk,
My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

For honour travels in a streight so narrow
Where one but goes *abreast*. *Shaks. Tr. and Cr.*

The riders rode *abreast*, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held. *Dryden, Fables.*

ABRENUNCIA'TION.* *n. s.* [Barb. Lat. *abrenuntiatio.*] The act of renouncing.

With his *I renounce and abhorre*, his detestations and *abrenunciations*, he [M. Craig] did so amase the simple people, that they, not able to conceive all those things, utterly gave over, falling back to poperie, or remaining still in their former ignorance. *Confer. at Hampt. Court*, p. 39.

Those, who were to be baptised, first made their *abrenunciation* in the church. *Mede, Churches*, &c. p. 42.

They called the former part of this form, the *abrenunciation*, viz. of the devil, and all those idols wherein the devil was worshipped among the heathens. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 555.

ABRE'PTION.* *n. s.* [from *abripio.*] The state of being carried away.

Cardan relates of himself, that he could when he pleased fall into this ἁφαιρεσις, disjunction or *abreption* of his soul from his body. *Hallywell's Melamp.* p. 73.

A'BRICOCK.† *n. s.* So *apricot* was formerly written. [Fr. *abricot*, Dan. *abricose*, Su. Goth. *abricos.*] See APRICOT.

Nor there the damson wants, nor *abricock*. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

To ABRI'DGE. *v.a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene, in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*
From such a noble rate. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.

ABRI'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *abridge.*]

1. One that abridges, a shortener.

If to make away, or give away our lives, differ not much, most men deserve the name of Senecas, or self-destroyers; at least *abridgers* of their lives. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 4.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

We shew many causes, why we reject that prophane writing of Jason's *abridger*. *Fulke's Retentive*, p. 31.

Even the *abridger*, compiler, and translator, though their labours cannot be ranked with those of the diurnal historiographer, yet must not be rashly doomed to annihilation. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 145.

ABRI'DGEMENT.† *n. s.* [For so it should be written, and not *abridgment*, as Dr. Johnson gives it, *abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgement* of all volumes of scripture. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 5.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgement* and sum total of all absurdities. *South, Serm.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,
To make *abridgements*, and to draw to less,
Even that nothing, which at first we were. *Donne.*

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgement* of liberty, or at least an *abridgement* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgement* in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgement*. *South.*

To ABRO'ACH.* *v. a.* [Sax. abpæcan. See To BROACH.] To tap; to set abroach. This old verb is noticed by Minsheu. For indeed it is in the Promptuarium Parvulorum, viz. "To *abrochen* vessels with drynke." Where Chaucer uses it, Urry has altered the old reading; and given the modern *set abroche*, instead of it. Tyrwhitt has adopted the reading of the best manuscripts, in which I find the verb.

Then may'st thou chesen whether thou wilt sippe
Of thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*.
Wife of Bath's Prologue.

ABRO'ACH.† *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The jarrs of generous wine,
He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd.
Dryden, Virgil.

The Templer spruce, while every spout's *abroach*,
Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.
Swift, Miscell.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or extended, in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. ii.

If Paul and Barnabas had been persuaded, they would haply have used the terms otherwise, speaking of the masters themselves who did first set that error *abroach*. *Hooker, Discourse of Justification.*

Speak; if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall be *abroach*, atilt, and run
Even to the lees of honour. *Beaum. & Fl. Phil.* v. 1.

To ABRO'AD.* *v. n.* [Sax. abpæban.] To extend; to issue; to be dispersed. Dr. Jamieson notices the Scottish active verb *abreid*, in the sense of *spread abroad*; but has no example of its use: nor has it obtained any place in other dictionaries. Our old language, however, possesses it. The verb is now obsolete.

Look at the merchants of London, and ye shall see their riches must *abrode* in the country to buy farms, yea, now also to buy parsonages and benefices. *Leaver's Serm.* (*preached in* 1552.) fol. 4.

ABRO'AD.† *adv.* [Compounded, Dr. Johnson says, of *a* and *broad*. It is the old English *on brede*: "It [the rose] ne was so sprede *on brede*," i. e. *abroad*, Chaucer's Rom. of the Rose. And this may be from the Sax. verb abpæban. The word may be also traced to the Goth. *braut*.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,
Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek
Deliverance. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And subjects none *abroad*. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope, Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever *abroad*, and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other instead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?
Dryden, Span. Friar.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears *abroad*, to the state of things at home. *Atterbury, Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,
An elm displays her dusky arms *abroad*.
Dryden, Virg. Æn. vi.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politick, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from *abroad*. *Hooker, Dedication.*

A'BROGABLE.* *adj.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] That may be abrogated.

An institution—*abrogable* by no power less than divine. *Dr. H. More, Lett.* viii. *at the end of his Life, by R. Ward*, M. A. 1710, p. 326.

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves. *Hooker*, b. iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by publick disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

A'BROGATE.* *part. adj.* Annulled; abolished.

Whether they have declared to their parishioners the articles concerning the abrogation of certain superfluous holydays, and done their endeavour to persuade the said parishioners to keep and observe the same inviolably; and whether any of those *abrogate* days hath been kept as holy days. *K. Edw. VI. Injunct. Sp.* p. 26.

ABROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholicks, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

ABRO'OD.* *adv.* See BROOD. In the action of brooding.

He can make all these cockatrice eggs, on which this generation of vipers (that eat out the bowels of their mother) have set so long *abrood*, windy at last, and addle; and he will do it. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 134.

The word in the original (as St. Hierom tells us from the Hebrew traditions) implies that the Spirit of God sate *abrood* upon the whole rude mass, as birds upon their eggs. *Ibid.* p. 135.

ABRO'ODING.* *n. s.* [from *abrood.*] Sitting abrood. Incubatio, incubitus. Couvement. *Barret.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* superabundant, a word not in use.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people gazing on thy face
With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. ii.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken, craggy.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*. *Thoms. Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy isle. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 409.

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakspeare.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;
Instant invisible to mortal eye:
Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest.
Pope, Odyss. i.

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. *B. Jonson, Discovery.*

To ABRU'PT.* *v. a.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word not much used.] To disturb; to interrupt.

Our contentments stand upon the tops of pyramids ready to fall off, and the insecurity of their enjoyments *abrupteth* our tranquillities. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* sect. ii. p. 112.

The effects of their activity are not precipi-

tously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION.† *n. s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.* p. 4.

They feel from separation a total destitution of happiness, a sudden *abruption* of all their prospects, a cessation of all their hopes. *Johnson.*

ABRU'PTLY.† *adv.* [See ABRUPT.]

1. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Now missing him their joy so lately found,
So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone.
Milton, P. R. ii. 10.

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 241.

2. Ruggedly; unevenly.

We came to an high promontory, which lay directly cross our way, and broke off *abruptly* at the sea-side. *Maundrell*, p. 32.

ABRU'PTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

Forgive the *abruptness* of your faithful servant. *Cheynel to Hammond. Ham. Works*, i. 158.

Pope lengthened the *abruptness* of Waller, and at the same time contracted the exuberance of Dryden. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, i. 10.

The *abruptness* and brevity of the sentences are much in character. *Ibid.* ii. 27.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The crytallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.* p. 4.

It must be granted that some other languages, for their soft and smooth melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English. *Howel's For. Trav.* p. 158.

A'BSCESS.† *n. s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] A preternatural separation of some of the animal fluids from the route of circulation; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND.† *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

When two syllables are *abscinded* from the rest, they evidently want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. *Johns. Ramb.* No. 90.

A'BSCISS.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has chosen to give only the Latin word *abscissa*, not knowing that *absciss*, in the same sense, had been before used by one of the politest writers of his time.]

Suppose x to be one *absciss* of a curve, and z another *absciss* of the same curve.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst. § 35.

It is supposed that the *abscisses* x and z are unequal. *Ibid.*

ABSCI'SSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conick section, intercepted between the vertex and a semiordinate.

ABSCI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*abcissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. The act of disannulling.

The blessed Jesus had in him no principle of sin, original nor actual; and therefore this designation of his, in submitting himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility. *Bp. Taylor, Great Ex.* p. 60.

3. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may understand this intercision, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* vi. 12.

To ABSCO'ND.* *v. a.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To conceal.

Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins; manifest them publickly both to God and man. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 50.

'Tis concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity: because nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as rise from our own globe. *Bentley, Serm.* 8.

To ABSCO'ND.† *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the publick view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

If the kingdom, which the Christians expected, were of this world, they would renounce their religion rather than die, and certainly endeavour, by flight or *absconding*, to save themselves for what they expected to enjoy. *Hickes, 30th Jan. Serm.* p. 5.

ABSCO'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *abscond*.] The person that absconds.

The notice of several such *absconders* may be intirely lost. *Life of Kettlewell*, 1718, p. 338.

A'BSENCE. *n. s.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party to defend yourself
By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For what advice can ease a lover's pain?
Absence, the best expedient they could find,
Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind.
Dryden, Fab.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandize, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present.
Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 77.

4. It is used with the participle *from*.

His *absence from* his mother oft he'll mourn,
And, with his eyes, look wishes to return.
Dryden, Juv. ii.

A'BSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the participle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;
But Delia always: *absent from* her sight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.
Pope, Past.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike. *Wisdom*, xi. 11.

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing. *Addis. Spect.* No. 77.

A'BSENT.* *n. s.* One who is not present.

Let us enjoy the rite of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another.
Bp. Morton to Abp. Usher, Lett. 1623.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity a while,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Go — for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.
Milton, P. L. ix. 372.

Though I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself
From all I love, I shall contrive some means,
Some friendly intervals, to visit thee.
Southern, Spart. Dame.

The Arengo is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any member *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent. *Dict.*

ABSENTE'E. *n. s.* One that is absent from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir J. Davies on Irel.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

ABSE'NTER.* *n. s.* One that is absent from his duty.

You have heard what a deficiency there was of the special jury, which was imputed to their backwardness to serve a prosecution against the princess. He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* 20*l.* a piece.
Ld. Ch. Thurlow, in the Life of Sir M. Foster.

ABSE'NTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *absent.*] The state of being absent.

All other phrases and circumlocutions, by which human death is expressed either in holy Scripture, or in usual language—such for instance, as these in Scripture, a peregrination, or *absentment* from the body, &c. might easily be shewed to be applicable to the death of our Saviour.

Barrow's Works, ii. 383.

ABSI'NTHIAN.* *adj.* [from *absinthium.*] Partaking of the nature of wormwood.

Best physick then, when gall with sugar meets,
Temp'ring *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.

Randolph's Poems, p. 60.

ABSI'NTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium.*] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSI'NTHIUM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *absinthe*, Lat. *absinthium.*] Wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

ABSO'LVATORY.* *adj.* [from *absolve*, Fr. also, *absolutoire.*] Relative to pardon; forgiving, as Cotgrave renders the French word.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, of redeeming the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* of both.

Waller, Maid's Trag.

This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in this eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses every fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 94.

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

ABSO'LVER.* *n. s.* [from *absolve.*] One who pronounces sins remitted.

They that take upon them to be the only *absolvers* of sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death. *More, Against Idolatry, Preface.*

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A sin-*absolver*. *Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

A'BSOLUTE.† *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 6.

What is his strength by land?—
—Great and increasing: but by sea
He is an *absolute* master. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Unconditional; as an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South, Serm.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others. *Watts, Logick.*

In this sense we speak of the ablative case in *absolute* grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;
I cannot in a base subjection live,
Nor suffer you to take, though I would give.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,
Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,
And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,
'Twas very Cloten. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. *Absolute* is by old writers used in the sense of *newly shriven*, omni peccato absolutus.

A'BSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will be equally so for ever. *Swift, Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker*, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat, Serm.*

No sensible quality, as light and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,
But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:
Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou
Command me *absolutely* not to go,
Going into such danger, as thou saidst?

Milton, P. L. ix.

A'BSOLUTENESS.† *n. s.* [from *absolute.*]

1. Completeness; or, as Minsheu explains the word, perfection:

To the second part of the objection, the strength whereof is, that to tye up God in his actions to the reason of things, destroys his liberty, *absoluteness*, and independency; I answer, it is no imperfection for God to be determined to good; it is no bondage, slavery, or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal laws of right and justice.

Bp. Rust's Disc. of Truth, p. 189.

This should silence the proud regrets, and murmurings of our hearts, at the *absoluteness* of God's decrees and purposes: for why may not his decree be as absolute as his power?

South, Serm. viii. 241.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitedness of his commission was generally much spoken of.

Clarendon, b. viii.

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South, Serm.*

3. Despotism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation *absoluteness* can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLU'TION.† *n. s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, stiled a declaratory or extrajudicial *absolution*. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.*

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God. *South, Serm.*

3. Delivery; pronunciation.

Some men are tall and big; so some language is high and great. Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, and strong. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A'BSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That absolves.

Though an *absolutory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

A'BSONANT.† *adj.* [See ABSONOUS.] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

For Stoicism to rejoice at funerals, and lament at births of men, is more *absonant* to nature than reason. *Quarles, Judg. & Mer. The Mourner.*

A'BSONOUS.† *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. Ill-sounding.]

1. Absurd, contrary to reason. Dr. Johnson says, it is not much in use; and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*. He cites an instance from Glanville with *to*; which indeed I take to be the usual concomitant. But he has given no definition of a second sense, in which it is powerfully employed, and without any particle.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason.

Glanville, Scep. Scientifica, c. 4.

Parity of degrees in church-government, hath no foundation in holy Scripture, and is as *absonous* to reason as parity in a state or family.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 139.

2. Unmusical; Cockeram calls *absonous* also *untunable*.

That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absonous*. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 318.

To ABSO'RB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet, Theory.*

Some tokens shew
Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity. *Philips.*

2. To suck up. See ABSORBENT.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air. *Arbuthnot.*

ABSO'RBENT. *n. s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents:* as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, *&c.* which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis, tho' not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSO'RBENT.* *adj.* That absorbs.

ABSORBI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *asborb.*] Absorption.

Where to place that concurrence of water, [the river Jordan] or place of its *absorbition*, there is no authentick decision. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 165.

ABSO'RPT. *part.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope, Letters.*

ABSO'RPTION.† *n. s.* [from *absorb.*]

1. The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption;* this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The aversion of God's face is confusion; the least bending of his brow is perdition; but his "totus æstus," his whole fury, is the utter *absorption* of the creature. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 24.

2. The state of being swallowed up.

This necessarily engages us in the history of the rise, progress, and decay of the ancient Greek philosophy: in which is shewn its original, like that of legislation, from Egypt: the several revolutions it underwent in its character, constantly attendant and conformable to the several revolutions of civil power: its gradual decay, and total *absorption* in the schools.

Warburton, Alliance Ch. and St. (1st. ed.) p. 165.

To ABSTA'IN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,
Conversing, looking, loving to *abstain*
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;
And, with desires, to languish without hope.
Milton, P. L. x. 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*
From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main.
Dryden, Virgil.

To ABSTA'IN.* *v. a.* To keep from; to hinder. Not used.

Whether he *abstain* men from marrying.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

ABSTE'MIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,
(Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood
Extinguishes, and balks the drunken god:
Or that Melampus (so have some assur'd)
When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
And powerful herbs, both charms and simples cast
Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.
Dryden, Fab.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *abstemious.*] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

The tone of his stomach never recovered its natural temper, even when he lived very *abstemiously* afterwards. *Whiston's Memoirs*, p. 273.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

The Bannyans, though healthy through their *abstemiousness*, are but of weak bodies and small courage. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 115.

The best expedient he [K. Charles I.] had to reconcile it, was to contract his diet to a few dishes out of the bill of fare, and to eat in private. And his eating being usually agreeable to his exercise, this *abstemiousness* was in no wise displeasing; his temperance preserving his health. *Herbert's Memoirs.*

ABSTE'NTION.† *n. s.* (from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint.

The church superinduced times and manners of *abstention*, and expressions of sorrow.

Bp. Taylor, Visit. of the Sick, iv. 5.

To ABSTE'RGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTE'RGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTE'RSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scorious parts thereof.

Brown, Vulg. Err. b. iii.

ABSTE'RSION. *n. s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See ABSTERGE.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abstersif.*] A cleanser.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 295.

ABSTE'RSIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *abstersif.*] That has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree,
Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build to nest.
Sir J. Denham.

There many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue.
Swift, Miscellanies.

A'BSTINENCE. *n. s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the participle *from*.

Because the *abstinence from* a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
And *abstinence* engenders maladies.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness.

2 *Esdras*, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither must be sent
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,
To punish bodies for the soul's offence.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

A'BSTINENCY. *n. s.* The same with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or infinite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

A'BSTINENT.† *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

Seldom have you seen one continent that is not *abstinent*.

Hales' Serm. at the close of his Rem. p. 23.

ABSTINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *abstinent*.] With abstinence.

O, if thou haddest ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how *abstinently* would he have walked by that tree! *Donne's Devotions*, p. 623.

ABSTO'RTED.† *adj.* [Lat. *abstortus*.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence; which word Dr. Johnson has cited from some dictionary: but in our old language, the word is *abstorqued*. Cockeram's Dict. "wrested away by force."

To ABSTRA'CT.† *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] This word appears to have been objected against as a verb, by Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish testament, 1617; and it is explained as being then not intelligible to the generality of readers.

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance. *Boyle.*

3. To separate ideas.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT.† *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] See the verb *To* ABSTRACT.

1. Separated from something else; generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematicks, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers.

Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts, Logick.*

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract from* our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him. *Locke.*

3. Refined; pure.

Love's not so pure and *abstract*, as they use
To say, which have no mistress but their muse.
Donne's Poems, p. 27.

A'BSTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*
Of all faults all men follow.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If you are false, these epithets are small;
You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.
Dryden, Aurengzeb.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted, or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstance of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED.† *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse; the entranced eye
Pierces no longer through the extended rows
Of thick-rang'd trees.
Warton, Pleas. of Melancholy, v. 179.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY.† *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers or the written book: [arts,
Whence, but from heaven, could men unskill'd in
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

Whether the notions of absolute time, absolute place, and absolute motion, be not most *abstractedly* metaphysical? *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, Qu.* 8.

ABSTRA'CTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *abstracted*.] The state of being abstracted.

Men have added to the natural difficulty of this subject, by starting all manner of subtile and wire-drawn objections to hinder any conclusion from being established; and then they complain of the subtilty and *abstractedness* of the arguments; as if that were not occasioned by themselves.

Baxter, Enq. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 354.

If these latter prepositions, which supply the place of the cases, would be of such difficult invention on account of their *abstractedness*, some expedient to supply their place must have been of indispensable necessity.

A. Smith on the Formation of Languages.

ABSTRA'CTER.* *n. s.* One who makes an abstract, epitome, or note.

In this science or mystery of words, a very judicious *abstracter* would find it a hard task to be any thing copious, without falling upon an infinite collection, &c. *Mannyngham, Disc.* p. 58.

ABSTRA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts, Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

What are metaphysicks themselves but intricate subtilties and fruitless *abstractions*?

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 167.

The great author of the method of fluxions felt this difficulty, and therefore he gave into those nice *abstractions* and geometrical metaphysicks, without which he saw nothing could be done on the received principles.

Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 35.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense), they present their young unmatriculated novices at first coming with the most intellective *abstractions* of logick and metaphysicks. *Milton, of Ed.*

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*. *Pope, Let.*

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double, or secondary, meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentrick spirit of refinement and *abstraction*.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. xcv.

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVELY.* *adv.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRA'CTLY.† *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Virtue is but a name *abstractly* trimm'd,
Interpreting what she was in effect.
Drummond's Poems.

Matter, *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally. *Bentley, Serm.* 6.

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abstract*.] Subtilty; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [*abstrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRI'NGE. *v. a* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*abstrudo*, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE.† *adj.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. *Thrust out of sight*, old Fr. *astruss*, hidden, difficult, Welsh, *astrus*, crabbed, perplexed.] This word is mentioned by P. Heylin as an uncouth and unusual word in 1656. Yet it had obtained a place in Cockeram's Dictionary long before that period, where it is defined, "Hidden, secret, not easie to be understood." And it is used by Selden, in 1622, in his Pref. to Drayton's Polyobion: "Whatsoever tastes of description, battell, story, *abstruse* antiquity," &c.

1. Hidden; remote from view.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising. *Milton, P. L.* v. 712.

This noise lasted about ⅛ of an hour, till it had been multiplied and reverberated from the most *abstruse* caverns of the mountain.

Sir S. Morland, Tuba Stentorophonica, p. 12.

O, who is he that could carry news to our old father, that thou wert but alive, although thou wert hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary. *Shelton's Tr. of D. Quix.* b. i. p. 4. ch. 15.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension: it is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our Sire, and, by his count'nance seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*.
Milton, P. L. viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously,

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the Scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure, and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them, that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the Scripture, than to do so with the authour for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. Abstruseness.

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, not greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ABSU'ME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.

ABSU'MPTION.* *n. s.* [*absumptio*, Lat.] Destruction. An unusual word.

That total defect or *absumption* of religion, which is naturally incident to the profaner sort of men.
Dr. Gauden, Eccl. Angl. Susp. 1659, Pref. p. 4.

ABSU'RD. *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable, without judgement, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion: but let no man choose them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South, Sermons.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,
'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope, Ess. on Man.

ABSU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgement, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number.
Locke.

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSU'RDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly, unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift, Miscel.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley, Sermons.*

ABSU'RDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety. See ABSURDITY; which is more frequently used.

Such are the inferences that naturally flow from the articles of the Epicures' and the Athiests' creed: the folly and *absurdness* whereof I shall not endeavour to expose: themselves would not be content that they should be pursued to their proper issues. *Dr. Cave, Sermon*, p. 8.

ABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*abondance*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board. *Crashaw.*

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,
Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find.
Dryden, Ann. Mir.

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with very small benefit unto the Christian state. *Ralegh, Ess.*

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more,
Milton, P. L. v.

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and *abundant in* goodness and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

ABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Milton, P. L. viii.

2. Amply, liberally; more than sufficiently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified.
Sprat.

Heroick poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other testimony. *Dryden, State of Inn. Pref.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the insinuations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers, Serm.*

ABU'SABLE. *adj.* [from *abuse*.] That may be abused.

That *abusable* opinion of imputative righteousness.
Dr. H. More, Myst. of Godliness, 1660, Pref. p. xxvi.

ABU'SAGE.* *n. s.* This word, as well as its kindred *abusion*, is obsolete. Abuse.

Howbeit it hath pleased the common sort of men, to stile these festival days with the name of good times; yet by reason of the gross *abusage*, to which the corruption of men hath made them subject, they may very well receive an alteration of their title. *Whateley's Redemption of Time*, (1634.) p. 1.

To ABU'SE.† *v. a.* [*abutor, abusus*, Lat.] In *abuse* the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. 1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear. *Spenser.*

When Absolom *abused* his father's wives, was not the act of that incestuous whoredom the due reward of justice, for that David had *abused* the wife of his servant Urias? *Crowley's Apologie*, fol. 55.

3. To deceive, to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of errour.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 126.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing* their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life.
South, Sermons.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest
As you that thus *abuse* me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused* them shamefully, and spake proudly.
1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is like a mistress used,
This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope, Ess. on Crit.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*. *Addison.*

ABU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker*, b. v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Milton, P. L. b. iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift, Advancem. of Relig.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through the deceit abused me, and after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney*, b. ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Milton, S. A.

ABU'SER.† *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*, Fr. also *abuseur*.]

1. One that makes an ill use.

The rest are cheated with a thick intoxicating potion, which a certain sorceress, the *abuser* of love's name, carries about. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*
Abusers of God's graces. *Hammond, Serm.* p. 561.

2. One that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Denham, Sophy.

He was no brewer of holy water in court, no dallier, no *abuser*, but ever real and certain.
Bacon, Observ. upon a Libel, 1592.

3. One that reproaches with rudeness.

The honour of being distinguished by certain *abusers*, I regard as a sufficient balance to any disadvantages that can arise from their abuse.
Dr. Brown to Louth, p. 6.

4. A ravisher, a violater.

That day of vengeance, wherein God will destroy the murderers and *abusers* of his servants, and burn up their polluted city. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 127.

Retire a while
Behind this bush, till we have known that vile
Abuser of young maidens. *Fletch. Faith. Sheph.* v. 1.

ABU'SEFUL.* *adj.* [from *abuse* and *full*.] Abusive.

He scurrilously reviles the king and parliament by the *abuseful* names of hereticks and schismaticks.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 397.

ABU'SION.* *n. s.* [Old Fr. *abusion*.]

1. Corrupt, or improper usage.

The king's highness is bound to obviate, repress, and redress the *abusions* and exactions of annates or first fruits. *Acts of Parl.* xxxiii. 23 Hen. 8.

2. Reproach.

Shame light on him, that, through so false illusion,
Doth turn the name of souldiers to *abusion*.
Spenser, Moth. Hubb. ver. 220.

ABU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *abuse*. Fr. also *abusif*.]

1. Practising abuse.

An *abusive* and strange apprehension of covenants.
Milton, Eiconoclastes, § xiv.

In that sense or aspect, both the things themselves, and the *abusive* use of them, may be branded with marks of God's dislike.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 20.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,
Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.
Pope, Miscell.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To persecute the muse's fame,
On poets in all times *abusive*,
From Homer down to Pope inclusive. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Containing abuse; as an *abusive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r. *Roscom.*

A man's strength does not lie in his treasures of ill words, in a voluble dexterity of throwing out scurrilous *abusive* terms. *South, Sermons*, viii. 200.

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper. Cotgrave mentions this sense of *deceitful*, and adds to the senses of *abusive* that of *against custom*.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*.
Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.

ABU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *abuse*.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Who could have believed so much insolence durst vent itself from out the hide of a varlet, as thus to censure that which men of mature judgement have applauded to be writ from good reason? But this contents him not: he falls now to rave in his barbarous *abusiveness*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,
Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*,
These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:
The fine may spare these well, yet not go lesse.
Herbert.

To ABU'T.† *v. n.* [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] Dr. Johnson hastily pronounces the word obsolete. To end at; to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,
Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

The Looes are two several corporations, distinguished by the addition of east and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

On the south side of Bullington-green [the ridged bank] *abutting* with a considerable breadth and elevation *on* the east end of Cowley.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 55.

ABU'TTAL.† *n. s.* [Barb. Lat. *abuttare*, Sax. abutan, old Fr. *aboutir*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaiming on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Abuttals* are also known by the name of *headlands*. In a terrier, or description of the site of land, the sides on the breadth are called *adjacentes*, lying or bordering; and the ends only in length are *abuttantes*, abutting or bounding; which in old surveys were sometimes expressed by *capitare*, to head; whence this designation of *abuttal*. See Cowel. See also BUT, a boundary.

Declaration must be made of the *abuttals* and sides of the land seized. *Spelman.*

ABU'TMENT.† *n. s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts or borders upon another.

The canal, which the Semarins of Babylonia, who were driven to Egypt, carried on from the upper point of Delta to the Red Sea, was an immense operation. They undertook it; and however other people may dispute the point, it was finished. This is evident from the *abutments* of the floodgates, which are still existing between the hills through which it passed.
Bryant's Anal. of Anc. Mythol. iii. 524.

To ABY'.* *v. a.* [Sometimes synonimous with *abide*, in our elder writers, as denoting to endure; to submit to; (see ABIDE;) but usually meaning to compensate, or pay for something done amiss, by suffering for it; and accordingly may so be traced to *buy*, with the ancient and accustomed prefix *a*. Gower writes the preterperfect of this verb *abought*.]

1. To endure.

Who dyes, the utmost dolor doth *abye*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 38.

2. To pay dearly; to suffer for it.

——— Whoso hardie hand on her doth lay,
It dearely shall *aby*, and death for handsell pay.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 15.

Lo, now my sonne, what it is,
A man to cast his eie amiss;
Which Acteon hath dere *abought*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

Fool-hardy knight, full soon shalt thou *aby*
This fond reproach.
Beaum. and Fl., Kn. of the Burn. Pest. iii. 1.

To ABY'.* *v. n.*

1. To remain. [Sax. abiban.]

But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 3.

2. To pay; as the active verb is used.

——— If I catch him in this company,
By Stygian lake I vow, whose sad annoy
The gods do dread, he dearly shall *aby*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 24.

ABY'SM. *n. s.* [*abysme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abîme*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abysm* of hell. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SMAL.* *adj.* [from *abysm*.] Bottomless. *Coles*, 1685.

ABY'SS.† *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. αβυσσος, bottomless, Gr. ABYSS is placed among the *hard words*, which are explained in Sylvester's Du Bartas, ed. 1621, p. 653.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
His uncouth way. *Milton, P. L.* ii. l. 405.

Thy throne is darkness in the *abyss* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss*. *Addison, Guard.* No. 110.

2. A great depth, a gulph; hyperbolically.

The yawning earth disclos'd the *abyss* of hell.
Dryden, Virg. Georg. i.

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall
In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension.
Locke.

4. The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth.
Burnet's Theory.

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss. *Roscommon.*

AC. AK. or AKE.

Being initials in the name of places, as *Acton*; signify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.
Gibson's Camden.

ACA'CIA. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.
Diction. de Comm. Savary, & Trevoux.

2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*. *Millar.*

A'CADEME.* *n. s.* [Lat. *academia.*]

1. A society of persons.

Our court shall be a little *academe*,
Still and contemplative in living art.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost, i. 1.

Tainting our towns and hopeful *academes*.
Marston's Scourge, i. 3.

The sacred *academ* above
Of doctors. *Donne's Poems*, p. 341.

Into whose house, which was an *academe*.
Beaum. and Fl., Th. and Theodoret, i. 2.

2. The Academy, a school of philosophy. See ACADEMY. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in assigning this application of the word exclusively to Milton. It was used by Peacham many years before Milton.

Thy solitary *Academe* should be
Some shady grove upon the Thames' fair side.
Peacham's Emblems, Rura mihi, etc.

See there the olive grove of *Academe*,
Plato's retirement. *Milton, P. R.* iv. 244.

And lo! where, rapt in beauty's heavenly dream,
Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd *Academe*.
T. Warton's Newmarket, v. 192.

ACADE'MIAL. *adj.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN.† *n. s.* [from *academy.*] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*; as Dr. Johnson has observed; and Wood has also mentioned them elsewhere. But the word was not coined by Wood.

They were entered into the said school, there to be educated till they were fit to be *academians* or apprentices. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 22.

Then straight comes Friscus, that neat gentleman,
That new-discarded *academian*,
Who, for he could cry Ergo in the school, [troul
Straightway with his huge judgement dares con-
Whatsoe'er he views. *Marston's Scourge*, ii. 6.

ACADE'MICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton.*

No solemn day, no triumph, no publick joy, no great business, but eating must be the solemnest and most ceremonious part; coronations of kings, consecrations of bishops, *academical* acts and proceedings, &c. *Hales, Serm.*

2. Relating to the philosophy of the academy.

Nor shall ever any one have my consent to pass for a philosopher, who keeps himself so ignorant of the Scripture, as with devotion to admire that *academical* inscription, ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ.
Smith's Old Age, p. 256.

ACADE'MICALLY.* *adv.* In an academical manner.

These doctrines I propose *academically*, and for experiment sake. *Cabalist. Dial.*, (1682.) p. 17.

ACADEMI'CIAN.† *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used, Dr. Johnson says, in speaking of the professors in the academies of France; but in later times it is not so.

Don Antonio Ulloa, who, in company with the late Don George Juan, travelled into Peru to assist the French *academicians* in ascertaining the figure of the globe, published an account of their tour. *Swinburne, Trav. Spain*, Let. 42.

Milton recommended this species on the organ, as the fittest mean for composing the minds of his young *academicians* after they had concluded their gymnastick exercises. *Mason, Ch. Mus.* p. 56.

In this country an academy could be expected to do but little. If an *academician's* place were profitable, it would be given by interest; if attendance were gratuitous, it would be rarely paid, and no man would endure the least disgust. Unanimity is impossible, and debate would separate the assembly. *Johnson, Life of Roscommon.*

ACADE'MICK.† *n. s.* [from *academy.*]

1. A student of an university.

A young *academick* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects, hear the tattle with contempt.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

2. An academick philosopher.

Mellifluous streams, that water'd all the schools
Of *Academicks* old and new. *Milton, Par. Reg.*

Thales, Pythagoras, all the *Academicks* and Stoicks, and not many to be excepted, unless the Epicures, taught this divinity.
Mede, Apostasy of the Later Times, p. 11.

ACADE'MICK.† *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to an university.

While through poetick scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academick* groves.
Pope, Dunc. iv. 481.

2. Applicable to a particular philosophy.

Plato's philosophy took its name of *Academick* from the academy. *Harris's Phil. Inquiries.*

The exalted Stoick pride, the Cynick sneer,
The slow-consenting *Academick* doubt.
Thomson, Lib. part 2.

ACA'DEMISM.* *n. s.* [from *academy.*] The doctrine of the academical philosophy.

This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be perceived, on maintaining of which their honour is staked.
Baxter, Enq. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 275.

ACA'DEMIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *academiste.*]

1. The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the seacalf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. An academical philosopher.

A certain great author is sometimes a dogmatist, and gives us a scheme of virtue independent of any Deity; and sometimes a regular and precise *academist*.
Baxter, Enq. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 276.

ACA'DEMY.† *n. s.* [Anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now usually on the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.] Dr. Johnson has given an example of this word from Shakspeare, where the reading should be *academe*, as the best editions give it; a word, as I have shewn, not unusual. Another example, therefore, must be supplied, of the first sense which Dr. Johnson assigns to *academy*.

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

In the private *academies* of Italy, whither I was favoured to resort. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* i.

The learned and affable meeting of frequent *academies*. *Ib.* ii.

It [the book] took so here, that the new *academy* of wits have given a publick and far higher elogium of it than it deserves. *Howell's Letters*, i. 6.

2. The places where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Give me leave to complain: where can I do it better than at a court, the professed *academy* of honour? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 45.

3. An university.

How much are all we bound, that are scholars, to those munificent Ptolemies, bountiful Mecænates, heroical patrons, divine spirits,—that have provided for us so many well-furnished libraries as well in our publick *academies* in most cities, as in our private colleges. How shall I remember Sir Thomas Bodley, &c. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 278.

Some Jesuits, and two reverend men
Of our two *academies* I nam'd.
Donne, Poems, p. 130.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools. The thing, and therefore the name is modern, Dr. Johnson says; but the *name*, in this sense, is old.

Affliction is a school or *academy*, wherein the best scholars are prepared, &c.
Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 717.

The first [request] is, that you would employ the utmost of this your power and interest, both with the king and parliament, to suppress and extinguish those private, blind, conventicling schools or *academies* of grammar and philosophy, set up and taught secretly by fanaticks, here and there all the kingdom over. *South, Sermons*, v. 45.

5. The academy; the school of philosophy.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and prepossessions of educa-

tion, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble, or a golden deity, it might have been detested indeed, or pitied, but not so much to be wondered at: But for the Stoa, the *Academy*, or the Peripaton, to own such a paradox, — this (as the Apostle says) was without excuse. *South, Sermons*, ii. 245.

ACA'NTHUS. n.s. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either side
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.
Milton, P. L. iv. 696.

ACATALE'CTICK. *n.s.* [ἀκαταληκτικὸς, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

ACATALE'PSIA. n.s.* [Gr. ἀκαταληψία, from ἀ and καταλαμβάνω. Fr. *acatalepsie.*] Impossibility of complete discovery.

That shutteth up all our endeavours for knowledge under an *acatalepsia*, impossibility of certainty, or full discovery, even of nature, while we look in this glass of the body.
Whitlock on the Manners of the English, p. 222.

ACA'TER.* *n.s.* [See ACATES.] Provider or purchaser of provisions. Obsolete. In the dramatis personæ of B. Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, we find "Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*." Chaucer best defines the character.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* might take ensemple,
For to ben wise in buying of vitaile.
Prologue, C. T.

ACA'TES.* *n.s.* [Old Fr. *acat, achat*, purchase; *acheter*, pronounced *acater* in Picardy and Languedoc, to purchase. Ital. *accattare*, to beg or borrow.] Provisions; victuals; viands; in more modern language, *cates*. This is a frequent word in our elder writers. Cotgrave, explaining the word *pittance*, says, that it meant "meat, food, *acates*, victual of all sort, bread and drink excepted." Chaucer uses the word in the singular number more than once; and defines coemption as "comen *achate* or buying together."

Transl. of Boeth. p. 362. col. 1.

The kitchen clerk, that hight Digestion,
Did order all th' *acates* in seemly wize.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 31.

To see him served by all the damsels with marvellous silence — the setting before him such variety of *acates*, and those so excellently dressed as his appetite knows not to which of them it shall first address his hand.
Shelton's Tr. of D. Quix. B. 1. P. 4. ch. 23.

To ACCE'DE.† *v.n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] The existence of this word may be traced to the beginning of the seventeenth century. "To accede, to approach, or have access unto; also to assent unto."
Florio's New World of Words, 1611.

1. To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

An accessory is said to be that which does *accede* unto some principal fact or thing in law.
Ayliffe, Par. Jur. Case.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*. *Chesterfield.*

To *accede to*, or to be added to.
Johnson in *V. Accrue.*

2. To come over; to assent.

We must therefore only thus far *accede* to the account of the people of Smyrna.
Bryant on Troy.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v.a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 307.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods.
Glanville, Scep. Sc.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton, Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arburthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning with *accelerated* course,
The rushing comet to the sun descends.
Thomson, Sum. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon, Hen.* VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then what may employ the most useful labours of of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERA'TION.† *n.s.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languour ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

We most humbly desire an *acceleration* of his majesty's answer, according to his good time and royal pleasure. *Bacon, Speech in Parliam.* Jac. 7,

ACCE'LERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *accelerate.*] Increasing the velocity of progression. The word is used by Sir Isaac Newton to express one kind of quantity of centripetal force.

Sir Isaac Newton explains very distinctly what he understands by the absolute quantity, what by the *accelerative* quantity, and what by the motive quantity of a centripetal force. *Reid's Inquiry.*

To ACCE'ND. *v.a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.
Decay of Piety.

ACCE'NSION. *n.s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

A'CCENT. *n.s.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation.
Holder.

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

Winds on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear;
Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.
Dryden, Virg. Past. 3.

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die:
When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale.
Prior.

To A'CCENT. *v.a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. *Locke on Educat.* § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies!
Wotton.

3. To write or note the accents.

ACCE'NTUAL.* *adj.* [from *accent.*] Rhythmical; relating to accent.

The term *figurate*, which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was

used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*. *Mason, Ch. Mus.* p. 28.

In order to form any judgement of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary we should know the syllabical value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and the *accentual* value of his syllables. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer's Versific.*

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v.a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION.† *n.s.* [from *accentuate.*]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

The division, scansion, and *accentuation* of all the rest of the Psalms in the bishop's edition, is left naked and destitute of demonstration, of all colour or shadow of proof whatsoever. *Lowth, Conf. of Bp. Hare*, p. 18.

To ACCE'PT.† *v.a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specifick* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi*, i. 10.

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden, Dedic. to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting sway,
Yet have your humour most when you obey. *Pope.*

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse. *Sidney.*

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made. *Dryden, Fables.*

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept persons*, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Genesis*, xxxii. 20.

5. To acknowledge, in a commercial sense. See ACCEPTANCE, in law, &c.

The curate comforted him, and said, that as soon as his lord were found, he would deal with him to renew his grant, and write it in paper, according to the common use and practice; forasmuch as those which were written in tablets, were of no value, and would never be *accepted* or accomplished. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix.* fol. 59. b.

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *n.s.* The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill. *Paradise Lost*, b. ii.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity. *Addison on Italy.*

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *n.s.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction. *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, ii. 2.

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see ACCEPTABLE.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Bp. Taylor.*

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n.s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them? *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shaks., Coriol.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found. *Milton, P. L.* viii. 435.

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others. *South, Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse. *South.*

ACCE'PTANCE.† [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or bad. *Cowel.* — [In commerce.] The acknowledgement of being accountable for the payment of a sum at a given period; as, the bill has been presented for *acceptance*.

ACCEPTA'TION. *n.s.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! knows he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him! For, every day, he finds one way or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with the like coldness of *acceptation*. *Sidney*, b. ii.

What is new finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first manslayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Ralegh, History of the World.* b. i.

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker*, b. ii.

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an *acceptation* on his part to whom it is given. *South, Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what *acceptation* these words and expressions had. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large *acceptation* of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley, Serm.*

ACCE'PTER.† *n. s.* [from *accept.*] The person that accepts.

God is no *accepter* of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour. *Chillingworth, Serm.* 3.

ACCEPTILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

This payment or imaginary discharge of a debt, is made from the creditor to a debtor in this form: *Tiens tu pas pour eu, et receu ce que je t'ay promis?* says the debtor; whereto the other answers, *Ouy, je le tiens.* *Cotgrave.*

ACCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.]

1. The received sense of a word; the meaning; which however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To let pass the original sense and diverse *acceptions* of the word. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Belief hath two *acceptions* most considerable; one more general and popular, the other more restrained and artificial. *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed*, Works, i. 359.

2. Acceptance; the state of being accepted.

Neither those places of the scripture before alleged, neither the doctrine of the blessed martyr Cyprian, neither any other godly and learned man, when they, in extolling the dignity, profit, fruit, and effect, of virtuous and liberal alms, do say that it washeth away sins, and bringeth us to the favour of God, do mean that our work and charitable deeds is the original cause of our *acception* before God. *Homilies*, b. ii. *of Alms-Deeds.*

ACCE'PTIVE.* *adj.* [from *accept.*] Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive*, and apt to applaud any meritable work.
B. Jonson, Case is altered, ii. 7.

ACCE'SS.† *n. s.* [In some of its senses, it seems derived from *accessus*; in others, from *accessio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr. It is found often in modern works, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.
The *access* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*
There remained very advantageous *accesses* for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
And here the *access* a gloomy grove defends;
And here the unnavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. The means or liberty of approaching either to things or men.
When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd *access* unto his person,
Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong.
Shakspeare.
They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure *access*.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 209.
He grants what they besought;
Instructed that to God is no *access*
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears *Milton, P. L.* xii. 239.

3. Encrease; enlargement; addition.
The gold was accumulated, and store of treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the *access* of territory and empire by the same enterprise. *Bacon, Holy War.*
Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger.
Milton, P. L. b. ix.
Although to opinion there be many gods, may seem an *access* in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.
Brown, Vulg. Err. i. 10.
The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an *access*, and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham, Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, Dr. Johnson says, after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but that this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language; to which, however, I do not accede. In this sense it is a word frequently occurring in the works of the father of English poetry; and common in later authors. Mr. Boucher has also observed that the glossarists pronounce the word to be common in Lancashire, Northumberland, and Scotland, as denoting the *ague*. The French *acces de fievre* is also traced to the Latin. "Alii è tribus puteis pari mensurâ aquas miscent, et prolibant novo fictili: reliquum dant in tertianis *accessu* febrium bibendum." Plin. Nat. Hist. l. xxviii. c. 4. The Italians use *accesso* for *a fit of an ague*. See Florio's Dictionary.
— — Upon him he had an hote *accesse*,
That day by day him shoke full pitouslie.
Chaucer, Black Knight, ver. 126.
If a man take their seeds [the seeds of the coloquintida] of even number, and hang them about the neck or arms of them that have the ague, they will drive the *accesse*, or fit, away.
Holland, Tr. of Pliny, ii. 38.
The first *accesses* of this sickness.
Donne's Devotions, p. 35.
For all relapses make diseases
More desperate than their first *accesses*. *Hudibras.*
There were many very apparent suspicions of his being poisoned: for though the first *access* looked like an apoplexy, yet it was plain in the progress of it that it was no apoplexy.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, 1685.

A'CCESSARILY.* *adv.* [from *accessary*.] In the manner of an accessary. *Minsheu.*

A'CCESSARINESS. *n. s.* [from *accessary*.] The state of being accessary.
Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *accessariness* to the mischiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY. *adj.* [A corruption, as it seems, of the word *accessory*, which see; but now more commonly used than the proper word.] That, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.
As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 3.
He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion.
Clarendon, b. viii.

A'CCESSARY.* *n. s.* Formerly used in the senses of ACCESSORY, which see.

ACCE'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessible*, Fr.] That may be approached; that we may reach or arrive at.
It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*, and without it.
Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*
Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured.
Decay of Piety.
As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison, Freeholder.*
It [charity] is most frankly *accessible*, most affable, most tractable, most sociable, most apt to interchange good offices. *Barrow's Works*, i. 260.
In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.
Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*
There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.
The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*
Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.
Rogers, Serm.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.
Beside, what wise objections he prepares
Against my late *accession* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive his argument
Is with more force against Achilles bent.
Dryden, Fables.
I am free from any *accession* by knowledge, contriving, counsel, or any other way, to his late majesty's death. *Mar. of Argyle, Speech on the Scaffold.*

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.
King Edward, after his restoration, or rather first *accession* to the crown, ever appeared more favourable and partial to the Normans than was well resented by his English subjects in general.
Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.

4. Approach.
Should steady spring exclude summer's *accession*?
Or summer spoil the spring with furious hot oppression? *More, Song of the Soul*, 2. iii. § 4.

5. The beginning of a paroxysm, like *access*.
These disabilities may be increased by the *accession* of bodily distempers. *South, Serm.* ix. 223.

A'CCESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CCESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.
In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY.† *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr. This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.
A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter: because manslaughter is sudden and not prepensed. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Cowel.*
By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*
But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.
Still before *accessories* do abide
A trial, must the principal be try'd. *Donne.*
Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*
To this bold riot. *Milt. P. L.* x. 520.

2. Applied to things.
An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

3. That which advances a design; he who contributes towards it.
When there is joy in the presence of the angels of God for a sinner that repents, he may be an immediate *accessory* to that blessed triumph, and be concerned beyond the rate of a bare spectator.
Fell, Life of Hammond, § 3.

Diet was a casual thing, and an *accessory* to their lives, who were bred in Parthian education, and had nothing until they could catch it.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iv. 22.

A'CCIDENCE.† *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat. It is written *accedence* by Milton, as *accidentiary* is written *accedentiary* by bishop Morton.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor the Water-poet.

Learning first the *accedence*, then the grammar.
Milton, Accedence commenced Grammar.

A'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,
And her sole being did in it subsist,
As white in snow, she might herself absent,
And in the body's substance not be miss'd.
Sir John Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts, Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composures of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; casualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in physick, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special *accident*, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like *accident*, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the least, unprofitable. *Hooker*, v. 9.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Ralegh, Hist. World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze;
For whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Milton, P. R.*

And trivial *accidents* shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.
Dryden, Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by *accident*. *Swift, Miscell.*

ACCIDE'NTAL.† *n. s.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

This similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in *accidentals* or the likeness in figure, or affections.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its *accidentals*. *Watts, Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely *accidental* to the tragedy. *Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is *accidental to* a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

So shall you hear
Of *accidental* judgements, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental* in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South, Serm.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify *adventitious*.

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an *accidental* fierceness to
Its natural fury *Denham's Sophy.*

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *accidental*.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenser, State of Irel.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Consumpt.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift, Miscell.*

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *n. s.* [from *accidental*.] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

ACCIDEN'TIARY.* *adj.* [from *accidence*.] Belonging to accidents or accidence.

You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every *accidentiary* boy in schools knoweth as well as you.
Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 186.

ACCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for *recipient*. *Dict.*

To ACCI'TE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this from the doubtful word *accito*; Mr. Boucher, from *accitus*, the participle of the preter tense of the verb *accior*, to be sent for, or summoned. The word is now written *cited*.] To call; to summon; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
(As I before remember'd) all our state;
And, heaven consigning to my good intents,
No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
Heaven shorten Harry's happy life one day.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He under foot hath trodden in my sight
My strong men; he did company *accite*
To break my young men. *Donne's Poems*, p. 354.

To ACCLA'IM.* *v. n.* [Lat. *acclamo*. Dr. Johnson erroneously says, that this verb is lost. See the substantive ACCLAIM.] To applaud.

That which is the purer from errour and corruption, must take the wall, maugre all the loud throats of *acclaiming* parasites.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 403.

Attended by a glad *acclaiming* train
Of those he rescued had from gaping hell,
Then turn'd the knight.
Thomson, Castle of Indol. c. 2.

ACCLA'IM.† *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost; Dr. Johnson says, but not accurately, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy Powers, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton, P. L.* iii. 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause is rent.
Dryden, Fables.

To A'CCLAMATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *acclamo*.] To applaud: An uncommon but useful word.

This made them *acclamated* to no mean degree.
Waterhous's Apology for Learning, &c. 1658. p. 120.

ACCLAMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker*, v. 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among those friendly Powers, who him receiv'd
With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That of so many myriads fallen, yet one
Return'd, not lost. *Milton, P. L.* vi. 28.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*. *South.*

2. Unanimous and immediate election.

When they [the Saxons] consented to any thing, it was rather in the way of *acclamation*, than by the exercise of a deliberative voice, or a regular assent or negative. *Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

ACCLA'MATORY.* *adj.* [from *acclaim*.] Pertaining to acclamation.

ACCLI'VE.* *adj.* [Lat. *acclivis*.] Rising.

From hence to Gorhambery is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk.
Letters, Aubrey's Acc. of Verulam, ii. 231.

ACCLI'VITY. *n. s.* from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work.
Ray on the Creation.

ACCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y.† *v. a.* [Junius refers the etymology of this word to *clog*; which indeed seems to give occasionally the same meaning. Others cite the Fr. *enclouer*, to lock up, from *claudo*. The Promptuarium Parvulorum gives *acclavo*. The modern word is *cloy*.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to croud, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense *cloy* is still in use.

They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To ACCO'IL. *v. n.* See COIL. To croud, to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;

The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. ix. 3.

A'CCOLENT, *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] One that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCO'MMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That may be fitted; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wise judgement and discretion. *Watts, Logick.*

ACCO'MMODABLENESS.* *n. s.* The capability of accommodating.

To ACCO'MMODATE.† *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniencies of any kind. Sometimes having *with*.

These three, ——
(The rest do nothing,) with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance,) gilded pale looks.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

He, for his part, would so *accommodate* him *with* all things necessary, as he might enter into the town with decency and authority due to his person. *Shelton, Trans. of Don Quix.* i. iv. 15.

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself *to* the age in which he lived.
Dryden on Dram. Poet.

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world. *Locke.*

3. Without *to*.

If my lord of Ormond, in this interim, doth *accommodate* things well (as it is said he doth), I take it, he hath always good understanding with your lordship. *Bacon to the Earl of Essex.*

Mankind by tradition had learned to *accommodate* the worship of their God by appropriating some place to that use.
Mede, Reverence of God's House, p 5.

4. To reconcile; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

The dispute between the king and the pope was *accommodated*. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 3.

5. Phillips, in his Dictionary, defines this word thus: To fit, to apply; also to *lend*. In this last sense it is still used among monied men; who advance sums, they say, by way of *accommodation*.

To ACCO'MMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* unto the twelve signs of the zodiack. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion. *Boyle, Scept. Chym.*

ACCO'MMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate for* the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate to* the end. *L'Estrange.*

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate to* their present state and inclination.
Tillotson.

ACCO'MMODATELY.† *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

Of all these [causes] Moses his wisdom held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people. *More, Conj. Cab.* p. 130.

ACCO'MMODATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.] Fitness.

I have now shown the fitness and suitableness of the gospel to the end for which it was designed, in that it is furnished with all those arguments of credibility that may beget assent in rational persons; but its aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation may further be demonstrated. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, p. 80.

ACCOMMODA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.

We read of the prophet's *accommodation* and furniture in the house of the Shunamite (2 Kings, iv. 10.), a little chamber, a table, a stool, and a candlestick. *South, Serm.* ix. 276.

Ambition, or untimely desire of promotion to an higher state, or place, under colour of *accommodation* or necessary provision, is a common temptation to men of eminency, especially being single men. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 9.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad *accommodations* will make him dislodge. *South, Serm.* ix. 157.

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation to* your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*.
Glanville, Scepsis.

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale, Origin.*

4. Without *to*.

I am neither prophet nor prophetick prelate, but account it enough for my purpose, if I can bring my present business and the text together, not by design, but *accommodation*.
South, Serm. v. 57.

5. Having *with*.

Socinus's main design, or pretence at least, was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation with* the general notions of man's reason; and so far the design was, no doubt, fair and laudable enough, had it kept within the bounds of a sober prosecution.
South, Serm. v. 127.

6. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

The discords of the citizens, used to be healed by *accommodations*, were decided by the sword.
Fanshaw, Disc. on the Civ. Wars of Rome.

So great a demand, as the bishop had upon his predecessor's executors for dilapidations, could not very soon, or very easily, be brought to an *accommodation*: however, the account was at last settled between them without proceeding on either side to any action at law.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, § 3.

ACCO'MMODATOR.* *n. s.* He who manages or adjusts a thing.

Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern *accommodators*.
Warburton, Doct. of Grace, ii. 331.

ACCO'MPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable; a word now not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness.
Sidney, Arcad. i. 6.

ACCO'MPANIER. *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPANIMENT.* *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] That which attends a thing or person.

Modern composers judiciously affix a violin *accompaniment* to the vocal part.
Mason on Church Music, p. 74.

Without the *accompaniment* of the scenery and action of the opera, without the assistance either of the scene-painter or of the poet, or of both, the instrumental music of the orchestra could produce none of the effects which are here ascribed to it. *A. Smith on the Imitative Arts*, ii.

Anger is drawn with great force, and his *accompaniments* are boldly feigned.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry.

Just enough of the towering structure is shewn, to make an *accompaniment* to the tufted expanse of venerable verdure, and to compose a picturesque association.
Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

To ACCO'MPANY.† *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
Accompanied with angel-like delights.
Spenser, Sonnet iii.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the the body, it is wisely ordered by nature that pain should *accompany* the reception of several ideas.
Locke.

As folly is usually *accompanied* with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift, Short View of Ireland.*

2. To have commerce with another sex; as Johnson explains *converse*. Our old dictionaries notice this sense of the word: "Dishonestly to *accompany* a woman; to constuprate." Cockeram. Sir T. Smith uses the verb *company* in the same signification. See also ACCOMPANY. *v. n.*

In gross darkness the phasma, having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation, *accompanies* her, at least as she imagines.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 374.

To ACCO'MPANY.† *v. n.*

1. To associate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany with* others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To cohabit.

The king —— took the maid away with him, advanced her above her lady, loved her, and *accompanied with* her only, till he married Elfrida.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. v.

ACCO'MPLICE. *n. s.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate, a partaker; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood and his *accomplices*, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and *accomplices* of sound, about it. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 247.

3 It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
Suspected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace but to build it higher.
Dryden, Juv. Sat.

Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,
He judg'd himself *accomplice with* the thief.
Dryden, Fab.

To ACCO'MPLISH. *v.a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as to *accomplish* a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accomplish* seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full *accomplish'd*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

We see every day those events exactly *accomplished*, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himself with honourable action;
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accomplished*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of S.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents,
The armourers *accomplishing* the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shak. Hen. V.*

ACCO'MPLISHABLE.* *adj.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCO'MPLISHED. *part. adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects that under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an *accomplished* public orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late,
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That specious monster, my *accomplish'd* snare.
Milton, S. A.

ACCO'MPLISHER.† *n. s.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes.

Such inspiration as this is no distractor from, but an *accomplisher* and enlarger of, human faculties. *More, Conj. Cabb. Pref.* A. 7. b.

Mahumed did not make good his pretences of being the last *accomplisher* of the mosaical economy. *L. Addison, Life of Mahumed*, p. 41.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT. *n. s.* [*accomplishment*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the *accomplishment* of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Haywood.*

Thereby he might evade the *accomplishment* of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the *accomplishment* of a Helena; because nature in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden, Dufres. Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the Apostles preaching, and the *accomplishment* of many of their predictions, which, to those early Christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accomplishments* unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 123.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainmeat; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the *accomplishment* of such ends. *South, Ser.*

ACCO'MPT. *n. s.* [Fr. *compter*, and *compte*, anciently *accompter*, Skinner.] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just *accompt* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected. *Hooker*, v. 46.

Each Christmas they *accompts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTABLE.* *adj.* Accountable.

I am deaf,
And following my will, I do not stand
Accomptable to reason.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Cur. A. and S. ult.

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. s.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South, Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against the *accompting day*.
Sir J. Denham.

To ACCO'RD.† *v.a.* [Fr. *accorder*; derived by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. *Sidney*, b. i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music *to* the voice; her panting heart danced to the musick. *Sidney*, b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife,
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.
Pope, Epist.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits. *Sir M. Hale.*

Which may better *accord* all difficulties. *South, Sermons.*

3. To grant; as, he *accorded* his request. But it is rarely so used.

To ACCO'RD.† *v.n.*

1. To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the most ancient accounts of profane history. *Tillotson, Sermon* i.

Jarring interests of themselves create
The *according* musick of a well-mixt state. *Pope.*

2. With the particle *in*.

The lusty throstle, early nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.
B. Jonson, Masques. Vis. of Delight.

ACCO'RD. *n. s.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden, Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.
Spenser, F. Q.

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*.
Joshua, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden, Dufresnoy, Pref.*

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 281.

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false *accords* from her false strings be sent.
Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion; used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves?
Hooker.

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee. —
— No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*?
Titus Andronicus.

ACCO'RDABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. One of our oldest adjectives, adopted immediately from the French.] Agreeable; consonant. Not now in use.

It is not discordable
Unto my worde, but *accordable.*
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

ACCO'RDANCE.† *n.s.* [from *accord.*]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with.*

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide
With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought. *Fairfax*, ii. st. 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the Will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that Will.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. With *to.*

There are but two principal ways to understand every *accordance to* the Word of God.
Bp. Morton, Epis. Asserted, p. 24.

In *accordance to* which his generous freedom in alms and hospitality, he farther obliged his parishioners in the setting of their tithes and dues belonging to him. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

4. It is also used without any proposition.

The best reason of *accordance.*
Bp. Morton, Cath. Appeale, p. 301.

Holy Athanasius interposed, shewing them their own unknown, and unacknowledged *accordance.* *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 61.

ACCO'RDANCY.* *n.s.* The same as ACCORDANCE.

This *accordancy* shews that it was the narrative upon which the persons acted, and which they had received from their teachers.
Paley, View of the Evid. of Christianity.

ACCO'RDANT.† *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Dr. Johnson gives an example of this word in the sense of *willing, in good humour;* but says, that it is not in use. It is, however, in use; and very justly, in the sense of *consonant*, or *corresponding.* The word, indeed, is properly the participle present of the verb *accord;* the termination of the present tense being formerly, after the Latin idiom, *ant* and *and;* as, *glitterand, walkand*, &c. It is found indeed in our oldest writers. "Take in remembrance a tale *accordant* unto this." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

It must lose all power of pleasing, if novel arrangements of melodious sounds do not rather lead than follow their *accordant* harmonies.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 68.

——— Thou, Humanity shalt lead along
The *accordant* passions in their moral song,
And give our mental concert truest harmony.
Mason, Elfrida.

ACCO'RDANTLY.* *adv.* In an accordant manner.

ACCO'RDER.* *n. s.*

An *accorder* with, or assenter unto, another; an assistant, helper, favourer.
Cotgrave in V. Astipulateur.

ACCO'RDING.† *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to.*]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according to* their several degrees and orders. *Hooker*, v. 13.

Our zeal, then, should be *according to* knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according to* the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according to* the Gospel, the whole Gospel: not only *according to* its truths, but precepts: not only *according to* its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according to* its mysteries, but also its commandments.
Sprat, Sermons.

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according to* those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according to* these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.
Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Englandman.

4. Spenser, by a poetical licence, once omits the usual adjunct *to.*

To' adorne thy forme *according* thy desert.
F. Q. ii. iv. 26.

ACCO'RDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker*, b. 1.

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly.*
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson's Pref.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the colick.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACCO'RPORATE.* *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite. Dr. Johnson notices *adcorporate*, under which word he refers to the more usual expression *accorporate*, as existing in his dictionary; of which, however, there is no other notice.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with errour. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. Pref.*

To ACCO'ST.† *v. a.* [Fr. *accoster*, Ital. *accostare*, from the Lat. *ad* and *costa.*]

1. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. See Cotgrave in *Accoster.* The word did not mean, in Shakspeare's time, "to speak to first, to address, or to salute," as Dr. Johnson has asserted; and perhaps there is no example, as Mr. Malone observes, of its being used in that sense so early as that period.

Accost, Sir Andrew, *accost:* What's that?—*Accost*, is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.
Twelfth Night, i. iii.

2. To speak to first; to address. In this sense the word seems allied to the old Sax. coptnian, coptian, tentare.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd him thus *accosts.*
Milton, Par. Reg. iii. 6.

I first *accosted* him; I sued, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought.
Dryden, Encid.

He [St. Paul] was not only *accosted*, but even worried with a messenger from Satan.
South, Serm. vi. 293.

To ACCO'ST.* *v. n.* To adjoin. Obsolete.

——— all the shores, which to the sea *accoste*,
He day and night doth ward both far and wide.
Spencer, F. Q. v. xi. 42.

ACCO'STABLE.† *adj.* [from *accost.*] Easy of access; familiar; which, however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use. Neither it, nor its derivatives *accostableness*, or *accostably*, are indeed common.

The French are a free and debonair *accostable* people, both men and women. *Howell's Let.* ii. 12.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and suitors. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 188.

ACCO'STED.* *part. adj.* In heraldry, signifies *side by side.*

ACCOUCHE'UR.* *n. s.* Fr. what we call a man-midwife. It is now commonly used as the delicate appellation for our own strange compound.

ACCO'UNT. *n. s.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat.; it was originally written *accompt*, which see; but by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you; you would throw them off,
And say you found them in mine honesty.
Shakspeare, Timon.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetick) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account.*
Ecclesiasticus, vii. 27.

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.
2 *Maccab.* xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher. *Hooker*, v. 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgement, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden, Dufresn.*

4. Profit; advantage; to *turn to account* is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. *Addison, Spect.* No. 399.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus, it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope, Odyss. Notes.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on my *account*. *Philemon*, i. 8.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Educ.* § 197.

In matters where his judgement led him to oppose men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorously and heartily. *Atterbury, Serm.*

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift, Contests in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers, Serm.* v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*. *Addison, Cato.*

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration,

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to *account*? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give *account*, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon, Consider. on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made *account* that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Fable* cxxvii.

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eyewitnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To ACCO′UNT.† *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT. Nor must we here omit the old Fr. *acconter*, and the Ital. *accontare;* to declare, tell, or shew.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was *accounted* a land of giants. *Dieut.* ii. 20.

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are *accounted*, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle *to*.

For some years, really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and it was, in truth, the only project that was *accounted to* his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem; with *of*.

Silver was not any thing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. 2 *Chron.* ix. 20.

To ACCO′UNT. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, *account*, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,
At once *accounting for* his deep arrears.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. xiii.

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be *accounted for;* and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle, must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatick persons, and *accounts for* the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCO′UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for; followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldh.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgement is God's; and he will look upon himself as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

ACCO′UNTABLENESS.* *n. s.* The state of being accountable.

Reason and liberty imply *accountableness*. *Duncan's Logick.*

ACCOU′NTANT. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

I love her too,
Not out of absolute lust (though peradventure,
I stand *accountant* for as great a sin)
But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shaks. Oth.*

ACCOU′NTANT. *n. s.* See ACCOMPTANT. A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcileable years of some; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary *accountants* in most. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ACCO′UNT-BOOK. *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

ACCO′UNTING. *n. s.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent. *South, Serm.*

To ACCO′UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now use *couple*.

He sent a solemn embassage to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

ACCO′UPLEMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *accouplement.*] A junction or union.

The son, born of such an *accouplement*, shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 318.

To ACCO′URAGE.† *v. a.* [Obsolete. See COURAGE. Accented, for the rhyme's sake, by Spenser on the last syllable.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive due reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto their need.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. 2.

To ACCO′URT. *v. a.* See *To* COURT. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accourting each her friend with lavish feast.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ACCOUTRE.† *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the may-game of the public spleen?
Dryden.

The same wind that carries a ship well ballasted, if ill-rigged or *accoutred*, it drowns it. *South, Serm.* viii. 123.

ACCO′UTREMENT. *n. s.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson, Serm.* xxviii.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts was to act in them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 201.

How gay with all the *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Philips.*

To ACCO'Y.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *accoisir*, i. e. adoucir, mulcere, placare. V. Lacombe. We now abbreviate the word into *coy*, Fr. *coi*. Lat. *quietus*.]

1. To render quiet, or diffident.

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*.
Spenser, Past. Feb.

The voice
These solemn sages not at all *accoyes*;
'Tis common. *H. More, Phil. Poems*, p. 76.

2. To soothe; to caress; in which sense, Spenser has adopted the expression from Chaucer.

With kind words *accoy'd*, vowing great love to me. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 59.

To ACCRE'DIT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *acrediter*, to put or get into credit. V. Cotgrave. Lat. *accredo*. This useful word is of older date in our language than may be supposed, although Johnson has taken no notice of it, and Mason has given only the participle *accredited*, from the modern writers, Chesterfield and Burke. The word is wanting in the vocabulary of Ash.] To countenance; to procure honour or credit to any person or thing.

Being moved as well by these reasons, as by many other which I could tell you, which *accredit* and fortifie mine opinion.
Shelton, Trans. of D. Quix. i. 4. 6.

A company, consisting wholly of people of the first quality, cannot, for that reason, be called good company in the common acceptation of the phrase, unless they are, into the bargain, the fashionable and *accredited* company of the place.
Ld. Chesterfield.

Do we not see their most considerable and *accredited* ministers active in spreading mischievous opinions? *Burke.*

ACCRE'DITATION.* *n. s.* [from *accredit*; a word of recent introduction into our language.] That which gives a title to credit.

Having received my instructions and letters of *accreditation* from the earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state, on the 17th day of April 1780, I took my departure for Portsmouth, &c.
Mem. of R. Cumberland, i. 417.

ACCRE'SCENT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *accresco*, old Fr. *accrescer*, and also the substantive *acresce*, i. e. increase. The Scottish writers use the verb *accresce*; but I know of no instance of it in our writers.] Increasing.

We may trace a gradual increase of the circulation of it, [vegetative life] from the more inert parts, as it were, of matter to the trees, and shrubs, and plants, and flowers, whose living growths are more and more conspicuous, daily ornamented with new appearances of *accrescent* variety and alteration. *Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 90.

ACCRE'TION. *n. s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 602.

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscules more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton, Opticks.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

ACCRIMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ad* and *criminatio*.] Accusation; reproach.

If this *accrimination* be levelled against me, let me know my fault, while I am here to make my defence. *Life of Hen. Ma. Qu. to K. Ch. I.* 1685.

To ACCRO'ACH.† *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's. This word is used anno 25 Ed. III. stat. 3. cap. 8. and signifies there as much as to *encroach*. See Cowell: where, under *encroachment*, the synonymous word given is *accroachment*. Blackstone explains it as a verb meaning to attempt at exercising authority. The older sense is that of *encroach*, as in Gower.

The *accroaching* or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge), was in 21 Edw. III. held to be treason in a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects, till he paid him ninety pounds.
Blackstone.

Fire, when it to towe approcheth,
To hym anone the strength *accrocheth*,
Till with his hete it be devoured;
The towe he may not be succoured.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. v.

ACCRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *accroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God.
Hooker, v. 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrues* also a right to every one, by the same signs, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South, Serm.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury, Serm.*

3. To append to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespects of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, *accrueth* to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew, Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from this free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.
Addison on Italy.

5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple, Misc.*

ACCRU'MENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. noun, *accrue*, an encrease.] Addition; encrease.

The same persons, enlarged in their endowments or achievements, are likewise enhanced and ennobled in their *accruments*.
Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 235.

That joy is charitable which overflows our neighbour's fields, when ourselves are unconcerned in the personal *accruments*.
Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, p. 48.

ACCUBA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.
Brown, Vulgar Er.

To ACCU'MB.† *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. Dr. Johnson, from some old dictionary. Simply, to sit or lie down, *Coles*, 1685.

ACCU'MBENCY.* *n. s.* [from *accumbent*.] State of being accumbent.

No gesture befitting familiar *accumbency*.
Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, 1658, p. 142.

ACCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ACCU'MBENT*. *n. s.* One who is placed at a dinner-table, but without reference to the ancient mode of leaning.

What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Med.* v.

To ACCU'MULATE.† *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

St. Ambrose would never have travailed to *accumulate* so many miracles as he doth.
Bp. Gardiner, Explic. of the Sacrament of the Aultar, 1551, sign. k. 2.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate*. *Shaks. Oth.*

Crusht by imaginary treasons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir J. Denh.*

To ACCU'MULATE.* *v. n.* To encrease.

The poor, by being prevented from making alliances with the rich, have left wealth to flow in its ancient channels, and thus to *accumulate*, contrary to the interests of the state.
Goldsmith, Hist. Eng. George II.

ACCU'MULATE.* *adj.* Heaped; collected.

Greatness of relief, *accumulate* in one place, doth rather invite a swarm and surcharge of poor, than relieve those that are naturally bred in that place. *Bacon, on Sutton's Estate.*

Christ promises not only heaven, but treasure in heaven, which imports a more *accumulate* degree of felicity. *South, Serm.* viii. 147.

ACCUMULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,

For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or listing of one favour upon another.
Wotton.

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That accumulates.
2. That is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer.
Government of the Tongue.

ACCU'MULATIVELY.* *adv.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

ACCUMULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *accumulate.*] One that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCURACY. *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *More.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery, to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A'CCURATE.† *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.

It is often impossible in the nature of the thing to please all, or not offend some, however *accurate* and careful, we be in our conduct.
Waterland, Serm. i. 16.

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brightest ornament of France.
Colson.

Rich and *accurate* dressings, or lovely adornings, such as were usual to the Persian delicacy, softness, and luxury.
Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 19.

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY. *adv.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The sine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction.
Newton.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our systems, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom. *Bentley.*

A'CCURATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *accurate.*] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

In a work of art, as Longinus observes, man admires the curiosity and *accurateness*; in a work of nature, the vastness and magnificence thereof.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 127.

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* See CURSE. To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so *accursed* it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord. *Sir Walter Ralegh, Essays.*

ACCU'RSED.† *part. adj.*

1. That is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accurst*,
That the best things corrupted are and worst.
Denham.

And the city shall be *accursed*, even it and all that are therein, to the Lord. *Josh.* vi. 17.

2. That deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A swift blessing
May soon return to this our suffering country,
Under a hand *accurst*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God. *Tillotson.*

They, like the seed from which they sprung, *accurst*,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst. *Dryden.*

ACCU'SABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse.*] That may be censured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ACCU'SANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *accusans.*] One who accuses. Cotgrave notices this word also as an adjective.

We conceive the law hath ever been in the parliamentary proceedings, that if a man were impeached, as of treason, being the highest crime, the *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge, and may not fall to any meaner impeachment upon failing of the higher. *Bp. Hall, Rem. Life*, p. 53.

ACCUSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accuse.*]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end. *Milton.*

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read
These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes
Committed by your person, and your followers.
Shakspeare.

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*. *South.*

3. In the sense of the courts: A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgement on the guilty person.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

ACCU'SATIVE.† *adj.* [*accusativus*, Lat.]

1. A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates.
2. [From *accuse.*] Censuring, accusing.

This hath been a very *accusative* age: yet I have not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) charged (much less proved) upon the several bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Carlisle, Chichester. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 112.

ACCU'SATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *accusative.*]

1. In an accusative manner.
2. Relating to the accusative case, in grammar.

ACCU'SATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *accusatoire*, Lat. *accusatorius.*] That produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

It was contrived to have petitions *accusatory* from many parts of the kingdom against episcopal government. *Bp. Hall, Rem. Life*, p. 46.

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spring *of* sloth. *Dryden, Virg.*

The professors are *accused of* all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles. *Addison.*

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for.*

Never send up the leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused for* running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

ACCU'SER. *n. s.* [from *accuse.*] One that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lucre to propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

ACCU'SERESS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *accusatrix.*] She who accuses. This old substantive is found in Sherwood; but, like Shakspeare's poetical usage of *accuse* for *accusation*, and Spenser's of *accusement* for the same word, it is not now in use.

To ACCU'STOM.† *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.]

1. To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to.* It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustomed to* immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's self *to* books of the same edition.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. Of things, with the particle *with*.
Such instructions as they had been *accustomed with*. *Hooker.*

To ACCU'STOM.† *v. n.*
1. To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.
A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, that in her first popping up again, which most livings things *accustom*, got hold of the boat. *Carew.*
2. To cohabit.
Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we with the best men *accustom* openly; you with the basest commit private adulteries. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. II.

ACCU'STOM.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom.
Justinian or Tribonian defines matrimony "a conjunction of man and woman containing individual *accustom* of life." *Milton, Tetrarch.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom.*] Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.
Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale, Orig. of Man.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *adv.* †
1. According to custom.
Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon, Alienations.*
Men, by a certain address and instinct of nature to declare their mutual love and amity one towards another, have *accustomably* used certain manners of outward actions, having some agreeableness with the same thing which they would witness to be within them, some after one fashion, others after another. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 17.
2. Habitually.
Whether any sister of this house hath any familiarity with religious men, secular priests, or lay men, being not near of kin unto them? Item: whether any sister of this house hath been taken and found with any such *accustomably* so communing, and could not shew any reasonable cause why they so did? *Visit of Monast. Burnet* i. Rec. B. iii. i.

ACCU'STOMANCE. *n. s.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.
Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY. *adv.* In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.
Go on, rhetorick, and expose the peculiar eminency which you *accustomarily* marshal before logick to publick view. *Cleaveland.*

ACCU'STOMARY.† *adj.* [from *accustom.*] Usual; practised; according to custom.
Christ, in the fifth of Matthew, forbiddeth not all kind of swearing, but the ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use among the Jews.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.
This office time hath now made *accustomary*.
Ryeaut, Gr. Ch. p. 446.

ACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom.*] According to custom; frequent; usual.
Look how she rubs her hands. — It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour. *Shakspeare, Mac.*

ACCU'STOMEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *accustom.*]
Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart
Pierce, Serm. p. 230.

ACE.† *n. s.* [*As* not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.* Gr. εις. Fr. *as.* Ital. and Span. *asso.* Germ. *ess.*]
1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.
When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a sise. *South.*
2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.
He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

ACE'LDAMA. n. s. [Heb. A field of blood. The word has long been figuratively used in our language.]
Such were his [Dominick's] anathemas and sentences, the effects whereof made that part of the world an *aceldama*, a field of blood.
Worthington, Miscell. p. 63.
No mystery—but that of love divine,
Which lifts us on the serpah's flaming wing,
From earth's *aceldama* this field of blood,
Of inward anguish, and of outward ill.
Young, Night Th. 6.
What an *aceldama*, what a field of blood, Sicily has been in ancient times. *Burke, Vind. of Nat. Soc.*

ACE'PHALI. n. s.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος.]
1. In the laws of Henry I. those are called *acephali*, who were the levellers of that age, who acknowledged no head or superiour. *Cowel.*
2. A sect of Christian hereticks so called, inasmuch as they also acknowledged no head or superiour; who first appeared about the beginning of the sixth century.

ACE'PHALIST.* *n. s.* [from *acephali.*] One who acknowledges no head or superiour.
These *accephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.
Dr. Gander's Eccl. Angl. Suspiria, 1659. p. 464.

ACE'PHALOUS. *adj.* [ἀκέφαλ©ς, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

To ACE'RBATE.* *v. a.* [from *acerb.*] To make sour. *Dict.*

ACE'RBITY.* *n. s.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
1. A rough sour taste.
2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.
True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age. *Pope.*
3. Dr. Johnson applies this word only to *men;* it is equally forcible when applied to things. And in the former sense it is of older authority than Pope.
Thus Zophar with *acerbity* reply'd:
Think'st thou by talking to be justify'd?
Sandy's, Job, p. 17.
It is ever a rule, that any over great penalty (besides the *acerbity* of it) deads the execution of the law. *Bacon, touching the Laws of Eng.*
We may easily imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tentered. *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.*
The *acerbity* of this punishment [crucifixion] appears, in that those who were of any merciful disposition would first cause such as were adjudged to the cross to be slain, and then to be crucified.
Pearson on the Creed, iv.

The English seminaries of Romish priests abroad never harboured a more excellent scribe than was Mr. Parsons, whether we observe his elegancy in style, dexterity in invention, subtilty in contrivance, audacity in undertaking, or *acerbity* and scurrility in his invectives against his adversaries.
Bp. Morton, Discharge, p. 205.

To ACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together. The word is of Dr. Johnson's introduction, and he furnishes an example of it in his own definition of *aggregate.*

ACE'RVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *acesco.*] Sourness; acidity.
Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient.
Jones, Life of Bp. Horne, p. 350.

ACE'SCENT.† *n. s.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity.
The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents;* as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACETO'SE.† *adj.* [Fr. *aceteux.*] That has in it any thing sour; sharp. *Dict.*

ACETO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *acetose.*] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.
Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the avolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit.
Boyle.

ACHE.† *n. s.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. Dr. Johnson. — See also Loescheri Literator Celta. Lips. 1726, p. 65. "*Ach*, antiqua vox Iapetica, dolores et suspiria indicans." Our word, it has been observed, is now often written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure. If it were necessary, I could produce numerous examples of the dissyllabick pronunciation of *áchés* (the *ch* not being sounded as *k*,) which continued to be the plural of *ache*, certainly in verse, if not in prose, till the time of Swift; though there were not wanting editions of Johnson's Dictionary and of Swift's Works, in which the line, that is presently cited, is corrupted; and instead of "*old áchés* throb," we find "old *akes will* throb." Barret, one of our oldest lexicographers, distinguishes the verb and substantive, the former as *ake;* the latter *ache*. I am not contending for a revival of the distinction and different pronunciation; but I am shewing correctly what was long established usage.] A continued pain. See AKE.
I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakspeare.*
A coming shower your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift.

To ACHE. *v.n.* See ACHE. To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

ACHIE'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *achieve.*] Possible to be done.

To raise a dead man to life — doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore an object of power, and at least *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow, Serm.* ii. 407.

ACHIEV'ANCE.* *n.s.* [Fr. *achever.*] Performance.

Of what prowess he was in arms, and how valiant and good a captain in battle, it may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievances* in the books before remembered. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* 195. b.

To ACHI'EVE. *v.a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shaks.*
Tranio, I burn, I pine. I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shaksp.*
Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*
Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHI'EVER.† *n.s.* One that performs: he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*

Those conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits (those Alexanders and Cesars) who have been renowned for doing things which seemed great, rather than for performing what was truly good. *Barrow, Works*, i. 39.

ACHI'EVEMENT. *n.s.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;
Rank'd with my champion's bucklers, and below
With arms revers'd, the *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies to perform; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

A'CHING. *n.s.* [from *ache.*] Pain, uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR. n.s. [*achor*, Lat. ἀχώρ, Gr. *furfur.*]

A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

ACHR'OMATICK*. *adj.* [Gr. α and χρῶμα, Fr. *achromatique.*] A term in opticks, applied to telescopes of an invention contrived to remedy aberrations and colours.

A'CID.† *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — "*Acet*, in omnibus propè linguis Europæis, *acetum*, seu succum *acidum* notat. Sic in Evangeliis Gothicis legitur *akeit*. Anglo-Saxones dicebant *æced*," &c. Loeschen Lit. Celt. p. 65.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arburthnot on Aliments.*

A'CID.* *n.s.* [Lat. *acetum*, Goth. *aceit*, Sax. æceb.] An acid substance; any thing sour; the generick chymical term for a large class of words.

The chymist can draw subtile spirits, that will work upon one another at some distance, viz. spirits of alkalies and *acids*. *Aubrey, Misc.* p. 147.

Salts, sulphurs, and mercuries, *acids*, and alkalis, are principles which can smooth things to those only who live about the furnace.
A. Smith, Hist. of Astron. § 2.

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

A'CIDIST.* *n.s.* [from *acid.*] One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

I will at present instance only in brimstone, which is a mild soft body, and agreeable to what the *acidists* would call an alkali. *Dr. Slare on Alk. and Acids, Hist. of the R. S.* iv. 442.

ACI'DITY. *n.s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n.s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity. See ACIDITY.

ACI'DULÆ. n.s. [that is *aquæ acidulæ.*]

Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To ACI'DULATE. *v.n.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors, *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

ACI'DULOUS.* *adj.* [Lat.] Sourish.

Dulcified from *acidulous* tincture. *Burke.*

A'CKER.* *n.s.* [I know not whence derived; unless it be from the *eagre*, or *eager*, the sudden spring tide, &c. which see.]

1. A ripple on the surface of the water, a curl. Used in some parts of Yorkshire. *Craven Gloss.* 1824.

2. Fine mould, probably at first enclosed by the acre. [acep, Sax. *akur*, Icel.] *Craven Gloss.*

To ACKN'OW.* *v.a.* [Lat. *agnosco*, Sax. cnapan.] To acknowledge; to confess. Not now in use, except as a northern provincialism.

You will not be *acknown*, sir; why, 'tis wise:
Thus do all gamesters, at all games dissemble. *B. Jonson, Fox*, v. 6.

Some say he was married to her privilie, but durst not be *acknown* of it. *Harington, Life of Ariosto*, p. 418.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, *v.a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, cnopan, to *know.*]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself. *Shakspeare.*
None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confess; as a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions: and my sin is ever before me. *Psalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledged* not. *Milton.*

In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies. *Dryden.*

ACKNOW'LEDGER.* *n.s.* [from to *acknowledge.*] One who acknowledges.

She proved one of his most bountiful benefactors; and he as great an *acknowledger* of it. *Isaac Watton's Life of Herbert.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A Gallicism, *reconnoissant.*

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested. *Dryden, Virgil.*

ACKNO'WLEDGEMENT.† *n.s.* [from *acknowledge.* Johnson writes *acknowledgment.* It was formerly, and more correctly, written *acknowledgement.* Several authors have revived this orthography; retaining the *e* to soften, as Lowth observes on *judgement*, the preceding *g*; and as Johnson himself analogically writes *lodgement.*]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgement* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgement* of the christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.
5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, which the laws of England were never established in, nor any *acknowledgement* of subjection made. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgement* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on. *Temple, Miscell.*

A'CME.† *n.s.* [ἀκμή, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper. *Quincy.*

Its *acmé* of human prosperity and greatness. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

ACO'LD.* *adv.* [Properly a participle from the old verb *kele*, or *akele*, to cool. Dutch *koelen.*]

To the lovers Ovid wrote,
And taught, if love be too hote,
In what maner it should *akele.*
Gower, Comf. Am. b. 4.

Thus laie this poore in great distresse,
Acolde and hongred at his gate. *Ibid.* b. 6.
Poor Tom's *acold.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

ACO'LOTHIST. *n.s.* [ἀκολεθέω, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothist*, to keep the sacred vessels. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

A'COLYTE.† } *n.s.* The same with ACO-
A'COLYTHE. } LOTHIST.

At the end of every station, an *acolythe* (an inferior kind of officer) dips this pitiful patch into the oil of a burning lamp; and having wiped it as clean as he can, comes to the pope for a blessing. *Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 321.

A'CONITE.† *n.s.* [Gr. ἀκόνιτον. Fr. *aconit.* Our elder writers use also the Latin *aconitum* instead of *aconite;* and indeed *aconite* is placed among the *hard words*, which are explained in Sylvester's Du Bartas, ed. 1621, p. 653.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tigers freed,
Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd.
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd.
Dryden.

Despair and *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others' love,
That poison never yet withstood,
Does nourish mine, and turns to blood. *Granville.*

As strong
As *aconitum*, or rash gunpowder.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. 2. iv. 4.

Ac'OP.* *adv.* [Sax. *cop* or *coppe;* Welsh, *copa;* a top or point.] At the top; high up.

Marry, she is not in fashion yet; she wears
A hood, but it stands *acop.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 6.

A'CORN. *n.s.* [æcepn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and copn, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

Errours, such as are but *acorns* in your younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble berries gave the rest,
And fallen *acorns* furnish'd out a feast.
Dryden, Ovid.

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. *Locke.*

To A'CORN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pick up and feed on acorns. "The pigs are gone *acorning.*" See Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary. The expression is also confirmed by Shakspeare's "full-*acorn'd* boar." See ACORNED.

A'CORNED.† *adj.* [from *acorn.*]

1. Fed with acorns.

Like a full-*acorn'd* boar. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Acorned* is the heraldick term for an oak tree with acorns on it.

ACO'USTICK.* *adj.* That relates to hearing.

ACO'USTICKS. *n.s.* [ἀκεσ-ικὰ, of ακέω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUA'INT. *v.a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,
And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul.
Davies.

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint.* *Milton.*

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it. *Locke on Educ.*

Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestick and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of.*

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shaks. Twelfth Night.*

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. *Tatler.*

ACQUAI'NTABLE.* *adj.* [Old Fr. *accointable.*] Easy to be acquainted with; accessible. This word is in our old lexicography, and it is also in the poetry of Chaucer. It is worthy of revival.

Wherefore be wise, and *acquaintable*,
Goodly of word, and reasonable.
Rom. of the Rose. 2213.

ACQUA'INTANCE. *n.s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with.*

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. *Addis.*

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God: let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atter.*

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,
That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.
Shakspeare.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance.* *South.*

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say. *Atterbury.*

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance;* because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterpart of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others, *acquaintances.*

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,
His wand'ring peril closely did lament,
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguish did torment.
Spenser, F. Q.

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth. *Bacon.*

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you: mere *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances.* *Boyle against Bentley.*

ACQUA'INTANT.* *n.s.* [Perhaps the original of the word ACQUAINTANCE in Johnson's fourth meaning of that word, which see.] The person with whom we are acquainted.

Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history in smooth and easy verse, written long since by John Chalkhill, Esq., an *aquaintant* and friend of Edmund Spenser. *Iz. Walton.*

By the time that an author hath written out a book, he and his readers are become old *acquaintants*, and grow very loth to part. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

ACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shaks.*

ACQUE'ST. *n.s.* [*acquest*, Fr. from *acquerir*, written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisito.*] Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength. *Bacon.*

Mud, reposed near the ostea of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIE'SCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has *in* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in.* *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce in* an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion. *South.*

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce.* *Grew.*

ACQUIE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *acquiesce.*]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters. *South.*

ACQUIE'SCENT.* *adj.* Easy; submitting.

He that goes into the highlands with a mind naturally *acquiescent*, and a credulity eager for wonders, may come back with an opinion very different from mine. *Johnson, Journ. West. Isl.*

To ACQUI'ET.* *v. a.* [Low Lat. *acquieto.*] To render quiet; to compose.

Acquiet his mind from stirring you against your own peace. *Sir A. Shirley's Travels.*

ACQUI'RABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the connate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence any argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man. *Hale, Origin of Mank.*

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

To ACQUI'RE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *acquerre*; and *acquerir*. Lat. *acquiro.*]

1. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

ACQUI'RED. *particip. adj.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasiness, out of that stock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ACQUI'RER. *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature. *Hayward on Edw.* VI.

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. *Addison.*

ACQUI'RING.* *n. s.* Acquirement.

The king, in honour, could do no less than give back to his son the privilege of his blood, with the *acquirings* of his father's profession. *Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, Leicester.*

ACQU'IRY.* *n. s.* Acquirement; attainment.

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it, than contentment; there being so many obstacles in the way to it. *Barrow, Serm.* iii. 62.

A'CQUISITE.* *adj.* [Lat. *acquisitus.*] That is gained or acquired.

Three [notions] being innate, and five *acquisite*, the rest are improper. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 29.

Is there any supervenient, or *acquisite* perfection, as skill, knowledge, wisdom, it is from God, who gave us the means, and blessed our industry. *Barrow, Serm.* iii. 337.

ACQUISI'TION.† *n. s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat. This word, as we see by the examples which Dr. Johnson has given of it, is not of any great age in our language; Denham's being the oldest authority. In 1617, (long before Denham wrote,) the word is one of those objected to by Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish translators of the New Testament, as being *not intelligible to the vulgar reader.*]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great Sir, all *acquisition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham, Sophy.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcase; by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection. *Swift.*

ACQUI'SITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That is acquired or gained.

He [William I.] died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 106.

ACQUI'SITIVELY.* *adv.* [from *acquisitive*, a term in grammar.] All manner of verbs put *acquisitively*, that is to say, with the tokens *to* and *for* after them, will have a dative case. *Lilly, Gram.*

ACQUI'ST.† [Ital. *acquisto.* Barb. Lat. *acquistum.*] Acquisition. The same as ACQUEST. Dr. Johnson cites the instance from Milton, whose orthography is also observed by Heath in his Chronicle of the Civil Wars, who writes "his unjust *acquists*," p. 402., and by *South*, in his *Serm.* vii. 89.

His servant he with new *acquist*
Of true experience from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismist.
Milton, S. A.

To ACQUI'T. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See QUIT.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain)
To be *acquit* from my continual smart:
But joy her thrall for ever to remain,
And yield for pledge my poor captived heart.
Spenser.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job*, x. 14.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself *of* judging amiss. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself *of* the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well*; that is, he discharged his duty.

ACQUI'TMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *aquitement*, décharge qu'un garant doit au garanti. Lacombe.] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon. *South.*

ACQUI'TTAL. *n. s.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. *Cowel.*

The constant design of both these orators was, to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person. *Swift.*

To ACQUI'TTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit: a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaks.*

ACQUI'TTANCE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *acquittanza*, q.d. *adquietantia*, a quieting.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find
Forbearance no *acquittance*, ere day end.
Justice shall not return as bounty scorn'd.
Milton, P. L. x. 53.

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father. *Shaks., Love's Labour Lost.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then
Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACRA'SE, or ACRA'ZE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *ecraser.*] Obsolete. See CRAZE.

1. To impair the understanding; to infatuate.

These things did make me much that mourning to mislike,
And I *acrazed* was, and thought at home to stay:
But who is he can 'void death's dart when he doth strike? *Mir. for Mag.* p. 138.

2. To impair, simply; to destroy.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrased*, my talent hidden.
Gascoigne's Let. in the Hermit's Tale, p. 21.

A'CRASY.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀκρασία.] Excess; irregularity.

It may have its original from the *acrasie* and discomposedness of the outward man.
Farindon's Serm. 1657, p. 120.

He was neither presuming, nor overbold, nor yet timorous; a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time; which *acrasies*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness.
Cornish's Life of Firmin, p. 84.

A'CRE.† *n. s.* [æcpe. Sax. *Acre*, Lye says, is common to all the European languages. Sax. Dic. He might have said further that it is an Eastern word; and that *agr*, *akoro*, and *akkoran*, denote in the Hebrew, Syriack, and Arabick, a field, an husbandman. So the Saxon æccep-mon, an husbandman. Wachter, in his Glossary, gives *ackerman*, a day labourer.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

A'CRED.* *part. adj.* [from *acre.*] Possessing acres; having property.

Heathcote himself, and such large-*acred* men.
Pope, Imit. of Hor. Ep. ii. 240.

A'CRESPIRE.* *n. s.* Sometimes so written provincially, and sometimes *ackerspire*, for the word *acrospire*, which see. *Ackersprit*, and *acresprit*, is in like manner found for *acrospired*. See Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, and Moore's Suffolk Words.

A'CRID.† *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.]

1. Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acrid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Acrimonious.

Are the fibres gnawed and corroded by some *acrid* humours? *Reid's Inquiry.*

ACRIMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [from *acrimony.*]

1. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Severe.

Swift and Pope forbore to flatter him [Halifax] in his life, and after his death spoke of him, Swift with slight censure, and Pope in the character of Bufo with *acrimonious* contempt.
Johnson, Life of Lord Halifax.

ACRIMO'NIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* The act of being acrimonious.

ACRIMO'NIOUSLY.* *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; severely.

A'CRIMONY.† *n. s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not malleable, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness.
Arbuthnot.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

He brought it out with much *acrimony* of voice and gesture.
Bp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 211.

A'CRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish tastes, is joined some *acritude*. *Grew's Museum.*

A'CRITY.* *n. s.* [*acritas*, low Lat.] Sharpness; strictness.

They are encouraged to it by the *acrity* of prudence, and severity of judgement.
Bacon, Diomed or Zeal.

ACROAMA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I
ACROAMA'TICK. } bear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical.
Hales, Remains, p. 148.

We read no *acroamatick* lectures. *Ibid.*

ACROA'TICKS. *n. s.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRO'MION. *n. s.* [Gr. ἄκρος ὦμος, Fr. *acromion.*] A term in anatomy for the upper process of the shoulder-blade.

The parts in man that may be called the porters, and which bear the burdens that are carried, can be no other than the scapula and its *acromion*, which is the part upon which the burden is pitched.
Smith's Old Age, p. 178.

ACRO'NYCAL.† *adj.* [from ἄκρος, *summus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*. Coles writes the word *achronychal*, and properly, Dict. 1685.

Acronycal, that is, ἀκρόνυχος *vespertine*, or *at the beginning of night*. So a star is said to rise or set *acronycal*, when it riseth or setteth at the sun setting; for then is the beginning of night.
More, Song of the Soul, Interpr. General.

They had the exact light and magnitude of the stars, their heliacal, *acronycal*, matutine, and vespertine motions, rise and fall.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 227.

ACRO'NYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter when he rises *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *n. s.* [from ἀκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smelt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine. *Mort.*

ACRO'SS.† *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *cross*.

1. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings: and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *across*,
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

There is a set of artisans, who, by the help of several poles, which they lay *across* each other's shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison.*

2. Adversely; contrarily.

When king and queen saw things thus go *across*,
To quiet all, a parliament they called.
Mir. for Mag. p. 344.

ACRO'STICK.† *n. s.* [from ἀκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity;—make epithalamiums, &c. anagrams, chronograms, *acrosticks* upon his friends' names.
Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 282.

To judge whether she is absolutely cried up a beauty, we must consult the wooden registers, the benches in the publick walks, and the window-panes in coffee-houses and taverns; where you'll be sure to see her name in *acrosticks*. *Student*, ii. 257.

ACRO'STICK.† *adj.*

1. That relates to an acrostick.

On benches some scrawl out one leaden rhyme:
Or aiming at the shortest road to fame,
Cramp their vast genius in *acrostick* name!
Student, i. 239.

2. That contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in *acrostick* land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

ACRO'STICALLY.* *adv.* In the manner of an acrostick.

ACROTERS, or *ACROTE'RIA*. *n. s.* [from ἄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to support statues.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest.
He hangs between in doubt to *act* or rest. *Pope.*
2. To perform the proper functions.
Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actings, yet it is capable of being made to *act* with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*
3. To practice arts or duties; to conduct one's self.
'Tis plain, that she who, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, *acts* alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
Dryden, Conquest of Grenada.
The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgement of liberty. *Locke.*
The splendour of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears: and one of these ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole course of his administration.
Atterbury, Serm.
It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and *act* up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.
Rogers, Serm.
4. To produce effects in some passive subject.
Hence 'tis we wait the wond'rous cause to find
How body *acts* upon impassive mind. *Garth, Dispen.*
The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACT. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character; as a stage-player.
Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*
2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.
His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryden.*
3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.
Most people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by strange and irrational changes. *South.*
Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversation, *act*, and are *acted*, not by devotion, but design. *South.*
We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses *acting* the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness *acting* by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

ACT.† *n. s.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.
A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*:
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame. *Shaks., Ant. and Cleop.*
The conscious wretch must all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*
2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.
I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.
'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many, as the sun is always carrying his light to some part or other of the world. *Dryd., Fables.*
Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the same. *Prior.*
4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.
This *act* persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
5. A state of reality; effect.
The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in *act*, but in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*
God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is whatsoever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*
Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into *act*. *Denham, Sophy.*
6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.
Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before;
In *act* to shoot, a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*
7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.
Many never doubt but the whole condition required by Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last scene of their last *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives.
Hammond, Fundamentals.
Five *acts* are the just measure of a play. *Roscom.*
8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.
They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily any wholesome *act* established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
9. Record of judicial proceedings.
Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate to judicial proceedings; and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*
10. An academical expression. The *act* at both universities is holden in Trinity term. It also implies the exercise, or ceremony, observed in the publick schools, for a degree in the universities.
Voted in convocation, that no *act* should be celebrated this year, under pretence that there was no doctor of divinity proceeded.
Life of A. Wood. p. 275.
Now the *commencement* drew on, and the senior proctor, either never having any polite learning, or having outgrown what he had; the junior was pitched upon to be the *father of the act*, as we call it. *A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 33.
At the university *acts*, in the collections of Oxford verses, and on every publick occasion, where the ingenious were invited to a rival display of their abilities, he appears to have been the principal and most popular performer.
Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 46.

A'CTING.* *n. s.* [from *to act*.]

1. Action.
The divine compassion, wheresoever it fixes, removes all obstacles, answers all objections, and needs no other reason of its *actings*, but its own sovereign, absolute, unaccountable freedom.
South, Serm. vi. 175.
Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood
Could have attain'd the effect of your own purpose.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
2. Performing an assumed or dramatick part.
The church of Rome hath been pleased to make her own publick prayers suitable to these three patterns, apparitions, *actings*, and images.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor. p. 400.
Whose *acting*'s hard, affected and constrain'd.
Churchill, Rosciad.

A'CTION.† *n. s.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to *rest*.
O noble English that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shaks. Hen. V.*
2. An act or thing done; a deed.
This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *South.*
3. Agency, operation.
It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own centre, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun. *Bentley.*
He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*
4. The series of events represented in a fable.
This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*
5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.
— He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakspeare, K John.*
Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries.
Addison.
6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.
Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.
Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary: as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.
Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowel.*

There was never man could have a juster *action against* filthy fortune than I, since all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only lett. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,
First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted.
B. Jonson.

7. Dr. Johnson says, that the word in the plural is, in France, the same as *stocks* in England. It is also so employed by one of our own purest writers. In the Swedish language likewise, *actie* is *stock*; and *actichandlare*, a *stock-jobber*.

Stock-jobbers industriously spread such reports that *actions* may fall, and their friends buy to advantage. *Swift, Exam.* No. 24.

A'CTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought against it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

A'CTIONABLY.* *adv.* In a manner subject to a process of law.

A'CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. s.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

A'CTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shaks.*

A'CTION-THRE'ATENER.* *n. s.* One that is of a litigious or revengeful disposition, accustomed to threaten actions at law.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye impleaders and *action-threateners*, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, p. 176.

ACTITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE.† *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is thought to be used only by Bacon; according to Dr. Johnson. But it is to be found elsewhere, and well applied.

He disclaimeth the opinion of Caietan and Cameracensis concerning the ability of the mind in such acts collaterally, as not to be *activated* unless it also were active. *Mountagu, Ap. to Cæsar*, p. 85.

The Holy Ghost *activateth* and enableth it [the will.] *Ibid.* p. 94.

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone in longer time. *Bacon.*

A'CTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. That acts, opposed to *passive*, or what suffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,
His office was indulgently to fit
Actives to passives, correspondency
Only his subject was. *Donne, Poems*, p. 45.

If you think that by multiplying the additaments in the same proportion, that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the passive will add more resistance than quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denh.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as *I teach*. *Clarke, Latin Gram.*

A'CTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *active*.] Dr. Johnson has not rightly distinguished the meanings of this word.

1. In an active manner; busily; nimbly.

The sweet odours fly more *actively* abroad. *Bp. Patrick on Eccles.* ch. 4.

He can be *actively* serviceable to him no longer. *South, Serm.* viii. 129.

2. In an active signification. A grammatical term.

Nay farther, it [the word *mereor*] is sometimes taken *actively* indeed. *Montagu, Ap. to Cæs.* p. 203.

A verb neuter is englished sometimes *actively*, and sometimes passively. *Lilly, Lat. Gram.*

3. In act.

Is the fraud *actively* yours, done by you to another? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Persons, viciously inclined, want no wheels to make them *actively* vicious. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* xx. 2.

A'CTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than *activity*, Dr. Johnson says; and he has given only the example from Wilkins.

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exercise. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

You have just cause to wonder, and admire the *activeness* of the Spanish agents about our court. *Howell, Letters*, 2. 61.

ACTI'VITY, *n. s.* [from *active*.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adversary will not be idle, though we are; he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life; and if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTLESS.* *adj.* [from *act* and *less*.] Without spirit; insipid.

Lose him to her, to her!
A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.
Southerne, P. Pr. A. 1.

A'CTOR. *n. s.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors*. *Bacon.*

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himself. *South.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less,
To fit their properties, than t'express their parts.
B. Jonson.

When a good *actor* doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

A'CTRESS, *n. s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

We sprights have just such natures
We had, for all the word, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an *actress* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That comprises action.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare, Macb.*

2. Really in act; not purely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds. *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The *actuality* of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were *actually* inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should *actually* overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY.† *n. s.* [*actuarius*.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law. It is now assumed by the clerks of some societies in the metropolis.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

The time is a principal circumstance in all consecrations, and is evermore most punctually recorded by the *actuaries*, or publick notaries. *Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. defended*, p. 35.

A'CTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *to actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect filling

the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago, actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and seems, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Dec. of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *actuate.*] Operation; the quality of bringing into effect.

The soul, being an active nature, is always propending to the exercise of one faculty or other, and that to the utmost it is able; and yet, being of a limited capacity, it can imploy but one in hight of exercise at once; which when it loseth and abates of its strength and supream vigour, some other, whose improvement was all this while hindered by this its engrossing rival, must by consequence begin now to display itself, and to awaken into a more vigorous *actuation.*

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p, 110.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be posterior not only to the motion, but the *actuation* of his will.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

ACTUO'SE. *adj.* [from *act.*] That hath strong powers of action: a word little used.

To A'CUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs. *Harvey on Consump.*

A'CUATE.* *part. adj.* Sharpened.

Iron or steele new *acuate.*

Ashmole, Theat. Chem. 1652. p. 132.

ACU'ITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *acuité*, which Cotgrave renders *acuitie*, sharpness.]

[The] *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card.

Perkins on the Mag. Needle, Hist. R. Soc. iv. 18.

ACU'LEATE.† *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point. Used also metaphorically.

To contain anger from mischief, though it take hold of a man, there be two things whereof you must have special caution: the one, of extreme bitterness of words; especially, if they be *aculeate*: for communia maledicta are nothing so much. And again, that in anger a man reveal no secrets. *Bacon, Essays*, lvii.

ACU'MEN.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellect.

Look into his true and constant religion and piety, his justice, his learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgement, his memory.

Coke of K. James, Proc. against Garnet, sign. G. 3. b.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen.* *Pope.*

To ACU'MINATE.* *v. n.* [from *acumen.*] To rise like a cone. Cockeram's old dictionary notices this verb, and explains it, "to whet or sharpen."

They [the prelates] according to their hierarchies *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, as it happens in such pointed bodies meeting, fall to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper place and precedence.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. i.

ACU'MINATE.* *adj.* Figuratively, sharp.

In Bellosita—are rare, *acuminate*, quick, and phantastical blades of your employment.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. 5.

ACU'MINATED. *part. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it where, cut off.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acumiuated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks. *Wiseman.*

ACUMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *acuminatus.*]

1. A sharp point.

The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations.*

Pearson on the Creed, iv.

2. Quickness of intellect.

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with.

Waterhouse's Apol. for Learning, &c. 1653. p. 190.

ACU'TE.† *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt.*

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to *dull* or *stupid.*

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses; vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Sharp, in taste.

Let us take a taste, and principally pierce these four vessels, sweet, *acute*, austere, and mild.

Whitaker, Bl. of the Grape, p. 24.

5. *Acute* disease. Any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical.* *Quincy.*

6. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

To ACU'TE.* *v. a.* To render the accent acute.

ACU'TELY. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS.† *n. s.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

——— Divers shapes, smoothness, asperity,
Straightness, *acuteness*, and rotundity.

More, Song of the Soul. iii. ii. 35.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

To ADA'CT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *adago.*] To drive; to compel. We are told by Dr. Johnson, who barely notices *adacted*, as a part. adj. that this word, as a verb, is not used. The word, however, is in our old dictionaries, without such expulsion from our language; and it is thus used by an excellent writer, who deserves to be better known.

God himself once compelled the wicked Egyptians, by flies, and frogs, and grashoppers, and other such like contemptible worms, to confess the power of his divine majesty; not vouchsafing to *adact* them by any other of his creatures more worthy. *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 15.

A'DAGE.† A'DACY. *n. s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, science had no friend but ignorance.

Glanville, Scep. Scient.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the school,
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

"Nubes post imbrem," is a known *adagy*, signifying the speedy succession of miseries upon miseries. *Smith, Old Age.* 51.

ADA'GIAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *adagial*, which is rendered by Cotgrave, "proverbial, or full of adages." Lat. *adagium.* In old Fr. *adagial* is also a substantive, signifying *un homme plaisant et facétieux.* V. Roquefort Gloss.] Proverbial.

That *adagial* verse [No sooner the courtesy born, than the resentment thereof dead,] was highly opprobrious to mankind. *Barrow, Works*, i. 94.

ADA'GIO.† *n. s.* [Italian, *at leisure.*] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

He has no ear for musick, and cannot distinguish a jig from an *adagio.*

Dr. Warton, Works, i. 187.

A'DAMANT. *n. s.* [*adamas*, Lat. from *α* and *δάμνω*, Gr. that is *insuperable, infrangible.*]

1. A stone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread,
That they suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And spurn in pieces posts of *adamant.* *Shaks.*

Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold.

Milton.

Eternal deities,
Who rul'd the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of brass. *Dryd.*

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other stones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on the Creat.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadstone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant*,
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as steel. *Shakspeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN.† *adj.* [Lat. *adamantæus*, Ovid.] Hard as adamant.

[He] weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this passage.

ADAMA'NTINE. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns threats the sky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In sunder rend that *adamantine* chain,
Whose golden links, effects and causes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain?
Davies.

An eternal sterility must have possessed the world, where all things had been fixed and fastened everlastingly with the *adamantine* chains of specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken and said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was so. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound?
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.
Pope.

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief restrain,
The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,
And soon restore him to his regal seat. *Pope.*

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. s.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

A'DAMITE.* *n. s.* [from *Adam*. The *Adamites* are an old heresy, of which St. Augustine maketh mention, but renewed by the Anabaptists. In the assembly of the *Adamites*, men and women pray naked, &c. *Pagit's Heres.* p. 89.]

What though our fields present a naked sight,
A paradise should be an *Adamite!*
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 15.

I had rather be an *Adamite* and bring fig-tree leaves into fashion again.
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim, ii. 1.

There were *Adamites* in former times and rebaptizers. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 29.

ADAMI'TICK.* *adj.* Like an Adamite.

Nor is it other than rustick or *adamitick* impudence to confine nature to itself, and to strip our bodies of all the additaments of fair vestments, or other ornaments of human art and invention.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 164.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my sight. *Swift.*

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet, will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of.
Pope's Letters.

ADA'PTABLE.* *adj.* That may be adapted.

ADAPTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* The capability of adaption.

ADAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that is, of bird and beast, as batts; yet are their parts so set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Adhesion may be in part ascribed, either to some elastical motion in the pressed glass, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almost numberless, though very small, asperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the surfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, clasped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION. *n. s.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting,

It were alone a sufficient work to shew all the necessities, the wise contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of these admirable machines for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADA'PTNESS.* *n. s.* [for *adaptedness*, from *adapt.*]

Some notes are to display the *adaptness* of the sound to the sense. *Bp. Newton on Milton.*

This word I have found no where else.

To ADAU'NT.* *v. a.* [*a* and *daunt.*] To subdue.

With mighty corage,
[He] *adaunted* the rage
Of a lyon savage. *Skelton, of Hercules, Poems*, p. 51.

To ADA'W.* *v. a.* [Mr. Mason derives this word from the pretended Saxon aðpnan, with the explanation of *extinguere*; which, as Mr. Boucher has observed, is a word not in existence. Mr. Upton, observing that *adaw* is once used by Spenser for *extinguish*, (in the second instance here cited,) thinks that the poet might have had in view the Sax. ðþæꝛcan, aðþæꝛcan, *extinguere*. The word perhaps may be referred to the verb to *awe*, with the *a* prefixed, which is common, (as in the preceding word *adaunt*,) and the *d* inserted, to prevent an ill sound from the collision of two vowels. It is now obsolete.] To daunt; to keep under; to subject.

The sight thereof did greatly him *adaw*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 13.

As the bright sun, what time his fierie teme
Towards the westerne brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme,
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*.
Ibid. v. ix. 35.

To ADA'W.* *v. n.* To be daunted. Obsolete.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekly to *adaw*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 26.

ADA'YS.* *adv.* [*On days.* Dr. Johnson admits *anights*, but not this word; which is of frequent occurrence in our language, though Johnson thinks the composition *nowadays* barbarous; of which the words were formerly written distinct.]

— Here I many a man compleine,
That nowe *on daies* thou shalt finde,
At nede, few frendes kinde. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 5.

Myself will have a double eye,
Ylike to my flock and thine;
For alas! at home I have a sire,
A stepdame eke, as hot as fire,
That duly *adays* counts mine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

They that will have men saved and damned by a Stoical necessity, now *adays*, may borrow this fancy of the Stoicks also.
Hammond's Works, iv. 612.

To ADCO'RPORATE.† *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another; more usually written *accorporate*; to which Dr. Johnson refers the reader, without, however, having noticed that word. In our old dictionaries, *adcorporated* is termed *married.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense. *Dryden.*

They, whose muses have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. *Dryden.*

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to* is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it *to* the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE. *adj.* [from *add.*] To which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly what may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggretate or sum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM.† *v. a.* [from *deem.*]

1. To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addeem'd* so worthless-base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy. *Dan. Civ. Wars.*

2. To award; to sentence.

So unto him they did *addeeme* the prise
Of all that triumph. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iii. 15.

— The winged god, that woundeth hearts —
Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore.
Ibid. vi. viii. 22.

*ADDE'NDUM.** *n. s.* [Lat.] An addition or appendix to a work; any addition, generally speaking. In the pl. *addenda.*

A'DDER.† *n. s.* [ættep, ættop, naðþe, as it seems from eittep, Sax. poison. Moes-Goth. *nadr*, vipera; Teut. *adder.*] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language, *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shaks.*

An *adder* did it; for with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung. *Shak.*

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

A'DDER'S-GRASS. *n. s.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named because serpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE. *n. s.* [*ophisglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, bugle, acrimony, sanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, perriwinkle, *adder's-tongue.* *Wiseman, Surg.*

A'DDER'S-WORT. *n.s.* An herb, so named on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDIBLE, *adj.* [from *add.*] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea we can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY. *n.s.* [from *addible.*] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDICE. *n.s.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from adeye, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a basil on its inside to its outer edge. *Moxon, Mechan. Exer.*

ADDI'CT.* *adj.* Formerly used for *addicted.*

Neither would we at this day be so *addict* to superstition, were it not that we so much esteemed the filling of our bellies. *Homilies*, ii. 97.

If he be *addict* to vice,
Quickly him they will entice.
Shakspeare, Pass. Pilg. xviii.

To ADDI'CT.† *v.a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. Dr. Johnson says, this word is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, *he addicted himself to vice.* This is so far from being the case, that some of our best writers abundantly use it in a good sense. One of our earliest lexicographers thus illustrates the verb *addict*, "To *addict himself to live uprightly;*" Barret's Alvearie; and under the adjective *addict* says, "*Addict* and given *to the study of learning.*"

They did either earnestly lament and bewail their sinful lives, or did *addict* themselves to more fervent prayer. *Homilies*, ii. *Of Fasting.*

My grandfather Jesus, when he had much given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein good judgement, was drawn on also himself to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom, to the intent that those which are desirous to learn, and *addicted* to these things, might profit much more in living according to the law. *Prologue to Ecclesiasticus.*

All knowledge, arising from observation, must be either of those sciences which immediately conduce to the benefit of men's lives, or such whose end is to improve men's rational faculties in the knowledge of things. The former, necessity will put men upon the finding out: the latter require "secessum et otia," freedom from other employments, a mind *addicted* to them, and industry in the study of them. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. ii.

Many men, *addicted* rather to contemplation than action, in the infancy of Christianity, to avoid the heat of persecution, did withdraw themselves from the press of the people in populous cities to a more solitary life. *Sir R. Twisden, Mon. Life*, p. 3.

Whether if each of these towns were *addicted* to some peculiar manufacture, we should not find, that the employing many hands together on the same work was the way to perfect our workmen? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, 415.

The people of Ireland were much more *addicted* to pasturage than agriculture. *Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

3. To devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author or fautor of any sect: I will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *B. Jonson.*

A'DDICTEDNESS. *n.s.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION.† *n.s.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

Much is to be found, in men of all conditions, of that which is called pedantry in scholars; which is nothing else but an obstinate *addiction* to the forms of some private life, and not regarding general things enough. *Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 67.

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it,
Since his *addiction* was to courses vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.
Shakspeare.

A'DDITAMENT. *n.s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hale, Orig. of Man.*

ADDI'TION. *n.s.* [from *add.*]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to *diminution.*

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted, among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arith.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname, shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applause and clamour of the host,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

ADDI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year, *i.e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an *additional* lustre from his contemporaries. *Addison.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful; and do, withal, afford us several other *additional* proofs of great force and clearness. *Atterbury.*

ADDI'TIONAL.† *n.s.* Additament; something added, which, however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use; though good authors employ it.

May be, some little *additional* may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

They can tell us, that all the laws de feodis are but *additionals* to the ancient civil law. *Bacon.*

Many thanks for the *additionals* you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 20.

How much she [the church of Rome] hath in her superfluous *additionals* built upon good foundations, gold, silver, hay, stubble, and the like, is no where better distinguished than in what our church of England hath rejected, and in what she hath retained. *Puller's Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 452.

ADDI'TIONALLY.* *adv.* In addition.

Nor can any representation of God's proceedings be more harsh and incredible, than to suppose him, by his omnipotent will and power, eternally and miraculously preserving such creatures unto endless punishment, who never had in them either originally or *additionally*, any principle of immortality at all. *Clerk, Letter to Dodwell.*

ADDI'TIONARY.* *adj.* That may be added.

This liberty he compasseth by one distinction, and that is, of what is necessary, and what is *additionary.* *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 31.

A'DDITORY. *adj.* [from *add.*] That has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE.† *adj.* [from adel, a disease, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius;* perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful. The latter of the preceding etymologies, which Dr. Johnson has given, may be rejected; but we may safely refer to the Sax. adel, morbus, a disease; or to the verb adlian, to be sick; or to the Brit. *hadyl*, corrupt, rotten; *hadlu*, to corrupt, to putrefy. Thus, Verstegan says, "we yet call eggs *addle*, when they are corrupt." Our old lexicographers, Huloet and Minsheu, call such an egg, *ovum urinum;* "quia aquam, habet urino in eo similem. *Adla*, in the Suio-Goth. language, is *to make urine.* Hence, perhaps, *addle-pool. Addle*, in the Lancashire dialect, is *unfruitful.*] Originally applied to eggs, and

signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle,
That carries eggs too fresh or *addle;*
And still at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble rout bestows. *Hudibras.*

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit.

Burton on Melancholy, p. 659.

Thus far the poet: but his brains grow *addle:*
And all the rest is purely from his noddle.

Dryden.

To A'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim; as do also those that are termed *hypanemiæ*, or wind eggs. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To A'DDLE.† *v. n.* To grow, to encrease. [Dr. Johnson calls this word obsolete, which is not the fact. Mr. Boucher defines it "to earn by working," and considers it a Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Cumberland, and Cheshire word; derived from the Saxon æblean, or eblean, merces, retributio; whence also *addlings*, wages received for work. A gentleman has informed me, that in Nottinghamshire, and throughout the north, with some variation of sound, *addle* and *addlings* are now in use. He has also obligingly explained the word as used by Tusser, whom Dr. Johnson cites in the example of this verb: "Ivy will so embrace a tree as not only to prevent its increase, but to kill it. Tusser therefore advises to kill the ivy, or the tree will not *addle*, that is, will not *earn* or produce any profit to its owner." Mr. Wilbraham pronounces the word now common in Cheshire.]

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.

Tusser's Husbandry.

A'DDLE-HEADED*. *adj.* [Sherwood, in his dictionary, introduces *addle-head*, which he interprets, "qui n'a point de cerveau."]

Addle-headed students.

Trans. of Rabelais, iv. 79.

A'DDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having addled brains. See ADDLE.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated.

Dryden.

A'DDLINGS.* *n. s.* pl. [from To *addle.*] Earnings; wages received for work. See the preceding verb, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary.

To ADDO'OM.* *v. a.* [from *ad* and *doom.*] To adjudge.

Now judge then, O thou greatest goddesse true,
According as thy selfe dost see and heare,
And unto me *addoom* that is my due.

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 56.

ADDO'RSED.* *part. adj.* In heraldry, signifies beasts, &c. *turned back to back.*

To ADDRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo, directum*, Lat. or from the low Lat. *addretiare*, vel *addressare*, V. Du Cange.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, *he addressed himself to the work.* It has *to* before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *addrest to* that adventure hard.

Spenser, F. Q.

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself *to* motion, like as it would speak.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight. *Dryden.*

For myself, *addressing* myself to Norwich, whether it was his majesty's pleasure to remove me, I was at first received with more respect, than in such times I could have expected.

Bp. Hall. Hard Measure.

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his men to take the flank. *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *addrest.*

Shakspeare.

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition, Dr. Johnson says; and yet, in the two first instances, given by him, the preposition *to* is obvious.

To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addrest.*

Dryden.

Are not your orders to *address* the senate?

Addison.

5. Sometimes with *to.*

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addressed himself to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

The young hero had *addressed* his *prayers* to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *address't.* *Dryden.*

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the *brother-princes* thus *address't.* *Dryden.*

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy council, *address'd* the king to have it recalled. *Swift.*

ADDRE'SS.† *n. s.* [*addresse*, Fr.]

1. A preparation of one's self to enter upon any action; with *to* before the thing. See *To* ADDRESS. This is the primary meaning.

His *address* to judgement shall sufficiently declare his person and his office, and his proper glories. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 1668. p. 9.

2. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree, and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might encrease.

Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions. *Watt's Improv. of the Mind.*

3. Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me:
But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.

Addison.

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me.

Addison.

4. Manner of addressing another; as, we say, *a man of an happy or a pleasing address: a man of an aukward address.*

5. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or, at best, but the natural course of things left to themselves.

Swift.

6. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile, Dr. Johnson says; but it is now general, a person being desired to leave his *address*, who has called upon another without seeing him.

7. Written application to any one, generally complimentary; as a dedication of a work.

It is dedicated in a very elegant *address* to Sir Charles Sedley. *Johnson, Life of Dryden.*

8. The complimentary reply of the House of Lords or Commons, to the King's speech from the throne, or any other formal application by Parliament to His Majesty.

One would think that the late *address* had given them [the Jacobite party] a mortal blow, by the desperate rage they are in.

Bentley, Letters, p. 259.

ADDRE'SSER.† *n. s.* [from *address.*] The person that addresses or petitions.

The *addressers* offer their own persons, and they are satisfied with hiring Germans.

Burke to the Sheriffs of Bristol.

To ADDU'CE.* *v. a.* [from *adduco*, Lat.] To bring forward; to urge; to allege.

Nothing could have been more unluckily *adduced* by Mr. Locke to support his aversion to first principles, than the example of Sir Isaac Newton.

Reid's Inquiry.

The learned and ingenious author of Hermes, with great strength of argument, shews, that language is founded in compact, and not in nature. His friend, Lord Monboddo, with great learning and ingenuity, supports the same opinion, and insists that language is not natural to man, but that it is acquired; and, in the course of his reflections, he *adduces* the opinions not only of heathen philosophers, poets, and historians, but of Christian divines, both ancient and modern.

Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 1.

ADDU'CENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

ADDU'CIBLE.* *adj.* That may be brought forward.

ADDU'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adductus.*] The act of adducing, or bringing forward.

They [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward; forward, backward; upward, downward; they can perform *adduction*, abduction; flexion, extention. *Smith, Old Age*, p. 62.

The chief purpose of the notes is to explain our author's allusions, to illustrate or vindicate his beauties, to point out his imitations both of others and of himself, to elucidate his obsolete diction, and by the *adduction* and juxta-position of parallels universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to shew the peculiarities of his phraseology. *Warton, Pref. to his Edit. of Milton's Smaller Poems.*

ADDU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *adduct.*] That fetches or brings down.

Here the gentleman falls foul on my folly for attributing these miracles to the priests' power, and not to God; which I do no more than themselves; and for bringing their imaginary Christ from heaven; which is the English of their *adductive* motion.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel, at Endor, p. 411.

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten: a word not now in use.

Thus did the French embassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

*ADELANTA'DO.** *n. s.* [Span. the king's lieutenant in a province, or any great place of charge. Mincheu says, we use it for the lord admiral; the Spanish using *adelantado de mar* for *general of an army or armada at sea.*]

Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spain were here, he should not enter. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, v. vi.

He thought himself as complete an *adelantado* as he that is known by wearing a cloak of tufft taffaty eighteen years. *Nash's Lenten Stuffe.*

A'DELING.† *n. s.* [from æbel, Sax. *illustrious;* or, as Dr. Wilkins has observed, compounded of abela, *noble*, and ling, a *representative*. Brit. *edling*. The word *ling* was used by the Anglo-Saxons to denote *progeny*, or the *younger*. See Spleman. Thus we call a young duck, duckling; and, as Mr. Boucher has added, the Normans were formerly called *Norldlings*, i. e. *children of the North.*] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*.

Cowel.

ADENO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [from ἀδὴν and γράφω, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADE'MPTION. *n. s.* [*adimo, ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

A'DEPT.† *n. s.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem;* so Dr. Johnson thinks; and Mr. Horne Tooke informs us, that *adept* is the past participle of the ancient verb *apio*, from which *apiscor*, and from that *adipiscor*. In old Fr. the participle *adept* also is to be found for *obtained*. But the etymology must be carried to the Arabick *adab*, "quod iis præcipuè competit, qui res mirandas ac stupendas, quales, nimirum, præ se ferunt chymici, didicerunt." Hunt de Antiq. Ling. Arab. 4to. Oxon. 1739. p. 43.] One that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists. When Ashmole wrote the preface to his Theatrum Chemicum in 1562, the word was employed in its Latin form: "They are mysteries incommunicable to any but the *adepti.*" Sign. B. 2.

They say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits, upon a condition very easy to all true *adepts*, an inviolate preservation of chastity.

Pope, Letter prefixed to the Rape of the Lock.

With this trumpery they drew Julian off from christianity, and made him think himself as great an *adept* as any of his teachers.

Bentley on Free Thinking, p. 164.

The Dominicans of Spain were accomplished *adepts* in the learning and language of the Arabians. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 292.

A'DEPT. *adj.* Skilful; throughly versed.

If there be really such *adept* philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums. *Boyle.*

ADE'PTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adeptio.*] Attainment.

It beginneth with the mixt *adeption* of a crown by arms and title. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* b. 2.

To A'DEQUATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *adequo.*] To resemble exactly.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally.

Shelford, Discourses, p. 227.

Let me give you one instance more, of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite: and that is learning and knowledge.

Fotherby, Atheom, p. 208.

A'DEQUATE. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South.*

All our simple ideas are *adequate;* because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate to* those powers. *Locke.*

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

Watts, Logick.

A'DEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary Christian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

A'DEQUATENESS. *n. s.* [from *adequate.*] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

A'DEQUATION.* *n. s.* Adequateness.

The principles of logick and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 123.

ADESPO'TICK. *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Dict.*

ADFI'LIATED.* *part. adj.* Adopted for a son. See AFFILIATE.

To ADHE'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance—

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you:
And sure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE.† *n. s.* [from *adhere.*] *Adherence* is an act of volition; *adhesion*, strictly speaking, one of necessity. See ADHESION.

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY.† *n. s.* [The same with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.

How are they swayed, even in their loves and hatreds, their persuasions and pieties, their esteem or disesteem, most what by custom and prepossession, or by *adherencys* and admirations of men's persons! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand.* p. 172.

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.

Decay of Piety.

ADHE'RENT.† *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

There is no sin but is attended and surrounded with so many miseries, and *adherent* bitternesses, that it is at best but like a single drop of honey in a sea of gall. *South, Serm.* viii. 105.

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is cloathed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts, Logick.*

ADHE'RENT. *n. s.* [from *adhere.*]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects

and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHE'RENTLY.* *adv.* In an adherent manner.

ADHE'RER. *n. s.* [from *adhere.*] One that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION.† *n. s.* [*adhæsio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense: as, *the adhesion of iron to the magnet;* and *adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—— Prove that all things, on occasion,
Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. Dr. Johnson says, that it is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice; and he cites only a modern instance from Atterbury. This figurative application was formerly common. The first example is from a work published more than a century and a half since.

A fourth cause of this slavery of our understandings, is obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief, and topicks of probation; and that either taken from others or ourselves. *Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 216.

Sensuality, and stupid *adhesion* to the objects of the outward senses. *More, Myst. of Godliness*, 1660, p. 197.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *adhesion.*] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract,
Hot steaming up. *Thomson.*

Those appetites to which every place affords their proper object, and which require no preparatory measures or gradual advances, are more tenaciously *adhesive*. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 155.

ADHE'SIVELY.* *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHE'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

To ADHI'BIT.† *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification. *President Forbes, Letter to a Bishop.*

Wine also that is dilute may safely and profitably be *adhibited* in an apozemicall forme in fevers. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.* p. 33.

ADHIBI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; use.

The *adhibition* of dilute wine. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.* p. 55.

ADHORTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adhortatio;* old Fr. *anhortement*, Lacombe. Formerly a figure of rhetorick. "*Adhortatio*, when we doe exhort our hearers to doe that which is profitable for them." Peacham's *Garden of Eloquence*, sign. L. i.] Advice.

Can not the knowledge of the worde of God, the swete *adhortations*, the hyghe and assured promises that God maketh unto us, kepe christen men from contempning the judgemente and lawes of God, from undoinge theyr countrey, from fygthyng against theyr prince? *Remedy for Sedition*, sign. E. i.b.

ADJA'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADJA'CENT. [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superfices, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT.† *n. s.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

That which hath no bounds, nor borders, must be infinite; but Almighty God hath no bounds; because nothing bordereth upon him, and there is nothing above him to confine him: He hath no *adjacent*, no equal, no corival. *Shelford, Disc.* p. 220.

ADIA'PHORACY.* *n. s.* Indifferency. *Dict.*

ADIA'PHOROUS.† *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.]

1. Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

2. Indifferent.

They who are perpetually clamorous, that the severity of the laws should slacken as to their particular, and in matter *adiaphorous* (in which if the church have any authority, she hath power to make such laws), to indulge a leave to them to do as they list; yet were the most imperious among men. *Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng.* p. 512.

ADIA'PHORY. *n. s.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT.† *v. a.* [*adjicio, adjectum.* Lat.] To add to, to put to another thing.

Llanstufan castel and lordship by the new acte is removid from Cairmardinshire, and *adjected* to Pembrokeshire. *Leland, Itin.* iii. 26.

We distinguish between the substance of things and their goods: for substances are but empty vessels without their goods *adjected*. *Shelford, Learned Disc.* (1635) p. 181.

ADJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

There are sentinels,
That every minute watch to give alarms
Of civil war, without *adjection*
Of your assistance or occasion. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 8.

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity. *Pearson on the Creed*, art. 12.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

From this ruin you come to a large firm pile of building, which though very lofty, and composed of huge square stones, yet I take to be part of the *adjectitious* work; for one sees in the inside some fragments of images in the walls and stones, with Roman letters upon them, set the wrong way. *Maundrell's Journey*, p. 136.

A'DJECTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.]

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good, bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

All the versification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'DJECTIVELY.† *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Adject, noteth a word *adjectively* taken. *Barret's Alvearie, To the Reader.*

Read which you will, either substantively or *adjectively*, it matters not, whilst all mean the same with the English. *Knatchbull, Tr.* p. 6.

ADIEU'.† *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends; Fr. *adieu*, pl. *adieux*, Ital. *adio*, Span. *adios*, old Fr. *à Dieu commandez*, gone to God, departed this life.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

Ne gave him leave to bid that aged sire
Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course. *Fairy Queen.*

Use a more specious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu:* be more expressive to them. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*

While now I take my last *adieu*,
Heave thou no sigh nor shed a tear;
Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

It is obvious, in the preceding examples, that *adieu* is also a substantive, as well as an adverb; though Dr. Johnson has made no distinction. Like *farewell*, it is a parting compliment.

Write to him
(I will subscribe) gentle *adieus* and greetings. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.* iv. v.

When all the friendships of the world shall bid him *adieu*. *South, Serm.* ii. 469.

To ADJOI'N.† *v. a* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one who, long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Thus far St. Ambrose: unto whom we may *adjoin* Gregory Nazianzen also.
Abp. Usher, Answer to a Jesuit, p. 138.
Wherewithal we are to *adjoin* the aforesaid epistles of Christ by St. John unto the seven churches in Asia. *Bp. Morton, Episc. Asserted*, p. 135.
Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise. *Watts.*

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel
Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*. *Shakspeare.*

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, the assembled Greeks express'd,
And hunting of the Calydonian beast. *Dryden.*
In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed. *Locke.*

ADJO'INANT.* *adj.* [Fr. particip. of *adjoindre*.] Contiguous to; lying next to.
To the town there is *adjoinant* in site, but sequestered in jurisdiction, an ancient castle.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shaks.*
By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself. *Bacon.*

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shaks, Cymb.*
Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought.
Dryden.
The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again. *Cowell.*
2. Delay; procrastination; dismission to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Estrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*
The delfs would be so flown with water (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADI'TION. *n. s.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJU'DGE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *adjuger*, Lat. *adjudico*.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*
The great competitors for Rome,
Cæsar and Pompey on Pharsalian plains,
Where stern Bellona, with one final stroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Philips.*

2. To decree judicially, without *to*.

The law, by this time, had been almost like a ship without ballast; for that the cases of modern experience are fled from those that are *adjudged* and ruled, in former time.
Bacon, Touching the Laws of England.

3. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakspeare.*
Souls that are for ever shut out from the presence of God, and *adjudged to* exquisite and everlasting darkness. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations*, xx.

4. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

ADJU'DGEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *adjudge*.] Adjudication.

The matter of fact continued to be tried by twelve men; but the *adjudgement* of the punishment, and the sentence thereupon, came to be given by one or two or more persons chosen out of such as were best versed in the knowledge of what had been usual in former judgements upon like cases.
Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.
The right of presentation was adjudged for the king, "jure prærogativæ suæ regiæ," and such *adjudgement* was afterwards confirmed by the house of lords. *Le Neve, Lives of Abps.* i. 242.

ADJUDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

They possess all they can master, and run with it to any obscure place where they can sell it; and never attend the ceremony of an *adjudication*.
Ld. Clarendon, Life, ii. 462.

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT.† *n. s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support.

As nerves are *adjuments* to coporal activity, so are laws the hinges on which politique bodies act and move. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 197.

A'DJUNCT. *n. s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself,
And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shaks*
But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*
The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the Lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT. *adj.* United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

ADJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. One that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE.* *adj.* That joins.

ADJU'NCTIVELY.* *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.

ADJU'NCTLY.* *adv.* Consequently; in connection with.

ADJURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or charging another solemnly by word or oath.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, Art thou the Christ the son of the blessed God? our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, Thou hast said—'tis a great truth; in St. Mark positively, I am.
Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 163.
Wo unto us, say the spirits, it is not in our power to resist this *adjuration*.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 170.
Our pontificial writers retain many of these *adjurations* and forms of exorcisms still in the church.
Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 221.
The sacred mysteries begin:
My solemn night-born *adjuration* hear—
By silence, death's peculiar attribute!
By darkness, guilt's inevitable doom!
By darkness, and by silence, sisters dread!
Young, Night Th. 9.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions?
Addison on the Christian Religion.
To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 1.

To ADJU'RE.† *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.]

1. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates
And princes of my country came in person,
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,
And of religion, press'd how just it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*
Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high
His hands now free, thou venerable sky!
Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*
The woman, set before the sanctuary with her head uncovered, was *adjured* by the priests to swear whether she were false or no.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. B. 2.

2. To charge earnestly, or solemnly, by word or oath.

How many times shall I *adjure* thee, that thou tell me nothing but that which is true in the name of the Lord? *1 Kings*, xxii. 16.
I *adjure* thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God.
Matt. xxvi. 63.

And Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. *Josh.* vi. 26.

And as if all were not yet sure enough, he [St. Paul] closes up the epistle with an *adjuring* charge thus: I give thee charge in the sight of God who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, that thou keep this commandment.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 1.

This will I try,
And add the power of some *adjuring* verse.

Milton, Comus, ver. 858.

ADJU'RER.* *n. s.* [from *adjure*, Fr. also *adjurateur*, from the Lat. part. *adjuratus*.] Cotgrave interprets the French word by "an adjuror, or earnest swearer; also one that exacts an oath."

To ADJU'ST.† *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made; and has sometimes *with*.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a Christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event *to* the prediction. *Addison.*

Nothing is more difficult than to *adjust* the marvellous *with* the probable. *Blair.*

ADJU'STER.* *n. s.* [from *adjust*.] One who places in due order.

It is very easy, but very ungrateful, to laugh at collectors of various readings, and *adjusters* of texts. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, ii. 298.

ADJU'STMENT. *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

2. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts, Logick.*

A'DJUTANCY.* *n. s.* [from *adjutant*.]

1. The military office of an adjutant.
2. Skilful arrangement.

It was no doubt disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division, in which the old marshals were as able as the modern martinets. *Burke.*

A'DJUTANT.† *n. s.* [Lat. *adjuto*.] An officer, whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment, and who was formerly called *aid-major:* And, generally speaking, an assistant.

To furnish cropt faces with artificial noses, to fill up the broken ranks and routed files of the teeth with ivory *adjutants* or lieutenants.

Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 60.

We now behold ourselves to be as the brutes in the wilderness; and hoping our lions, who, by their power, and by the subtlety of their fox-like *adjutants*, have made themselves bestial kings over us, would indeed relieve and feed us according to their promises and our wants, do on the contrary find and feel that, instead of help, our hunger is increased. *Invitation to King Ch. II.* p. 3.

By advices just received from our *adjutant*, quartered at Oxford, we learn that there was an exceeding splendid shew of constellations at the last choral night. *Student*, ii. 110.

A fine violin must and ever will be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice. *Mason, Ch. M.* p. 74.

To ADJU'TE. *v. n.* [*adjuvo, adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: a word not now in use.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson, Underw.*

ADJU'TOR.† *n. s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

All the rest, as his *adjutors* and assistants, you must awake out of this error. *Tr. of the Abp. of Spalato's Rocks of Chr. Shipwreck*, 1618, p. 12.

A'DJUTORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius*. Lat.] That helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT.† *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; useful.

They [minerals] have their seminaries in the womb of the earth, replenished with active spirits; which, meeting with apt matter and *adjuvant* causes, do proceed to the generation of several species. *Howell, Letters*, 1. 6. 35.

A'DJUVANT.* *n. s.* An assistant.

I have only been a careful *adjuvant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient.

Sir H. Yelverton's Nar. 1609. *Archæol.* xv. 51.

Although wine may not be so convenient in the beginning of a convulsion, yet in the progress of the disease [it] must be a proper *adjuvant*.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 56.

These [plants] are *adjuvants* by reason of their cathartique quality. *Ib.* p. 2.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT. *n. s.* See MEASURE. The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case any one of them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowel.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] The act or practice of measuring out to each his part.

To ADME'TIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *admetior*.] To measure. *Dict.*

ADMI'NICLE. *n. s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; support; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR.† *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That gives help. *Dict.*

He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventitious furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminiculary* assistance.

Transl. of Rabelais, iii. 34.

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb.

Philips.

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best. *Pope.*

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.
4. To administer the sacraments; to dispense them.

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *administer*. *Shakspeare.*

6. To administer physick; to give physick as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, *administering* physick and phlebotomy. *Wafers, Voyage.*

7. *To administer to;* to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and *administers* to the pleasure, as well as the plenty of the place. *Spectator*, No. 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not *administer*.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

ADMI'NISTRABLE.* *adj.* Capable of administration.

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly *administrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward.*

ADMINISTRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;
The image of his pow'r lay then in me:
And in th' *administration* of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shaks.*

In the short time of his *administration*, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

2. The active or executive part of government.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear, upon any occasion, in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects, than by an *administration*, which, producing such good effects, would discover so much power. And power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot so well gratify it in any point, as a strict execution of the laws.

Swift, Project for the Advanc. of Religion.

It may pass for a maxim in state that the *administration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. *Swift.*

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

Did the *administration* in that reign [Queen

Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities? *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of *administration*. *Hooker.*

By the universal *administration* of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be compleated by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.

Sprat, Serm.

5. The rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased.

If the administrator die, his executors are not administrators; but it behoves the ordinary to commit a new *administration*. *Cowel.*

The former method of acquiring personal property we call a testament, the latter an *administration*. *Blackstone.*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrate*.] That administers; by which any one administers.

ADMI'NISTRATOR.† *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowel.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *administrator* to his daughter. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled *administrator*.

Watts.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief *administrator*, of the civil power. *Swift.*

The half is paid already by the duke of Simmern, *administrator* to the young Palatine in his minority. *Sir H. Wotton, Rem.* p. 464.

4. He who acts as minister or agent in any office or employment.

He [the Pope] partly accommodateth, and partly suffers to be accommodated, all professions and ages, though neither fit nor very capable of ecclesiastical order, what by dispensations or tolerations to be *administrators* to abbeys, bishopricks, or other benefices, as is used in France.

Sir E. Sandys State of Religion.

ADMI'NISTRATRIX.† *n. s.* Dr. Johnson's definition is, "she who administers in consequence of a will;" which, as Mr. Mason has observed, ought to have been just the reverse. For it is generally in consequence of no will being made, that an administratrix is appointed to administer to the deceased. See also Cowel in V. *Administratrix*. The word is also used for her that has the supreme direction.

The princess Sophia was named in the Act of Settlement for a stock and root of inheritance to our kings, and not for her merits as a temporary *administratrix* of a power which she might not, and in fact did not, herself ever exercise. *Burke.*

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'DMIRABLE.† *adj.* [*admirabilis*. Lat. *Admirable*, a learned friend observes, still retains among the lower orders of society what, it is apprehended, was its original pronunciation, viz. *admi'rable*, (the accent on the second syllable,) as being derived from *admire*. Poetry gave the accent to the first syllable.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praise, that he will not hurt.

Sidney.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain.

Hooker.

What *admirable* things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally about the lives of christians. *South, Serm.*

You can at most
To an indifferent lover's praise pretend:
But you would spoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryd.*

A'DMIRABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

The dignity of this God commended to us, by the *admirableness* of the delivery from His Holy Spirit to holy men.

Waterhous's Apology for Learning, &c. 1653, p. 115.

The obligation of all religion, call it natural, moral, or revealed, must be deduced from the existence of God; and the *admirableness* of its precepts, from the divine nature and perfections.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 6.

Eternal wisdom appears in the *admirableness* of the contrivance of the gospel.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 115.

A'DMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. *Addison.*

A'DMIRAL.† *n. s.* ["Fr. *amiral*, of uncertain etymology," Dr. Johnson says. It has been traced to the Arab. *emir* or *amir*, lord or commander, and the Gr. ἅλιος, the sea, q. d. *prince of the sea*. The word is written both with and without the *d*, in other languages as well as our own. Barb. Lat. *admirallus* and *amiralius*. V. Ducange. Barb. Græc. ἀμηράλιος. V. Meursii Gloss. Græco. Barbarum, edit. 1610. p. 29. Fr. *admiral* and *amiral*. Dan. the same. Germ. *ammiral*. Dutch, *admirael* or *ammirael*. Ital. *ammiraglio*. Sp. *almirante*. Minsheu, in his Spanish Dictionary, says, "*almiralle* is a king in the Arabian language." *Amrayl* is used by Robert of Gloucester, in the sense of a prince or governour.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. *Cowel.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. *Knolles.*

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. *Waller.*

3. Any great or capital ship; not always the ship which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a rock. *Knolles.*

——— the mast
Of some great *ammiral*. *Milton, P. L.* i. 293.

The *admiral*, in which I came, a ship of about five hundred tunnes.

Sir R. Hawkins, Voyage, p. 87.

——— Our *am'ral* leads the way,
Though deepest laden, and the most distrest,
The greatest ship of burthen.

Sylvester, Elegy Works, p. 1170.

A'DMIRALSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *admiral*.] Dr. Johnson defines this, the office or power of an admiral. Minsheu calls it also the place where the office is kept, the court of admiralty.

A'DMIRALTY.† *n. s.* [*amiraulté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

For *admiralty*, or navy, I see no great question will arise. *Bacon on the Union of Eng. & Scot.*

They requested liberty to cite John Piatti to appear by his proctor in the English court of *admiralty*. *Milton, State-Lett.*

Having consulted with Mr. Whitlock the lawyer about the validity of a commission drawn from a research into the office of the *admiralty*.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 418.

ADMIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat. "Wonder, surprise, and admiration, are words, which, though often confounded, denote in our language sentiments that are indeed allied, but that are in some respects different also, and distinct from one another. What is new and singular, excites that sentiment, which in strict propriety is called wonder; what is unexpected, surprise; and what is great or beautiful, *admiration*." A. Smith's Essays.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense,
Reasoning to *admiration*. *Milton.*

The passions always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. *Dryd.*

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend.

Tillotson.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? *Dryden.*

ADMI'RATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *admiratif*.] The *admirative* point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made, thus! *Cotgrave.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophick passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is sometimes used in more familiar speech, for *to regard with love.*

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

To ADMI'RE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at.*

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creat.*

ADMI'RER.† *n. s.* [from *admire.*]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addison.*

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common speech, a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is forced to be constantly attended with a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers.* *Tatler*, No. 206.

ADMI'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mourningly. *Shaks. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freeliest where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

ADMI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*admitto, admissum*, Lat.] That may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

ADMISSIBLY.* *adv.* In a manner which may be admitted.

ADMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee: whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* show'd his fear of you. *Dryd.*

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. *South, Serm.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy *admission* to this heat. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

ADMI'SSION-MONEY.* *n. s.* The money paid for admission to any place or meeting.

Of the stock, upon which their expence has been hitherto defrayed, I can say nothing that is very magnificent; seeing they have relied upon no more than some small *admission-money* and weekly contributions among themselves. *Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 77.

To ADMI'T.† *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milt.*

Does not one table Bavius still *admit?* *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense the phrase of *admission into a college*, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a six-clerk, a peron recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done.
Fairfax.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle *of.*

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

5. To commit. A Latinism.

——— Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgement to do aught, which else free will
Would not *admit.* *Milton, P. L.* viii. 637.

ADMI'TTABLE.† *adj.* [from *admit.*] Denoting the person or thing which may be admitted. This word should not be written in the manner which Dr. Johnson has given it, but *admittible*; as *committible*, &c., and, indeed, was so written in former days.

Many disputable opinions may be had of warre, without the praysing of it as only *admittible* by enforcing necessitie, and to be used only for peace sake. *Harrison, Descript. of Brit.* 42. 2.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADMI'TTANCE. *n. s.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of amitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What
If I do line one of their hands? —'tis gold
Which buys *admittance* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain *admittance* into the house. *South, Serm.*

There's news from Bertram; he desires
Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,
This day shall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are some ideas which have *admittance* only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shaksp.*

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADMI'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *admit.*] He who admits to an office or situation.

Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the offerer, nor a direct consecration to this end in the *admitter.* *Bp. Hall, M. Cler.* p. 10.

ADMI'TTIBLE.* *adj.* See ADMITTABLE.

To ADMI'X. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION. *n. s.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the *admixtion* of sulphur. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the *admixture* of another sharp bitter substance. *Harvey on Consump.*

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful *admixture* of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To ADMO'NISH.* *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.]

1. To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle *of*, or *against*, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admonished* him *against* that unskilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admonish*, and before them set
The paths of righteousness. *Milton.*

But when he was *admonished* by his subject *to descend*, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. In its Latin signification, to inform; to acquaint with; to give notice of.

He drew not nigh unheard, the angel bright,
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his ear. *Milton, P. L.* iii. 647.

Her thoughts past actions trace,
And call to mind, *admonish'd* by the place.
Dryden, Ceyx. and Alcyone.

ADMO'NISHER.† *n. s.* [from *admonish.*] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Be thou no sharp fault-finder, but an *admonisher* without upbraiding.
Transl. of Bullinger's Serm. (1584.) p. 241.
Take heed, worthy Maximus: all ears
Hear not with that distinction mine do; few
You'll find *admonishers*, but urgers of your actions.
Beaum. & Fl. Valentinian, i. 3.
Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court-satyrist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

ADMO'NISHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *admonish.*] Admonition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties; a word not often used.
But yet be wary in thy studious care.—
—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shakspeare, Henry V. P. i.
To the infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*
Receive, with solemn purpose to observe
Immutably his sovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*
There is not one doctrinal point [in the epistles of St. Paul] but contains a precept to our understanding to believe it; nor moral discourse, but effectually implies an *admonishment* to our wills to practise it. *Hammond, Serm.* p. 681.
It seeks to save the soul by humbling the body, not by imprisonment, or pecuniary mulct, much less by stripes, or bonds, or disinheritance, but by fatherly *admonishment*, and Christian rebuke.
Milton, of Ref. in Eng. b. 2.

ADMONI'TION. *n. s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.
They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary. *Hooker.*
From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness.
South, Serm.

ADMONI'TIONER.† *n. s.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous, or rather a satirical term.
Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have sithence proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. *Hooker.*
Ambition of great and famous auditories I leave to those, whose better gifts and inward endowments are *admonitioners* unto them of the great good they can do; or otherwise thirst after popular applause. *Hales, Remains*, p. 24.

ADMO'NITIVE.* *adj.* That admonishes.
This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full of instructive and *admonitive* emblems.
Barrow, Serm. ii. 370.

ADMO'NITOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *admonitor.*] The person who admonishes or reminds another of a fault or duty.
That saying [that old age is a return to childhood] meant only of the weakness of the body, was wrested for the weakness of mind, by froward children, weary of the controlment of their parents, masters, and other *admonitors*.
Hobbes, Ans. to Davenant's Pref. to Gondibert.
Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and very prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone.*

ADMO'NITORY.† *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That admonishes.
The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done: or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*
Admonitory of duty, and excitative of devotion to us. *Barrow's Works*, i. 430.

ADMURMURA'TION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. *Dict.*

To ADMO'VE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in use.
If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADNA'SCENT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *adnascens.*] Growing upon something else.
Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant, is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood, which may not excorticate the tree.
Evelyn's Sylva, ii. 7. § 8.

ADNA'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *adnatus.*] Growing upon.
Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the *adnate* or the enate parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *Smith's Old Age*, p. 176.

ADO'.† *n. s.* [Sax. *adoa*, to do. Dr. Johnson derives this noun substantive from the verb *to do* with *a* before it; as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire*. But he has omitted to observe, that this word was anciently used as a verb; as, to have *ado*, by Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, ver. 5080. "And don all that they have *ado*," that is, all that they have *to do*. The substantive owes its rise to this verb.]
1. Trouble, difficulty.
He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. *Sidney.*
They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. *Hooker.*
He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies.*
With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take. *Dryden.*
2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.
Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*. *Shaks.*
All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. *Locke.*
3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.
I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
We'll keep no great *ado* —a friend or two —
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we revel much. *Shaksp.*
Come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.]
ADOLE'SCENCY. } The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.
He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*
The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity. *Bentley.*

ADOLE'SCENT.* *n. s.* [*adolescens*, Lat.] A youth.
There are two sorts of *adolescents*; the first dureth until eighteen years, &c.
Wodroephe's Fr. and Eng. Gramm. p. 365.

ADO'ORS.* *adv.* At doors; at the door.
But what, Sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,
Your lordship was so studiously employed in,
When you came out *adoors*.
Beaum. & Fl. Women Pleased, iv. 1.
If I get in *adoors*, not the power o'th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembogue me.
Ibid. Little Thief, v. 1.
The other of them came to another of like condition in like manner, as desiring her company, but so as she would go out *at doors*.
Gataker's Spiritual Watch, p. 79.

To ADO'PT.† *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]
1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.
We will *adopt* us sons;
Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood.
Beaum. & Fl. Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.
Were none of all my father's sisters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None by an uncle's or a grandame's side,
Yet I cou'd some *adopted* heir provide. *Dryden.*
2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.
Whether *adopted* to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st with seraphims, the vast abyss.
Dryden.
We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or *adopted* desires; but a constant succession of uneasiness, out of that stock which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of something adopted.
Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakspeare.*

ADO'PTER.† *n. s.* [from *adopt.*] One that gives some one by choice the rights of a son; or, as our old glossaries expound it, "he that makes the adoption." *Huloet.*

ADO'PTION.† *n. s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.
The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations. *Ld. Chest.*
2. The state of being adopted.
My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the *adoption* of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong.
Shakspeare.
She purpos'd,
When she had fitted you with her craft, to work
Her son into the *adoption* of the crown. *Shaks.*
In every act of our Christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ. *Rogers, Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE.† *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]
1. Adopted by another, and made his son.
It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an *adoptive* son, as in a natural.
Bacon.
2. Adopting another, and making him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. Not native.

There cannot be an admission of the *adoptive*, without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions of those that are not native subjects of this realm. *Bacon, Speech in Parl. Jac. 5.*

4. It is also applied to things.

To all the duties of evangelical grace, instead of the *adoptive* and cheerful boldness which our new alliance with God requires, came servile and thrall-like fear. *Milton of Ref. in Eng.* b. i.

ADO'RABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the *adorable* Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity. *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *adorable.*] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner of adoration.

ADO'RATION.† *n. s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or public society, of God, by way of external *adoration.* *Hooker.*

It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy soul, O *adoration!*
Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,
But poison'd flattery? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Two third parts of their voices that are present are requisite to him, that either by *adoration* or scrutiny shall carry it [the popedom] away. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

To ADO'RE, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine huoours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, No. 57.

Make future times thy equal act *adore*,
And be what brave Orestes was before.
Pope, Odyss.

ADO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *adoré.*] Adoration; worship; a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement* of cats, lizzards, and beetles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *adore.*]

1. One that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near;
I her *adorer*, too devoutly stand
Fast on the utmost margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. In the serious, but not the highest sense of a worshipper, Dr. Johnson cites a solitary example from Clarendon. Milton and others afford instances sufficient to vindicate it from the charge of being *generally used in a low sense.*

——————— the throng
Of his [the Almighty's] *adorers.*
Milton, P. L. ix. 143.

What to the smallest tittle thou shalt say
To thy *adorers.*
Christ to the Tempter, Par. R. i. 451.

Your subjects yet remain
Adorers of that drowsy deity [Cupid.]
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, i. 1.

Ye sellers with false weights and measures, *adorers* of your God Mammon, and worse than idolaters, will ye never leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful gain.
Harmer, Transl. of Beza, p. 176.

He was so severe an *adorer* of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To ADO'RN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. *Isaiah*, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That shews more cost than art;
Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery *adorned* with the pictures or statutes of the invention of things useful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall *adorn*;
For, though unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADO'RN.* *n. s.* [Span. *adorno.*] Ornament.

Her brest all naked as nett yvory
Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 20.

ADO'RN.† *adj.* Adorned. A word, Dr. Johnson says, peculiar to Milton; which, however, the preceding article disproves, though it is there a substantive. Milton is believed, in his description of Eve, to have used *adorn* for *adorned*, in imitation of the Italians, who write *adorno* for *adornato.*

Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more,
So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate. *Milton, P. L.* viii. 576.

ADO'RNING.* *n. s.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament.

That her [the church of Rome's] softness and luxury was more than ordinarily increased in this interval is not to be doubted, as certainly her covetuousness, as also her prankings and *adornings* in the splendour of their altars, and churches, and copes, and the like. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 6.

This, as other usual ways of comely, curious, or stately *adornings*, are there mentioned as the practices of wanton and imperious women. *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 15.

She applied to her advantage all the attractives of sweet unguents and perfumes, of costly raiment and beautiful colours, of rich and accurate dressings, or lovely *adornings.* *Ibid.* p. 19.

ADO'RNMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *adornement, aornement*, Lat. *adornamentum.* Dr. Johnson says, it is not now in use; but it certainly is.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment.* *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

What was naked, was painted with blue. This was universal among them, [the Britons,] whether esteemed an *adornment*, or of terrour to their adversaries, or to distinguish them from all their neighbours that came among them, as friends or enemies. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.*

ADO'WN.† *adv.* [Sax. abune, *deorsum*, old Eng. *adoun.*]

1. Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain.
Spenser, F. Q.

With that the shepherd gan to frown,
He threw his pretty pipes *adown*,
And on the ground him laid.
Drayton's Dowsabell, st. 16.

There could no tempest tear my sails *adown.*
Mirrour for Mag. p. 163.

2. Anciently used for *below.*

When Phebus dwelled here in earth *adown.*
Chaucer, Mancip Tale, v. 1.

3. From a higher to a lower point.

Charms able are from heaven to fetch the moon *adown.* *Fleming's Virgil, Bucol.*

ADO'WN.† *prep.*

1. Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair.
Dryden.

If from *adown* the hopeful chops
The fat upon the cinder drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame,
Poisoning the flesh from whence it came.
Swift, Lady's Dressing Room.

2. Throughout.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale.
Percy's Reliques, i. iii. 15.

ADRE'AD.† *adv.* [Sax. abpaeb, abpeb, old Eng. *adrad, adred.*] In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT.† *adv.* [Sax. abpipan, part. past, abpipeb.] Floating at random; as any impulse may drive.

Then, shall this mount
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, pushed by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton.*

It seem'd a corpse *adrift* to distant sight;
But at a distance who could judge aright?
Dryden.

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADROIT.† adj. [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful.

He would say that he did not care to give,

neither was he *adroit* at, a present answer to a serious quære.
Letters, Aubrey's Life of Hobbes, ii. 611.
An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jervas's Don Quix.*

ADRO'ITLY.* *adv.* [from *adroit*.] Dextrously.
Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly.
Ld. Chesterfield.

ADROI'TNESS.† *n. s.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized, Dr. Johnson says; and yet *adroit*, as I have shewn, was in use nearly two centuries since.
May there not be a great deal in possessing the "ingenium versatile," in the skill and *adroitness* of the artist, acquired, as your's has been, by repeated acts and continual practice?
Horne to Priestly, p. 5.

ADRY'.† *adv.* [Sax. abpiȝan.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.
Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?
Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 329.
He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malcontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsick; supplemental; additional.
When you apply to your hypothesis of an *adscititious* spirit what he [Philo] says concerning this πνεῦμα θεῖον, divine spirit, or soul, infused into man by God's breathing, Gen. ii. 7.; you again directly contradict yourself, by confounding the spirit πνεῦμα, which you suppose immortal, with the πνοὴ, breath or soul, which you make to be mortal. *Clarke's Letters to Dodwell.*
This fourth epistle on happiness may be thought to be *adscititious*, and out of its proper place.
Dr. Warton on Pope.

To ADSCRIBE.* See *To* ASCRIBE.

ADSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To ADVA'NCE.† *v. a.* [*avancer*, mod. Fr. *adevancer*, old Fr. Roquefort, Gloss. Suppl.]
1. To bring forward, in the local sense.
Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime *Advancing*, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.
2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.
He hath been ever constant in his course of *advancing* me: from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*
The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther*, x. 2.
3. To improve.
What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of Christianity.
Tillotson
4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.
As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it.
South, Serm.
5. To forward; to accelerate.
These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*
6. To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.
Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do *advance*
My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryden.*
Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*
7. To pay before-hand; to lay down money before it is due.
8. In an ancient sense, to lift up; to *advance* or display the standard.
Barret, in *Avance.*

To ADVA'NCE. *v. n.*
1. To come forward.
At this the youth, whose ventr'ous soul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open sight. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement.
They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE.† *n. s.* [from *to advance*.]
1. The act of coming forward.
All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it.
Clarendon.
So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.
In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*
His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*
He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*
That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like *advances* to the Dissenters. *Swift.*
3. Gradual progression; rise from one point to another.
Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*
Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*
4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.
The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*
5. Advance-money; money given before-hand, or in part of a greater sum. Cotgrave in *Avance.* See also Lacombe in *Avant*, vol. 2.
They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in *advance* the dearest tribute of their affection. *Junius to the King, Dec.* 1769.

ADVA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [*avancement*, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward.
This refinement makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*
2. The state of being advanced; preferment.
The Percies of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shaks.*
3. The act of advancing another.
In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.
Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.
The jointure or *advancement* of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NCER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *avanceur*.] One that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.
Soon after the death of a great officer who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*
The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers.
Government of the Tongue.

ADVA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*avantage*, Fr.]
1. Superiority; often with *of* or *over* before a person.
In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage over* the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat.*
All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*
2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.
The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*
But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. 2 *Macc.* viii. 7.
Great malice, backed with a great interest; yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him.
South, Serm.
As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*
3. Opportunity; convenience.
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakspeare.*
4. Favourable circumstances.
Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*
A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood.
Addison.
True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.
Pope.
5. Superior excellence.
A man born with such *advantage* of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind.
Glanville.
6. Gain; profit.
For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job.*
Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South, Serm.*

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shaks.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

8. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakspeare.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milt.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improveable. *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has pass'd the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *adj.* [from *to advantage*.] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND. *n. s.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation; or possess
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by *to*.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryden.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India, by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *advantageous*.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

ADVECTI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *advectitius*.] Brought, carried. *Coles.*

To ADVE'NE, *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advenes* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatism.*

A'DVENT.† *n. s.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris*.] This is an anglicised word, which Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish Testament, 1617, disapproves. It is the name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Common Prayer.*

ADVE'NTINE. *adj.* [from *advenio, adventum*.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsecally added; that which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsecally added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryden.*

In the gem kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

ADVENTI'TIOUSLY.* *adv.* Accidentally.

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTIVE.* *adj.* [from *advenio*.] Adventitious.

I have assigned to summary philosophy—the inquiry touching the operation of the relative and *adventive* characters of offences. *Bacon on Learning*, b. 2.

ADVE'NTRY.* *n. s.* [from *adventure*.] An enterprise; an undertaking.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Jonson, Epig.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent*.] Relating to the season of advent.

I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ADVE'NTURE.† *n. s.* [French. But Wachter has *abenteur*, a manly, daring deed, from *aba*, (accus. *aban*,) a man, and *dürren*, to dare. In old Eng. *adventure* is *aunter*.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*; [*à l'adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected: many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryd.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as *venture, venturous*.

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.] To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty princess, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shaks.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter.* xxviii. 26.

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himself*.

ADVE'NTURER.† *n. s.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] One that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so

the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be less forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *advent'rers* be.
Dryden.

The preceding citation from Dryden, points to the company of *merchant-adventurers*, as they were called, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

What think you then of an *adventurer?*
I mean some wealthy *merchant.*
Beaum. and Fletch., Captain, i. 2.

The *merchant-adventurers* cannot perfect their accompts before the dangerous adventures be returned in safety to their wished and desired port.
Knight, Tryall of Trueth, fol. 43. b.

ADVE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure.*] The same with *adventurous:* a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *adventuresome.*] The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

ADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. Inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things; that is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme,
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addis.*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he durst steal any thing *adventurously.*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

ADVE'NTUROUSNESS.* *n. s.* The act of being adventurous.

A'DVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

Thus we say, he runs *swiftly;* the bird flies *aloft;* he lives *virtuously.*

ADVE'RBIAL.† *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.]

1. That has the quality or structure of an adverb.

The words "when," and "where," and all other of the same nature, such as "whence, whither, whenever, wherever, &c." may be called *adverbial* conjunctions, because they participate the nature both of adverbs and conjunctions.
Harris, Herm. ii.

Supposing "lively" *adverbial*, as was now common, "displayed" will connect with "portraiture," that is, portraiture lively displayed.
Warton, Note, Il. Pens. v. 149.

2. Making use of adverbs.

He is wonderfully *adverbial* in his professions.
Tatler, No. 191.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tecmit*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVE'RSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse.*] Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA. n. s. [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria.* *Bull, Serm.*

A'DVERSARY. *n. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy; generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open *adversary.*

Yet am I noble, as the *adversary*
I come to cope. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding *adversaries*, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Meanwhile, th' *adversary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An *adversary* makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

A'DVERSARY.* *adj.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] Opposite to; adverse; hostile.

An unvanquishable fort against the impressions and assaults of all *adversary* forces.
Bp. King, Vitis Palat. 1614, p. 30.

ADVE'RSATIVE.† *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as, in this sentence; *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough. But* is an *adversative* conjunction.

Two members of one and the same sentence, connected with the *adversative* particle, But.
Worthington, Miscell. p. 4.

Of these disjunctives some are simple, some *adversative;* simple, as when we say, "*either* it is day, or it is night;" *adversative*, as when we say, "it is not day, *but* it is night." The difference between these is, that the simple do no more than merely disjoin; the *adversative* disjoin, with an opposition concomitant. *Harris, Hermes*, b. ii.

A'DVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.] In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakspeare;* on either indifferently by *Milton;* on the last by *Dryden;* on the first, by *Roscommon.*

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sea,
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shaks.*

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the south,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join *adverse* and shock unseen;
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men.
Dryden.

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous.*

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse;*
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence.
Milton.

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state.
Roscommon.

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

To ADVE'RSE.* *v. a.* This is an old English verb; to oppose.

That was a presage,
Touchende to that other Perse
Of that fortune him should *adverse.*
Gower, Conf. Am. b. ii.

ADVE'RSENESS.* *n. s.* Opposition.

Against which allegations, M. Parsons himself, a man known unto you for his malignity and *adverseness*, could take no exceptions.
Bp. Morton. Discharge, p. 259.

A seeming *adverseness* of events to his endeavours. *Barrow*, vol. i. *Serm.* 5.

ADVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*adversité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these sour *adversities,*
For wise men say, it is the wisest course.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ug'ly and venemous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head. *Shaks.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of *adversity* which then lay upon him *Atterbury.*

A'DVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse.*] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a crooked face at it.
Shakspeare.

To ADVE'RT.† *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.
Ray on the Creation.

Now *to* the universal whole *advert;*
The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.
Blackmore.

We sometimes say, *To* advert *the mind to an object.* But Dryden uses it with *upon* before the object.

While they pretend to *advert upon* one libel, they set up another.
Vindic. of the D. of Guise. 1683.

To ADVE'RT.* *v. a.* To regard; to advise; to consider attentively.

So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*
The body's passions, takes herself to die;
Yet death now finish'd, she can well convert
Herself to other thoughts.
More, Song of the Soul, iv. 39.

I can no more, but in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.
Mir. for Mag. p. 442.

ADVE'RTENCE.† *n. s.* [from *advert.*] Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow it but a sober *advertence to* its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

Anciently used without the particle *to*.

Although the body sat among 'hem there,
Her *advertence* is alwaie ellis where;
For Troilus full fast her soule sought,
Withoutin worde, on him alwaie she thought.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cres. iv. 698.

ADVE'RTENCY. *n. s.* [from *advert.*] The same with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent, or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVE'RTENT. *adj.* [from *advert.*] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To ADVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shaks.*

As I by friends am well *advertis'd*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms.
Shakspeare.

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the subject of information.

Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Bassas declared the death of the emperor, *of* which they *advertised* Solyman: firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero *of* the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence.
Dryden.

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an *advertisement* in the public prints; as, *He* advertised *his loss.*

ADVERTI'SEMENT, or ADVE'RTISEMENT.† *n. s.* [*advertissement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

— 'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than *advertisement.*
Shakspeare, Much Ado about Nothing.

Cyrus was once minded to have put Crœsus to death, but hearing him report the *advertisement* of Solon, he spared his life.
Abbot, Description of the World.

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that useth spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make *advertisement* of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go.
Sir John Davies.

He had received *advertisement*, that the party, which was sent for his relief, had received some brush, which would much retard their march.
Clarendon.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds serve for many kinds of *advertisements*, in military affairs: the bells serve to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine service; the hour of the day; day of the month.
Holder.

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intelligence, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to a paper, or, as we say, a news-paper. It means also legal notification.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeller and epistler agreeably, according to the *advertisements* published anno 7 Eliz. *Const. and Canon Eccl.* 24.

It is my custom, in a dearth of news, to entertain myself with those collections of *advertisements* that appear at the end of all our publick prints.
Tatler, No. 224.

ADVERTI'SER.† *n. s.* [*advertiseur*, Fr. It is in Cotgrave under *annonceur.*]

1. One that gives intelligence or information.

The great skill in an *advertiser* is chiefly seen in the style which he makes use of. He is to mention the universal esteem, or general reputation, of things that were never heard of.
Tatler, No. 224.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

They have drawled through columns of gazetteers and *advertisers* for a century together.
Burke's Works, ii. 13.

ADVE'RTISING, or ADVERTI'SING. *part. adj.* [from *advertise.*] Active in getting intelligence; monitory; a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied at your service.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To ADVE'SPERATE. *v. n.* [*advespero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE.† *n. s.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *adviso*, low Latin. In the plural number this substantive is not common, except in the fourth sense. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, however, thus uses it in the first sense: "She receives this amongst other *advices*, that at no hand she should appear before him with artificial handsomeness." Ductor Dubit. ed. 1696, p. 313.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction implies superiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and by my *advice*,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
unto young Hamlet. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: as, he always acts with good *advice.*

What he hath won: that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such *advice* dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle *with.*

Great princes, taking *advice with* workmen, with no less cost, set their things together.
Bacon, Essays.

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received *advice* of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVI'CE-BOAT. *n. s.* A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

To ADVI'GILATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *advigilo.*] To watch diligently. *Dict.*

ADVI'SABLE.† *adj.* [from *advise.*]

1. Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt is the best and surest course; for still the oftener the better. *South, Sermons.*

It is not *adviseable* to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

2. Open to advice.

He was so strangely *advisable*, that he would advert unto the judgement of the meanest person.
Fell, Life of Hammond.

ADVI'SABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *advisable.*] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE.† *v. a.* [*adviser*, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd. ——
——— Arm'd, brother! ———
——— Brother, I *advise* you *to* the best.
Shakspeare, K. Leav.

I would *advise* all gentlemen *to* learn merchants' accounts, and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you *to* something which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advis'd*, his flesh was capable
of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang'd.
Shakspeare.

Such discourse brings on,
As may *advise* him *of* his happy state;
Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will.
Milton, P. L.

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince.
Dryden, Æneid

3. To recollect: as, I am not *advised* of it, I cannot recollect it, or am ignorant of it: A Norfolk expression. *Grose.*

To ADVI'SE. *v. n.*

1. To consult: with the particle *with* before the person consulted; as, *he advised with his companions.*

2 To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,
Hatching vain empires. *Milton, P. L.* ii.

ADVI'SED. *participial adj.* [from *advise.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *advised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon, Ess.*

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult, and permitted all *advis'd.*
Milton, P. L. vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a law.
Hooker, i. 49.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

This book *advisedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved.
Bacon, Essay xxiii.

Thou stilest second thoughts (by all allowed the best) a relapse, and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken.
Sir John Suckling.

ADVI'SEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Saunderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVI'SEMENT.† *n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,
Mote stead you much. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated. But it stands in our translation of the Bible, 1 *Chron.* xii. 19.

ADVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,
And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks. *Waller.*

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses.
Rogers's Sermons.

ADVI'SING.* *n. s.* [from *advise*.] Counsel; advice.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings;* to the love I have in doing good, a remedy presents itself.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

ADVI'SO.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *adviso*, Ital. *aviso*, advice, consideration; which Howell, in his letters, has literally adopted. The use of this word seems to be as justifiable as that of *proviso*.]

An imparity of examples they meet with in history, may somewhat wrest their counsels and *advisos*, at first, to a diffformity from the present necessity. *Whitlock, Manners of the Eng.* p. 176.

The letters of the Roman bishops were not only charitative *advisoes*, but dictatorian mandates.
Wagstaffe, Hist. Rest. p. 4.

From the assize sermon most commonly your Spanish judges take most of their charge, and are as much beholding to Mr. Curate's *advisos* from the pulpit, as he was before to Fonseca's postils.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iv. 15.

ADULA'TION. *n. s.* [*adulation*, F. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the firy fever will go out,
With titles blown from *adulation?*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now.
Clarendon.

A'DULATOR. *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *adulatoire*, which is interpreted by Cotgrave, two centuries since, *adulatory*. Dr. Johnson introduced the word without a reference to any dictionary, and without an example.] Flattering; full of compliments.

He that courted them before with all the *adulatory* terms that ambition could invent.
Modern Policies, (ascribed to Abp. Sancroft,) 1657. Prin. 2.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*.
Lord Chesterfield.

Adulatory verses of this kind, however well written, deserve not to be transmitted to posterity.
Mason, Note to Gray's Lett.

Spenser, in compliance with a disgraceful custom, or rather in obedience to the established tyranny of patronage, prefixed to the Fairy Queene fifteen of these *adulatory* pieces [Sonnets].
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 445.

A'DULATRESS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adulatrix*. Dr. Johnson introduces *adulator* from the old dictionaries, which would also have furnished him with this word.] She that flattereth. *Huloet.*

ADU'LT. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, so chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADU'LT.† *n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers, Dr. Johnson says, and he cites the authority only of a surgeon.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

It is acknowledged by the most considerable authors of the reformation, as well as others, that the laying on of hands, (Heb. vi. 2.) does refer to the rite of confirmation. Some practice like this was used amongst the Jews, when they admitted *adults* into their synagogues.
Bp. Compton's Episc. Letters, p. 34.

A'DULTED.* *part adj.* [Lat. *adultus*.] Completely grown.

And now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven, is prayer and praise. *Howell's Letters*, i. 6. 32.

ADU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To ADU'LTER.† *v. n.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has improperly given this word as a verb active; which may be owing to the misapprehension of the passage by the person who made the citation from Ben Jonson, which in Johnson's dictionary is printed inaccurately, and of which (rightly given) the construction is, "Though Beast knows no more than his own wife, yet he is still committing adultery in thought."] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

Than his chaste wife though Beast now know no more,
He *adulters* still; his thoughts lie with a whore.
B. Jonson, Epigram xxvi.

1. To stain; to pollute.

Shall cock-horse, fat-paunch'd Milo staine whole stocks
Of well born souls, with his *adultering* spots?
Marston's Scourge, 2.

ADU'LTERANT. *n. s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LTERATE.† *v. n.* This verb has been hastily classed by Dr. Johnson, with the active verb, which bears another sense. To commit adultery.

But fortune, Oh!—
She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John.
Shakspeare.

Thou shalt not kill, steal, and commit adultery: These have no object, viz. none named whom, from whom, and with whom, we must not kill, steal, nor *adulterate;* because we must make ourselves also the object here, and reflect the commandments upon ourselves; as thus: Thou shalt not kill; first, not thyself, and secondly, not thy neighbour; and so of the rest.
Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 201.

To ADU'LTERATE.† *v. a.*

1. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crasis of his understanding
Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica, c. 16.

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

2. To change the quality of a thing by admixture with another, without injuring or corrupting.

I have observed many excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers with infinite such devices.
Peacham's Experience of his own Times.

ADU'LTERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

— That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast.
Shakspeare.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Government of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home.
Swift, Miscellanies.

ADULTERA'TELY.* *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

ADU'LTERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration*, or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.

Bacon, Natural History, No. 798.

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain.

Felton on the Class.

ADU'LTERER. *n. s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold,
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer*'s deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.

Dryden, Juvenal.

ADU'LTERESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for *adulteresses?* There are no such things here.

Government of the Tongue, § 3.

Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adult'ress* brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.

Dryden, Virgil.

ADU'LTERINE. *n. s.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon-law.

ADU'LTERINE.* *adj.* Spurious.

Where is the man that even now upbraided us with the lawless rejection of ancient records; and by name would undertake to justifie those whom my epistle taxed for *adulterine*, whereof these canons of the apostles were a part?

Bp. Hall, Marr. Cler. p. 152.

To ADU'LTERIZE.* *v. n.* [from *adultery.*] To commit adultery.

Such things as gave open suspicion of *adulterizing.*

Milton, Doct. & Discipl. of Divorce.

ADU'LTEROUS.† *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.]

1. Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shaks. Ant. & Cleop.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?

Dryden, Æn.

2. Spurious; corrupt.

Though the genuine writings of that incomparable prince, (but indeed so adulterated by false copies, that little of them was to be understood,) were published not long after; yet did that forged and *adulterous* stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, &c. pass currently.

Mer. Casaubon of Credulity, p. 297.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad, and trucked away, for foreign gold, the interests and glory of their crown.

Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

Religion itself should ever be carefully distinguished from the conduct of particular religionists; and not reproached, as it too often happens, with those *adulterous* and foreign mixtures which have so large a share in many supposed religious characters. *Coventry's Phil. Conv.*

ADU'LTEROUSLY.* *adv.* [This adverb is in Sherwood's old dictionary, who translates it, *en adultere.*] With the guilt of adultery.

Upon this principle all must abstain from marrying, because some husbands and wives have *adulterously* profaned that holy covenant!

Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 22.

Abundant reason there is—that no man should be allowed *adulterously* to take to wife her, that is at the same time the wife of another.

Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, p. 152.

ADU'LTERY.† *n. s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestick griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the servant's theft;
And, (the most racking thought which can intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.

Dryden, Juvenal.

2. Adulteration; corruption.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:
Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the *adulteries* of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

B. Jonson, Epicene, i. 1.

ADU'MBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That gives a slight resemblance.

To ADU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford to the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as rescue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or contusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 187.

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration.*

Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale, Origin.*

3. In heraldry.

Adumbration, is the shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNA'TION.† *n. s.* [Old Fr. *aduner*, réunir. Lat. *ădunare.* V. Roquefort, Gloss.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

Before the *adunation* in the Vigin's womb, the godhead and manhood were two natures.

Abp. Cranmer's Answer to Gardiner, p. 352.

You say that Gelasius directeth his arguments of the two natures in man, and of the two natures in the sacrament, chiefly against the Eutychians, to prove the nature of man to remain in Christ after the *adunation:* whosoever readeth Gelasius, shall find otherwise. *Ibid*, p. 353.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU'NCITY. *n. s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

ADU'NCOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *aduncus.*] Crooked. *Coles.*

ADU'NQUE.† *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 238.

Her face was flat, and very much like an owl's; and her nose *adunck*, like an overgrown eagle's beak. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix.* iii. 2.

A'DVOCACY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *avocassie.*]

1. The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown, Vulgar Errours*, b. 1.

2. Judicial pleading; law-suit, or process. This was its ancient meaning.

Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about eftsonis for to *plete*,
And bringin on you *advocacies* new?

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 1469.

To A'DVOCATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *advoco*, Fr. *avocasser.*] To plead; to support; to defend.

Mr. Boucher has remarked, that though this verb has been said to be an improvement on the English language, which has been discovered by the United States of North America, since their separation from Great Britain, it is a very common and old Scottish word; which indeed it is both as an active and neuter verb. But Mr. Boucher has been misled in this literary concession which he has made to the Americans; for it is also an old English word, employed by one of our finest and most manly writers; and if the Americans affect to plume themselves on *this pretended improvement of our language*, let them as well as their abettors withdraw the unfounded claim to discovery, in turning to the prose-writings of Milton. In the dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, as in the Latin of Thomas, the Spanish of Minsheu, the Italian of Florio, and the French of Cotgrave, *advoco, advogar, avocare*, and *advocasser*, are rendered not *to advocate*, but "*to play the advocate.*"

Whether this reflect not with a contumely upon the parliament itself, which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a commitment, after it had been *advocated*, and moved for by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house to be called a combination of libelling separatists, and the advocates thereof to be branded for incendiaries; whether this appeach

not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters.
Milton, Animadversions, § 1.
This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been *advocated*.
Burke, Speech on the Reform of Representation.

To A'DVOCATE.* *v. n.* To perform the office of an advocate.
Give me leave, as most concerned, to *advocate* in my own child's behalf.
Dawbeny, Hist. of Ol. Crom. 1659, Pref. a. 2.

A'DVOCATE.† *n. s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]
1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.
An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayl. Par.*
Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;
What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
Learn this; and, after, envy not the store
Of the greas'd *advocate* that grinds the poor.
Dryden, Perseus.
2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.
If she dares trust me with her little babe
I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudest. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience.
Temple's Miscellanies.
3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.
Foes to all living worth except your own,
And *advocates for* folly dead and gone.
Pope, Epistles.
4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.
Me his *advocate*,
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good, or not good, ingraft. *Milton, P. L.*
5. Formerly the patron of the presentation and advowson of a church. See ADVOWSON. *Cowel.*

A'DVOCATESHIP.* *n. s.* [This old substantive is rendered by Cotgrave *advocatie*. So likewise the old Fr. *advocassie* is used for the office of an advocate.]
1. The duty or place of an advocate.
Leave your *advocateship*,
Except that we shall call you Orator Fly.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 6.
2. The assistance or support of a great person in a suit, as Cotgrave further explains *advocatie:* and thus, in a higher sense.
This redargution of the world was made a part of the *advocateship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord. "When he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, because they believe not on me."
Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 71.

A'DVOCATESS.* *n. s.* A female advocate. The French have the feminine *avocate*, a mediatrix; and the Portuguese, *avogada*. Our elder synonimous but obsolete substantive is *advocatrice*, which is found in Sir T. Elyot's Governour.
He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers, That Christ is not our advocate alone, but a judge; and since the just is scarce secure, how shall a sinner go to him, as to an advocate? Therefore God hath provided us of an *advocatess*, [the Virgin Mary,] who is gentle and sweet, &c.—and many other such dangerous propositions.
Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, § 8.

ADVOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *advocate*.]
1. The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.
My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,
Were he in favour as in humour alter'd.
Shakspeare, Othello.
2. Like *advocate*, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense.
God comforts us by their sermons, and reproves us by their discipline, [that of the clergy,]—and heals our sicknesses by their intercession, presented to God, and united to Christ's *advocation*.
Bp. Taylor, Visit. of the Sick, i. 5.
For the *advocation* of angels, that is, that they may be our advocates, we pray not; neither are you able to prove that the ministerie of defence or protection is all one with *advocation*.
Fulke, Confut. of the Rhen. Test. p. 826.

ADVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*advolo, advolatum*, Lat.] The act of flying to something. *Dict.*

ADVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *advoultrer*.] An adulterer.
God wyll condempne *advouterers* and whorekepers.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 70. c.

ADVOU'TRESS.* *n. s.* An adulteress.
This kind of danger is then to be feared chiefly, when the wives have plots for the raising of their owne children; or else that they be *advoutresses*.
Bacon, Essays, xix.

ADVOU'TROUS.* *adj.* Adulterous.
The fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and malignant church of hypocrites. *Bale on the Rev.* ii. G. 5.

ADVOU'TRY.† *n. s.* [*advoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.
He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon, Henry VII.*
It [adultery] being styled alone *advowtry*, as contrary to that sacred vow [made at marriage] attested by such evidence. *Feltham, Letters*, p. 636.

ADVOWE'E. *n. s.* One that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WZEN. *n. s.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatûs*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Cowel.*

To ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn up; not in use.
Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 319.

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus*, Lat.]
1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, scorched.
By this means the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or fragile. *Bacon.*
Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton, P. L.*
2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.
Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nuture, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*
To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See ADUST.]
1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.
Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.
Milton, P. L.
2. Hot, as the complexion.
They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That may be adusted, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION.† *n. s.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.
Others will have them [the symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 191.
This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its *adustion*, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occuring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator, equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆGIS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ægis*.] A shield.

Æ'GLOGUE.† *n. s.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.
Which moved him rathe in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth.
Pref. to Spenser's Pastorals.
Petrarch entertained the learned men of his age with the novelty of modern pastorals in Latin. Being not ignorant of Greek, and finding nothing in the word "Eclogue" of rural meaning, he supposed it to be corrupted by the copiers, and therefore called his own productions *Æglogues*, by which he meant to express the *talk of goatherds*, though it will mean only the *talk of goats*. This new name was adopted by subsequent writers, and amongst others by our Spenser.
Johnson, Life of A. Philips.

Æ'GILOPS. *n. s.* [αἴγιλωψ, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*
Ægilops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *n. s.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL, in compound names, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *com-*

plete conquerour: Albert, all illustrious: Aldred, altogether reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. To these *Pammachius, Pancratius, Pamphilius,* &c. do in some measure answer. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆLF, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf, welf, hulph, hilp, helfe,* and at this day, *helpe,*) implies assistance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious,* and *Ælfwold,* an *auxiliary governour; Ælfgifa,* a *lender of assistance:* with which *Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus,* &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibson's Camden.*

ÆNI'GMA. See ENIGMA.

To ÆNI'GMATIZE.* See ENIGMATIZE.

ÆNI'GMATICK.* See ENIGMATICK.

ÆOLIPILE. See EOLIPILE.

AE'RIAL. *adj.* [*aërius,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Milton, P. L.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry sky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glasses at that ring.
Newton, Opticks.

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing song pursues,
Aerial honey, and ambrosial dews.
Dryden, Virg. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aerial* spirits live inspher'd,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air.
Milton, P. R.

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree.
Pope, Essay on Man.

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls,
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes resolute in war. *Philips.*

AE'RIE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *airie.* Sometimes written *aiery* or *eyrie,* as derived from the Teutonick *ey,* ovum.] Dr. Johnson has given only the imperfect definition of Cowel, viz. the proper word, in hawks and other birds of prey, for that which we call a nest in other birds. It means also a young brood of hawks, as well as the nest in which they are produced.

Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery*'s nest.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

You, M. Garnet, out of your anointed influence of superabundant grace, endeavoured your best and uttermost to bruise the very nest-egg of this royal and high-flying *aerie,* if it had been possible.
Ld. Northamp. Proc. ag. Garnet, &c. Sign. Dd. 3.

One *aiery,* with proportion, ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren. *Massing. Maid of Hon.*

A'ERIFORM.* *adj.* [Fr. *aeriforme,* Gr. ἀὴρ and Lat. *forma.*] That which resembles air.

An elastick *aeriform* fluid, or gas, is a peculiar combination of fire with a given substance. *Adams.*

AERO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aerographie,* Gr. ἀὴρ and γράφω.] The description of the air.

AERO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

AEROMA'NCY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *aeromancie,* Gr. ἀὴρ and μαντεια.] The art of divining by the air. This is an old English substantive, being found in Cotgrave, who renders it, from the French, *aeromantie.*

AERO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aéromètre,* Gr. ἀὴρ and μετρον.] A machine for weighing the density or rarity of the air.

AERO'METRY. *n. s.* [ἀὴρ and μέτρέω, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. *Dict.*

A'ERONAUT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aéronaute,* Gr. ἀὴρ and ναύτης.] This is a word of modern adoption both by us and the French. It belongs to those who have sailed through the air in balloons.

Let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow, the *aeronauts* of France. *Burke.*

AERO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The observation of the air. *Dict.*

AEROSTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aérostation,* with a different meaning; Gr. ἀὴρ and ἱστημι or στατικη, which, however it accords with the meaning of the word, shews, as Mr. Mason has observed, that it is not rightly formed in its termination. It should have been *aerostaticks,* as *hydrostaticks.* The French, I may add, have the adjective *aerostatique.*] The science of weighing air.

The general principles of *aerostation* are so little different from those of hydrostaticks, that it may seem superfluous to insist more upon them.
Adams.

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *n. s.* A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such as have used it most, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *n. s.* [ἀετος, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is about the bigness of a chesnut, and hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R.† *adv.* [Sax. afeorran, afyrran, to lengthen.] See FAR.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in stronds *afar* remote?
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; insomuch as in listening to attain a sound *afar* off, men hold their breath.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 284.

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afar,*
The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war.
Dryden.

3. *From afar;* from a distant place.

The rough Vulturnus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And *from afar* in hollow murmur sounds.
Addison on Italy.

4. *Afar off;* remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and *afar off,* and to be governed as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD.† *part. adj.* [Sax. afæred, *terrified.* See AFFEAR.

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd and almost made *afeard.*
Spenser, F. Q.

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly *afeard?*
Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again? *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

Till he cherish too much beard,
And make Love or me *afeard.* *B. Jons. Underw.*

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clashing whereof he looks *afeard of* himself.
Peacham.

It is now obsolete; the last author whom I have found using it, is *Sedley,* Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, still used by the vulgar.

A'FER. n. s. [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south,
Notus, and *Afer* black with thunderous clouds.
Milton, P. L. x. 702.

AFFABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*affabilité,* Fr. *affabilitas,* Lat.] See AFFABLE.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour.
Shakspeare.

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men, and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person. *Clarendon.*

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability,* admonition, all significations of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy to all his friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Estrange.*

A'FFABLE. *adj.* [*affable,* Fr. *affabilis,* Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable,* and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

Her father is
An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shakspeare, Tam. Shrew.

Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton, P. L.* viii. 648.

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *affable.*] Courtesy; affability.

Cheerfulness implies—*affableness* and courteous language.
Dalechamp's Christian Hospitality, 1632, p. 20.

He won regard to his place by sweetness, by *affableness,* by persuasions.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, 1693, p. 20.

A'FFABLY.† *adv.* [from *affable,* and Fr. *affablement.*] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

She'll take ill words o' the steward and the servants,
Yet answer *affably* and modestly.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid, iii. 4.

A'FFABROUS.† *adj.* [*affaber*, Lat.] Skilfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

As an *affabulation* to the apologue.
Archd. Arnway's Tablet of Moder. &c. 1661, p. 75.

AFFA'IR.† *n. s.* [Fr. *affaire;* low Lat. *afferi*, horses or cattle used in husbandry; *affaria*, goods and possessions, and also matters of business, *aver*, and Fr. *avoir;* and hence *affaire.*]

1. Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs:*
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs.* *Watts, Logick.*

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroyed by one event. *Swift.*

2. In military language, a partial engagement; a rencounter; also a duel, an *affair* of honour, as it is called.

To AFFA'MISH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *affamer.*] To starve.

With light thereof I do myself sustain,
And thereon feed my love-*affamish'd* heart.
Spenser, Son. 88.

What can be more unjust than for a man to endeavour to raise himself by the *affamishing* of others? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 5.

I tell thee of the hard usages of the antient eremitical Christians; of their rigorous abstinencies; their *affamishing* meals; their nightly watchings.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

AFFA'MISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Starving.

Carried into the wilderness by the same power that unbound him, for the opportunity of his tyranny, for the horrour of the place, for the *affamishment* of his body, for the avoidance of all means of resistance. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations.*

To AFFE'AR.* *v. a.* [Sax. afæpan, *terrere.*] To frighten. As, in the first edition of Spenser; for in the second, the reading is altered. Spenser had found the word in Chaucer. See *To* FEAR.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
As ghastly bug, does greatly them *affeare.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 20.

To AFFE'AR,† or rather *To* AFFEER. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dares not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs,
Thy title is *affeer'd.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb *affect.*]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 97.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it. *Wiseman.*

This is only the antiquated word for *affection.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine
As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,
Scarce tolerable. *Milton, P. L.* b. x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men.
South, Serm.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and live; he must be much more *affected*, when he considers, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

Atrides broke
His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:
Wise are thy words, and glad I would obey,
But this proud man *affects* imperial sway.
Dryden, Iliad.

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.
Newton, Opticks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort *affect.* *Hooker*, b. i.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Think not that wars we love, and strife *affect;*
Or that we hate sweet peace. *Fairfax*, b. ii.

None but a woman could a man direct
To tell us women what we most *affect.*
Dryden, Wife of Bath.

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,
Before the rest *affected* still to stand,
And watch'd my eye preventing my command.
Prior.

These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected* coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover. *Addison, Spect.* No. 171.

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though both seem neglected,
Careless she is with artful care,
Affecting to seem unaffected. *Congreve.*

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

8. To convict of some crime; to attaint with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

AFFECT'ATED.* *adj.* [Lat. *affectatus.* Our old word for *affected.*] Far-fetched. A style or oration too much *affectated* with strange words: a little curious or *affectated:* with too much *affectation* or curiosity. *Barret.*

AFFECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, misliked conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude. *Hooker*, iv. 7.

2. An artificial shew; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of solitude, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. *Spectator*, No. 264.

3. Affection or liking simply, without any degree of culpability.

There are even bonds of *affectation*, bonds of mutual respect, and reciprocal duties between man and wife. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

4. The act of desiring or aiming at.

It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, not any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition, and *affectation* of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

AFFE'CTED. *particip. adj.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved, touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antick, lisping, *affected* phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. In a personal sense, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

AFFE'CTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *affected.*]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Gov. of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.
Brown, Vulg. Err. vii. 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some mispersuasions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is *affectedly* laboured and *over-adorned.* *Sprat, Serm. before the King.*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *affected.*] The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFE'CTER.* *n. s.* See AFFECTOR.

AFFE'CTINGLY.* *adv.* In an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Affection is here used in the sense of *sympathy*, which formerly was *technical*; and, as Dr. Farmer has observed, has been so employed by Bacon, Sir Kenelm Digby, and many other writers.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon through sufferance grow to fearful end.
Spenser, F. Q.

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*. *Sydney*, b. i.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things. *Hooker*, b. i.

To speak truth of Cæsar,
I have not known when his *affections* sway'd
More than his reason. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement.
Sprat, Serm.

I can present nothing beyond this to your *affections* to excite your love and desire. *Tillotson.*

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons; often with *to* or *towards*, before the person.

I have acquainted you
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

My king is tangl'd in *affection to*
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakspeare.

What warmth is there in your *affections towards* any of these princely suitors? *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others.
Collier on General Kindness.

Nor at first sight, like most, admires the fair;
For you he lives, and you alone shall share
His last *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection to* this cause. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed. *Wisdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection to* the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth.
Watts, Imp. of the Mind.

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my most ill compos'd *affection*, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakspeare, Macb.

The man that hath no musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetick, and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered. *Boyle.*

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage before it come to the lips.
Holder, Elements of Speech.

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections*, and natures, and species of the compound beings. *Bentley, Serm.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhæa, and others thought it arose from some scorbutical *affection*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representment of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is used by Shakspeare sometimes for affectation.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*. *Shakspeare.*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat's Serm.*

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, *to* the war of France.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undesiring bear
The most delicious morsel to their young.
Thomson, Spring.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men.
Rogers, Serm.

AFFE'CTIONATELY.† *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently; zealously.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you. 1 *Thess.* ii. 8.
He so *affectionately* loved her.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 341.

To pray by the spirit, signifies neither more nor less, but to pray knowingly, heartily, and *affectionately*, for such things, and in such a manner, as the Holy Ghost in Scripture either commands or allows of. *South, Serm.* ii. 110.

What can be more perfective of the light of nature than to have those great motives of religion, the rewards and punishments of a future state, which nature only obscurely points at, described to us most plainly, *affectionately*, and lively?
Clarke on Nat. and Reveal. Religion.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

They [the Letters of Cowper] unite the playfulness of a child, the *affectionateness* of a woman, and the strong sense of a man.
Quart. Rev. No. 59. p. 185.

AFFE'CTIONED.† *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An *affectioned* ass that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths. *Shaksp. Twelfth N.*

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another.
Rom. xii. 10.

In this example from the New Testament, the word is, in some copies, *affectionated*.

"Be kindly *affectionated* one to another."
New Test. Cambridge, 4to. 1683.

In your last, which might have been your best piece of service to the state, *affectioned* to follow that old rule which giveth justice leaden heels and iron hands, you used too many delays, till the delinquent's hands were loosed and yours bound.
Bacon to Coke, Cabala.

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner. *Dict.*

AFFE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *affect*.] That affects; that strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

He was a judicious and grave preacher, more instructive than *affective*.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, 1686.

By *affective* meditations to view, as re-acted, the tragedy of this day [Good Friday.]
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 525.

Make use of these *affective* devotions, daily, diligently, and perseverantly; and you shall soon perceive a happy and heavenly change in your souls.
Spiritual Conquest, 2d part (1651), *Pref.*

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

AFFE'CTIVELY.* *adv.* In an impressive manner.

AFFE'CTOR.* } *n. s.* [Fr. *affectateur*, an af-
AFFECTER. } fector.] One that (curiously) imitates a fashion, or takes on him a habit, which either becomes or befits him not. *Cotgrave.*

The people are valiant and reasonably civil, *affectors* of novelties. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 373.

The Jesuits, *affectors* of superiority, and disgracers of all that refuse to depend upon them.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

I beheld your danger like a lover,
A just *affecter* of thy faith.
Beaum. & Fl. Bonduca, iii. 2.

These [expressions], weak persons are apt to to mistake, artful disputants to pervert, and unlearned or unfair *affecters* of wit and free thought, to ridicule. *Abp. Secker, Serm.* iv. 321.

In a former scene, Malvolio was said to be an *affecter* of puritanism. *Steevens, on Twelfth Night.*

AFFECTUO'SITY.† *n. s.* [Low Lat. *affectuositas*.] Passionateness.

AFFE'CTUOUS.† *adj.* [*affectueux*, old Fr. desirous of, full of, affection; hearty; in which sense of heartily or earnestly the obsolete adverb *affectuously* is used in Fabian's Chronicle.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech; a word little used.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge from them that *affectuously* seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge onlye to the hypocritish Pharisees and false lawyers.
Leland, New Year's Gyft. sign. E. 2. b.

To AFEE'RE.† *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See *To* AFFEAR. It was also used, like the substantive *afferor*, "to affere a fine or amerciament in a court." *Huloet.*

AFFE'RORS. *n. s.* [from *affere.*] Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute. *Cowel.*

*AFFETUO'SO.** [Ital. *adj.*] A term in musick, denoting the strain to be sung or played tenderly; used by us adverbially.

AFFI'ANCE. *n. s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.
Spenser, F. Q. b. ii.

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. —
— Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance?*
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives a man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon very easy conditions, viz. humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him.
Hammond, Fund.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance.* *Atterbury, Serm.*

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance.*]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,
He was *affianced* long time before,
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False, errant knight, infamous, and foreswore.
Spenser, F. Q.

Her should Angelo have married; was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that vessel, the dowry of his sister. *Shaks. Meas. for M.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest. *Pope, Odd.*

AFFI'ANCER. *n. s.* [from *affiance.*] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION. } *n. s.* [from *affido*, Lat. See AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*
AFFIDA'TURE. }

AFFIDA'VIT.† *n. s.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath.* It is the low Lat. *affidavit*, pret. of *affido*, ad fidem dare.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of *affidavits.* *Donne.*

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*, that his servants had been affronted, and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice.
Spectator, No. 481.

AFFI'ED. *part. adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres.*] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,
As shall with either part's agreement stand.
Shakspeare.

To AFFI'LE.* *v. a.* [Fr. and Dan. *affiler.*] To polish. A word of frequent occurrence in Gower and Chaucer, for which we now use *file.*

He must preche and well *afile* his tongue.
Prol. Canterb. Tales, 714.

AFFILIA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *adfiliation*, Lat. *ad* and *filius.*] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Cotgrave.*

A'FFINAGE. *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED.† *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

In the preceding instance, Mr. Steevens contends that *affined* means "related by nearness of office;" but that, in another part of the same play, it is used agreeably to Dr. Johnson's definition.

Whether I, in any just term, am *affin'd*
To love the Moor. *Othello*, i. 1.

AFFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.
Sidney, b. ii.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.
1 *Kings*, iii. 1.

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married.
Wotton.

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to; spoken of things.

The British tongue, or Welsh, was in use only in this island, having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the centre of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Ess.* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poetry. *Dryden, Dufres. Pref.*

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least *affinity to* devotion
Addison, Spect. No. 201.

To AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny.*

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Beween the floods of Sala and of Elve.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To AFFI'RM.† *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

Whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. *Acts*, xxv. 19.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal.*

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon, Advice to Sir George Villiers.*

In this sense we say, *to affirm the truth.*

AFFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*] That may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.

AFFI'RMABLY.* *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AFFI'RMANCE.† *n. s.* [from *affirm.*]

1. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal.*

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

2. Confirmation, simply; declaration.

This exactly continues all fitness with what is before affirmed of that kind of musick; 'twixt which (and all other by authentick *affirmance*) and the mind's affections there are certain imitations. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. 6.*

AFFI'RMANT. *n. s.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond, Fund.*

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal.*

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes, are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before. *Hooker.*

AFFI'RMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm.*]

1. That affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which sense we use the *affirmative* absolutely, that is, *the affirmative position.*

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged.
Hooker.

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative.* *Dryden.*

2. That can or may be affirmed: a sense chiefly used in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Applied to persons who have the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperate-

ly, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor.*

AFFI'RMATIVE.* *n. s.* That which contains an affirmation.

The *affirmatives* are indemonstrable. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. i.

This is such a bold *affirmative* of the church of Rome, that nothing can suffice to rescue us from an amazement in the consideration of it. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery,* § 6.

AFFI'RMATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *affirmative.*] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively,* but negatively; not only affirming there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively,* I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; against polytheism and idolatry. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. I.

AFFI'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms. A word of excellent authority more than a century before Watts's time, from which author alone Johnson has cited an example.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer.* *Bp. Bram. Schism guarded,* p. 285.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts, Logick.*

To AFFI'X. *v. a.* [*affigo, affixum,* Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *à posteriori;* to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on public conduct; though on secret villanies it lays no restraint. *Rogers, Sermons.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatsoever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixt* to gratitude. *Hammond, Fund.*

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser.*

AFFI'X.† *n. s.* [*affixum,* Lat.] A term of grammar. Something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa,* to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

The vulgar sort of Jews, neglecting their own maternal tongue the Hebrew, began to speak the Chaldee; but not having the right accent of it, and fashioning that new learned language to their own innovation of points, *affixes,* and conjugations, out of that intermixture of Hebree and Chaldee resulted a third language, called to this day the Syriack. *Howell, Letters,* ii. 60.

AFFI'XION.† *n. s.* [from *affix.*]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed.

Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood; in his circumcision, in his agony, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his *affixion,* in his transfixion. *Bp. Hall, Works,* ii. 329.

AFFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*afflo, afflatum,* Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

*AFFLA'TUS.† *n. s.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The prophets and teachers, in those times, are reckoned as men who exercised those offices by a spiritual *afflatus,* and were enabled to perform them by the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit then vouchsafed to them. *Whitby on the N. Test. Gen. Pref.*

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus.* *Spenser on the Odyss.*

To AFFLI'CT.† *v. a.* [*afflicto, afflictum,* Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker,* v. 17.

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?
The lights burn blue — Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Eccles.* xxx. 21.

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a god, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

2. The passive *to be afflicted,* has often *at* before the casual noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted at* the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To break; to overthow. [Lat. *affligo.*]

There rest, if any rest can harbour there;
And, re-assembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton, P. L.* i. 186.

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *afflicted.*] The state of affliction; or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLI'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *afflict.*] The person that afflicts; a tormentor. *Huloet.*

AFFLI'CTINGLY.* *adv.* In an oppressive, afflicting, manner.

AFFLI'CTION. *n. s.* [*afflictio,* Lat.]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker,* v. 48.

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money; I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction.* *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to *joy, prosperity.*

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion and whose heart together
Affliction alters. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction,*
Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison, Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction,* and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spect.* No. 257.

AFFLI'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *afflict.*] That causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

Another is led, by the spirit of bondage, to slavish fears, and *afflictive* horrours. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 148.

They found martyrdom a duty, dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine —
— On the spacious land and liquid main,
Spreads slow disease and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLI'CTIVELY.* *adv.* Painfully; in a state of torment.

This the fallen angels understand; who, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more *afflictively* feel the contrary state of hell. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* x. 2.

A'FFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*affluence,* Fr. *affluentia,* Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.

Those degrees of fortune which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, inspirit every grace. *Pope.*

A'FFLUENCY. *n. s.* The same with *affluence.*

A'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent,* Fr. *affluens,* Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body, which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTLY.* *adv.* In an affluent manner.

A'FFLUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'FFLUX. *n. s.* [*afluxus,* Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; *ergo,* it must be by new *afluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consump.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLU'XION. *n. s.* [*affluxio,* Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion,* or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To AFFO'RD.† *v. a.* [Fr. *afforer, affeurer.* Low Lat. *afforare,* from *forum.*]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits.* This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad; but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* despair and remediless calamity.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, *I can afford this for less than the other.*
They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may *afford* cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expence of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*
The same errours run through all families, where there is wealth enough to *afford* that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift, on Mod. Ed.*

AFFO'RDMENT.* *n.s.* [from *To afford.*] Grant; donation. A word much wanted.
Your favours have a noble and free aspect to all dedications, &c. as appeared by your forward helps and *affordments* to Mr. Purchas in the production of his voluminous work.
Lord's Disc. of the Sect of the Banians, 1630. *Dedic.*

To AFFO'REST. *v.a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.
It appeareth, by *Charta de Foresta*, that he *afforested* many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

AFFORESTA'TION. *n.s.* [from *afforest.*]
The charter *de Foresta* was to reform the incroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.
Hale, Common Law of England.

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v.a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

AFFRA'NCHISEMENT.* *n.s.* Fr. The act of making free.

To AFFRA'P.* *v.n.* [Ital. *affrappare*, Fr. *frapper.*] To strike; to make a blow. Not in use now.
They been ymet, both ready to *affrap*,
When suddenly that warriour gan abase
His threatned speare. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. i. 26.

To AFFRA'P.* *v.a.* To strike down.
I have been trained up in warlike stowre,
To tossen spear and shield, and to *affrap*
The warlike rider, &c. *Ib.* iii. ii. 6.

To AFFRA'Y.† *v.a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigus.* Old Fr. *affraier.* *Rog. Gloss. Suppl.*]
1. To affright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.
The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*,
Fairy Queen.

2. To put one in doubt; which sense obtained in the age of queen Elizabeth, as we find in Huloet's Dict. "To *affraye* one, or put one in doubt: scrupulum homini injicere, incertum facere." This sense might be adopted from Chaucer's substantive:
But yet I am in great *affraie*
Lest thou should'st not doe as I saie.
Rom. of the Rose, v. 4397.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT.† *n.s.* [Old Fr. *affrai.*]
1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray.*

2. Tumult, confusion: out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but is certainly used, with good effect, by a great master of our language, nearly a century after Spenser.
Let the night be calm and quietsome,
Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray.*
Spencer.
The unquiet thoughts of the heart arising from ambition, from malice and envy, and desire of revenge, are those which are guilty of the general *affrays* and bloodsheds of the world.
Bp. Hall, Remains. p. 57.

AFFRE'T.* *n.s.* [Ital. *fretta*, speed; *affrettare*, to hasten. "E comincia à ferir con tanta *fretta*," Berni. This etymology therefore agrees with the action which the word describes; whereas what Mr. Boucher gives, the Fr. participle *fraite*, fractus; and what Mr. Mason proposes, "*fraitte*, old Fr. i. e. *breche*;" seem less apposite, and are at least unsatisfactory.] Furious onset; immediate attack.
A trompet blew; they both together met
With dreadfull force and furious intent,
Careless of perill in their fierce *affret.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 6.

AFFRI'CTION.† *n.s.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
I have divers times observed, in wearing silver hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. *Boyle.*
Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious *affriction* of all capable subjects. *Hallywell's Melamp.* p. 115.

AFFRI'ENDED.* *part. adj.* Reconciled; made friends. A word which I have met with only in the Fairy Queen.
——— When she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,
In lovely wise she gan the lady greet.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 50.

To AFFRI'GHT.† *v.a.* [Sax. aꝼ̇ẏhtan, aꝼoꝛtian, to frighten. See also FRIGHT.]
1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a sudden impression of fear.
Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
God-like his courage seem'd whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death *affright.*
Waller.
He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic bands *affright.*
Dryden, Æn.

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.
Thou shalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.
As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uprose. *Fairy Queen*, ii. 5.

AFFRI'GHT.† *n.s.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical, Dr. Johnson says; but it is common in our prose-writers also.
As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright.* *F. Q.*
Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick, to succour the distress'd:
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night.
Dryden, Fab.
The quarrel, which was but the accidental cause, hastened on the discovery of it, in occasioning her *affright.* *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.
I see the gods
Upbraid our suff'rings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear.
B. Jonson, Catil.
The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises ev'ry moment to the sight.
Dryden, Æneid.
The manner how, as I say, is by rewards, promises, terrours, *affrights*, punishments.
Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 647.
This *affright* and amazement of the Jews was foreseen by St. Peter and St. Paul.
Dr. Harris on Isaiah, liii. p. 178.
Oh the dismal *affrights*, which the darkness of the night presents to an impious adulterer!
Featley, Hon. of Chastity, p. 15.

AFFRI'GHTEDLY.* *adv.* Under the impression of fear.
The thunder of their rage, and boist'rous struggling, make
The neighbouring forests round *affrightedly* to quake. *Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 12.

AFFRI'GHTER.* *n.s.* [from *affright.*] One who frightens.
The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the *affrighter* of giants.
Shelton's Tr. of D. Quix. i. iv. 25.

AFFRI'GHTFUL.† *adj.* [from *affright.*] Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful.
These colder climates are rarely infested with such *affrightful* accidents. *Bp. Hall, Serm.* 33.
There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT.† *n.s.* [from *affright.*]
1. The impression of fear; terrour.
She awaked with the *affrightment* of a dream.
Wotton.
Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.
Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*
A freedom from all superstitious fears and *affrightments.* *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v.a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *adfrontem stare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.
We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired enterparlance. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet in an hostile manner, front to front.
His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light.
Paradise Lost.

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted;* an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle looker on. *Fairfax*, i. 51.

But harm precedes not sin only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton, P. L.* b. ix.

I would learn the cause, why Torrismond,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

AFFRO'NT. *n. s.* [from the verb *affront.*]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon, Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it.
Locke.

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice; we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or ideots.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Milton, S. A.

4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to the Scottish dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he died with grief.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

AFFRO'NTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *affronteur.*] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *part. adj.* [from *affront.*] That has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which custom has affixed to them. *Watts, Logick.*

AFFRO'NTIVE.* *adj.* [from *affront.*] Causing affront.

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy ruling by the golden sceptre of pardon, than by the iron rod of a penal law.
South, Serm. on the Restoration.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS.* *n. s.* The quality that gives affront. *Ash.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo, affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION.† *n. s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink.
Grew's Museum.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent with them, whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*. *Wheatley, on the Com. Prayer*, p. 362.

To AFFY'.† *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare, mulierem*, Bracton.]

1. To betroth in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

2. To bind; to join.

I derogate nothing from that Synod, [of Dort,] nor any particular man in that Synod. For those divines that were there, of our church, the principal of them sometime was my worthy friend and acquaintance; the major part of them were my ancient acquaintance likewise, and one of them brought up with me of a child; so that personal respects rather seem to *affie* me unto that Synod.
Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 69.

To AFFY'.† *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust in; to confide. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites only the example from *Titus Andronicus.*

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends.
Tit. Andronicus.

It is used, however, both with *in* and *upon*.

We *affie* in your loves and understandings.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Without which [the divine grace] if any man dispose himself to reading, *affying* only in his own wit and understanding, it will be the next way to frustrate and make void both all my pains and his.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 5.

AFI'ELD.† *adv.* [from *a* and *field.* See FIELD.]

1. To the field.

We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do.
Gay.

2. In the field.

In pescod-time, when hound to horn
Gives ear till buck he kill'd,
And little lads with pipes of corn
Sat keeping beasts *afield*. *Old Ballads*, i. 332.

AFI'RE.* *adv.* [from *a* and *fire.*] On fire; in a state of inflammation.

Ha! treason! wo thee be!
That thou hast told the privity
Which alle wemen most desire:
I woulde that thou were *afire!*
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

This Jason young, the more she gan desire
To look on him; so was she set *afire*
With his beauty, and his semelyness.
Lydgate Fall of Princes, ch. 5.

Powder is ready, and enough to work it,
The match is left *a fire.*
Beaumont & Fl. Island Princess, ii. i.

AFLA'T. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat.* See FLAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

AFLO'AT.† *adv.* [from *a* and *float.* Fr. *a-flot.* See FLOAT.] Floating; borne up in the water; not sinking: in a figurative sense, within view; in motion; not fainting or sinking.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat;*
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shaks. Julius Cæsar.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly overrule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up.
South, Serm. ii. 333.

There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat*, for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring in their contributions. *Addison, Italy.*

My heart, I thank God, is still *afloat;* my spirits shall not sink with the ship, nor go an inch lower. *Howell's Letters*, iv. 39.

AFO'OT.† *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*, or rather of *on* and *foot;* and the word is often also written *o'foot.*]

1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither.
Shakspeare.

2. In action; as *a design is afoot.*

I pr'ythee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Shakspeare.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis said they are *afoot.* *Shakspeare, K. L.*

AFO'RE.† *prep.* [Sax. æt-foran. See BEFORE.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore:* not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

4. Prior or superiour to.

In this Trinity, none is *afore* or after another.
Athan. Creed.

5. Under the notice of.

Afore God, I speak simply.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Hum. ii. 3.

Should he forswear't, make all the affidavits
Against it, that he could, *afore* the bench
And twenty juries, he would be convinc'd.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 4.

6. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

I commend your resolution, that (notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you, in the voice of a night-crow) would yet go on, and be yourself. *B. Jonson, Silent Woman*, iii. 5.

AFO'RE.† *adv.* [Sax. æt-foran, *before.*]

1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged.
Esdras, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore?* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible and vast.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. Rather than.

KEEP. *Afore* I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,
And such a pride. POL. What will you do?
KEEP. Tell truth. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

AFO'REGOING.† *part. adj.* [from *afore* and *going.*] Going before.

All other nouns ending in *iss* do follow the general rule *aforegoing.* *Lilly's Grammar.*

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand.*]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms of relief to those *aforementioned;* being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named.*] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter.
Peacham on Drawing.

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said.*] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 771.

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime,* are come to light. *Susanna.*

AFRA'ID.† *part adj.* [from the verb *affray;* it should therefore properly be written with *ff.* In our old language it is written *afrayed.* Sax afyhtˇ, afohtˇ.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has the particle *of* before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid,*
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd.
Dryden, Fables.

If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRE'SH.† *adv.* [from Sax. afepcean, to freshen. See also FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh,* when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words.
Watts, Logick.

A'FRICAN.* *adj.* Belonging to Africa.

Though their hair, after the *African* mode, be woolly and crisp; nevertheless, by way of dress, some shave all their skull, some half, other some leave a tuft a-top. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels,* p. 16.

A'FRICAN.† *n. s.*

1. A native of Africa.

Sir, you may thank yourself for this great loss;
That would not bless our Europe with your daughter,
But rather lose her to an *African.*
Shakspeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

2. A kind of marigold.

A'FRICK.* *adj.* Belonging to Africa.

Or whom Biserta sent from *Africk* shore.
Milton, P. L. i. 585.

A'FRICK.* *n. s.* The country of Africa.

Methinks, our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first in *Africk.*
Shakspeare, Tempest, ii. 1.

Cato's march through the desert of *Africk.*
Bentley on Free-Thinking, p. 258.

AFRO'NT.† *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*]

1. In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront,* and mainly thrust at me. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.* P. i.

2. Simply, in front.

We repos'd us on a green wood side,
Afront the which a silver stream did glide.
Mir. for Mag. p. 651.

AFT.* *adv.* [Goth. *aftana.* Sax. aftan.] Abaft; astern. A sea-term: "fore and *aft.*"

A'FTER.† *prep.* [Goth. *aftaro,* Sax. æfter, after, Su-Goth. and Teut. *after,* Iceland. *aptur.*]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after,* and stood *behind* him. It is opposed to *before.*

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them?—
—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton, Opticks.*

4. Posteriour in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night.
Dryden, Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison, Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the Psalms, how frequently are persons compared to cedars. *Pope, Od. notes.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy *after,* but *hereafter;* but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was *after* happier.

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon *after.* *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, durst fix
Their seats long *after* next the seat of God.
Milton, P. L.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee *after.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A'FTER.* *n. s.* [This is a figurative noun, used perhaps only in poetry.] Succeeding time.

Religion, Providence! an *after*'s tale!
Young's Night Th. 4.

A'FTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A'FTERACCEPTA'TION. [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *afteracceptation* join.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

A'FTERACCO'UNT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *account.*] Future reckoning.

The slavish fears, which the dread of an *after-account* raises in the minds of those they [the Atheists] call credulous and believing men.
Killingbeck, Serm. p. 165.

A'FTERACT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *act.*] An act subsequent to another; an act caused by a prior act.

Afteracts of sobriety.
Ld. Berkeley, Hist. Applications, p. 76.

His death is easy, now his guards are gone,
And I can sin but once to seize the throne;
All *afteracts* are sanctified by power.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

A'FTERAGE.* *n. s.* Posterity. See the next article.

A'FTERAGES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Successive times; posterity. "Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, This will be done in some *afterage.*" Such is Dr. Johnson's reasoning and statement. He had forgotten the first master of the English language.

To *afterage* thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could'st humour best our tongue. *Milton, Sonnet to Lawes.*

To take the world in a lower epocha, what *afterage* could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idolatry and tyranny of the Egyptians, the fickle levity of the Grecians? *South. Serm.* vii. 294.

For all succeeding time and *afterage.*
Oldham, Ode on B. Jonson.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing in *afterages,* they became lords of many nations.
Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions *afterages* guide.
Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will *afterages* entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out. *Addison.*

A'FTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, *after all*, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

But, *after all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study. *Pope on Pastoral Poetry.*

A'FTERAPPLICATION.* *n. s.* An application not made immediately.

From the *afterapplication* we meet with both of the symbol and character of Pan in the mythologick ages, I have been sometimes tempted to suspect, that the goat, in his case, had, even from the first use of it, a quite other intendment than is here represented. *Coventry's Phil. Conv.* 4.

A'FTERATTACK.* *a. s.* An attack not made immediately.

Locke afforded no ground for the *afterattacks* of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis. *Warburton to Hurd*, p. 283.

A'FTERBAND.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *band*.] A future band or chain.

If death
Bind us with *afterbands*, what profits then
Our inward freedom? *Milton, P. L.* ix. 671.

A'FTERBEARING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *bear*.] Usual or ordinary product.

The fig-tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed, and cherished, he expected from them no ordinary, slow, or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with common *afterbearing*. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 75.

A'FTERBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *afterbirth* left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'FTERCLAP.† *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's meed they closely went,
For fear of *afterclaps* to prevent. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

Let that man, who can be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of a temptation, as to overlook those dreadful *afterclaps* which usually bring up the rear of it; let him, I say, take heed, that vengeance does not begin with him in this life, and mark him in the forehead with some fearful unlooked-for disaster. *South. Serm*, vi. 227.

A'FTERCOMER.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *come*.] A successour; one who comes after us.

As neither predecessors nor ourselves can keepe, ywis; nor *aftercomers* shall observe the same. *Turbervile's Mantuan.*

A'FTERCOMFORT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *comfort*.] Future comfort.

Which may their *aftercomforts* breed. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

A'FTERCONDUCT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *conduct*.] Subsequent behaviour.

Not to insist here upon the plain fact, which was, that the guards were hired to tell this lie by the chief priests, it will appear from the *after-conduct* of the chief priests themselves, that they were conscious that the story was false. *Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses of the Res.* p. 49.

A'FTERCONVICTION.* *n. s.* from *after* and *conviction*.] Future conviction.

Those first and early aversions to the government, which these shall infuse into the minds of children, will be too strong for the clearest *after-convictions*, which can pass upon them when they are men. *South, Sermons*, v. 46.

A'FTERCOST. *n. s.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your *aftercost* and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTERCOURSE.* *n. s.* from *after* and *course*.] Future course.

Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a falsifier of money, should in the *aftercourse* of his life be so great a contemner of metal. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* vi. 2.

And if she should, which Heaven forbid,
O'erthrow me, as the fiddler did;
What *aftercourse* have I to take
'Gainst losing all I have at stake?
Butler, Hudib. iii. 3.

A'FTERCROP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer's Husb.*

A'FTERDAYS.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *days*.] Future days; posterity.

But *afterdays*, my friend, must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unenvy'd light.
Congreve to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A'FTERDINNER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *afterdinner*'s sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

A'FTEREATAGE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *eatage*.]

The aftermowth, or *aftereatage*, are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year. *Burn, Eccl. Law.*

A'FTERENDEAVOUR. *n. s.* from *after* and *endeavour*.] An endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *afterendeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

A'FTERENQUIRY. *n. s.* [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump the *afterenquiry* on your peril. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A'FTERGAME. *n. s.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Wotton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh before hand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play.
Addison, Cato.

A'FTERGATHERING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *gather*.]

I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *aftergatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself. *World of Wonders*, i. 9.

A'FTERHELP.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *help*.]

For other *afterhelps*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

A'FTERHOPE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *hope*.] Future hope.

A splendent sun shall never set,
But here shine fixed, to affright
All *afterhopes* of following night.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

A'FTERHOURS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

A'FTERIGNORANCE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *ignorance*.] Subsequent ignorance.

She bade my soul consider, how many rude souls there were, whose *afterignorance* makes them almost unworthie of their first infusion. *Stafford's Niobe*, ii. 3.

A'FTERINGS.* *n. s.* The last milk that can be drawn from a cow; strokings. Derbyshire, and Cheshire. *Grose, and Wilbraham.*

A'FTERKING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *king*.] A succeeding king.

The glory of Nineveh, and the increase of the empire, was the work of *afterkings*. *Shuckford's Sac. and Prof. Hist.* i. 199.

A'FTERLIFE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *life*.]

1. The remainder of life.

All of a tenour was their *afterlife*,
No day discolour'd with domestick strife.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc. ver. 2424.

Fairly, in full maturity of time,
And we two be reserv'd to *afterlife*,
Will you confer your widowhood on me?
Haywood's Eng. Traveller.

2. A life after this.

—— Like the Tartars, give them wives
With settlements for *afterlives*. *Butler's Remains.*

A'FTERLIVER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *afterlivers* know. *Sidney*, b. ii.

A'FTERLIVING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *living*.] Future days.

I have some speech with you,
That may concern your *afterliving* well.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

A'FTERLOVE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

A'FTERMALICE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *malice*.]

That bloody statute chiefly was design'd
For chanticleer the white, of clergy kind;
But *aftermalice* did not long forget
The lay that wore the robe and coronet.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

A'FTERMATH.† *n. s.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second

crop of grass mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

After one crop of corne is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown, that a man may cut it down, and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay. *Holland's Transl. of Pliny*, i. 506.

A'FTERMEETING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *meet.*] A meeting subsequent to business that had been proposed.

Having determin'd of the Volces, and
To send for Titus Lartius, it remains
As the main point of this our *aftermeeting*,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus stood for his country. *Shaks. Coriol.* ii. 2.

A'FTERMOST.* *adj.* [This word is noticed by Mr. Mason as being in no vocabulary, and therefore perhaps only nautical. This is probable; *aftward* being also a nautical term for the hinder part of a ship.] Hindmost.

I ordered the two foremost and two *aftermost* guns to be thrown overboard.

Hawksworth's Voyages.

A'FTERNOON. *n. s.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, think what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.

Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the bus'ness of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*. *Dryden, Persius, Sat.* 1.

A'FTERNOURISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *nourish.*] Future nourishment.

The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by misdread,
Have *afternourishment* and life by care.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, i. ii.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. s.* pl. [from *after* and *pain.*] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERPART. *n. s.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPIECE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *piece.*] A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play; as we say, "such a play of *five acts* should be reduced to an *after-piece.*"

Eight and twenty nights it [the West Indian] went without the buttress of an *afterpiece*.

Mem. of R. Cumberland, i. 296.

A'FTERPROOF. *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof.*]

1. Evidence posteriour to the thing in question.
2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*: such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERRECKONING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *reckoning.*] An account to be given hereafter.

In intellectual delights and entertainments, wherein a man may be merry and wise together, and so have no fear of an *afterreckoning* to pall the present enjoyment, and especially in such pleasures as come in upon the account of religion, they afford a still and sedate delight.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Com. iii.

He that will set himself out of the power of his own actions, and prevent all *afterreckonings*, had need be very cautious how he makes a compliment of his conscience.

A. Philips's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 33.

In parliament the power of obtaining their object is absolute; and the safety of the proceeding perfect; no rules to confine, no *afterreckonings* to terrify. *Burke, Works*, ii. 291.

A'FTERREPENTANCE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *repentance.*] Future repentance.

Presuming upon impunity, through the interposals of an *afterrepentance*. *South, Serm.* ix. 163.

A'FTERREPORT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *report.*] Subsequent information or report.

Is it of any moment, whether the soul of man comes into the world with carnal notions, or whether it comes bare, and receives all from the *afterreports* of sense? *South, Serm.* ix. 269.

A'FTERROTTENNESS.* *n. s.* Future rottenness.

Palliated remedies, such as, by skinning over her [the church of England's] wounds for the present (though probably not so much as that neither), will be sure to cure them into an *afterrottenness* and suppuration. *South, Serm*, vi. 39.

A'FTERSTATE.* *n. s.* [*after* and *state.*] The future state.

To give an account of the *afterstate* of the more degenerate and yet descending souls, some fancy a very odd hypothesis.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, ch. 14.

A'FTERSTING.* *n. s*, [from *after* and *sting.*] Subsequent sting.

Mix'd are our joys, and transient are their date;
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yet brings an *aftersting* to every pain.

Ld. Hervey's Epistles.

A'FTERSTORM.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *storm.*] Future storm; unexpected storm.

Your calmness does not *afterstorms* provide,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide.

Dryden, Cor. of K. Ch. 91.

A'FTERSUPPER.* *n. s.* The time between supper and going to bed.

To wear away this long age of three hours
Between our *aftersupper* and bed-time.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr. v. 1.

A'FTERTASTE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *taste.*] A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *thought.*] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second-thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist.

Dryden, Fables.

A'FTERTIME.† *n. s.* [from *after* and *time.* Of this noun in the singular number, Dr. Johnson has given no example.] Succeeding time.

His first schooling was at the Charter-house for two or three years, when his greatest recreation was in such sports as brought on fighting among the boys; in his *aftertime* a very great courage remained.

Hill's Life of Barrow, prefixed to Barrow's Works.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *after-times* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law.

Dryden, Virgil.

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. s.* [from *after* and *toss.*] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A'FTERUNDERTAKER.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *undertake.*] Succeeding undertaker.

According to their model, all *after-undertakers* are to build. *Dryden, Pref. to Alb.*

A'FTERWARD.† *adv.* [Sax. æꝑteꝛpeaꝛd.] In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWISE.* *adj.* Wise too late; wise, after the event.

These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniencies that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wit.*] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that *afterwit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *witness.*] Future witness.

Oft have I writ, and often to the flame
Condemn'd this *after-witness* of my shame.

Ld. Hervey's Epistles.

A'FTERWRATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wrath.*] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men
T'excuse their *after-wrath*. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

A'FTERWRITER.* *n. s.* A successive writer.

After-writers have taken the word from the fathers.

Life of Mede prefixed to his Works, xlix.

Lives, at first, or at least short memoirs of them, had been written in a plain and simple manner; but *after-writers* embellished the accounts given of them, by adding to them various fictions.

Shuckford's Sac. and Prof. Hist. i. 213.

A'FTWARD.* See AFTERMOST.

A'GA. n. s. The title of a Turkish military officer in chief.

AGA'IN.† *adv.* [Sax. aɣen, on-ɣean.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little. *Bacon, New Atal.*

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,
Thy pow'r were safe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.

Dryden, Æn.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit encreased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness

of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of snow;
Again, behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, His fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows;
The best I had, a princess wrought it me,
And I did never ask it you *again*. *Shaksp. K. John.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*. *Prov.* xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again?* Action. *Bacon, Essays.*

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscous juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n hath blest with store of wit,
Yet want as much *again* to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at strife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryd. Dufresn.*

10. *Again and again;* with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse. *Locke.*

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again? Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

The third day he rose *again* from the dead. *The Apostles' Creed.*

13. In answer.

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again*. 1 *Sam.* iv. 5.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænzeon, onzeonb, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not holpen by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will. *South.*

The god, uneasy till he slept again,
Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;
And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud. *Dryd.*

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are: and if so, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not. *Tillotson.*

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: used of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaister you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmons swim *against* the stream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *against* my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,
Against the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*
Against the public sanctions of the peace,
Against all omens of their ill success;
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch, and insult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryd.*

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,
Think not that death *against* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,
Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed, as, *against* he comes, that is, *against the time* when he comes.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with drapets festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The like charge was given them *against* the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
And then, they say, no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallowed and so gracious is the time. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stilling fleet.*

AGAI'NWARD.* *adv.* [The old expression for *again this way*, as *hitherward*.

And pray'd, as he was turned fro,
He would him turn *againward* tho. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. i.

A'GALAXY. *n. s.* [from *a* and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

A'GAMIST.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἄγαμος.] One that is unmarried. Coles, 1685. A word not inelegant; nor improper, considering that we have *bigamist*.

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerness; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*. *Milton, P. L.*

Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*. *Philips.*

The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, No. 572.

A'GARICK. *n. s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both of them in the nature of mushrooms; the one the Romans call *boletus*, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST.† *adj.* [This word, which is usually, by later authours, written *aghast*, is, not improbably, the true word derived from *agaze*, which has been written *aghast*, from a mistaken etymology. See AGHAST. We have also, in our old language, *agasted*.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to astonishment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With shudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton, P. L.*

My limbs do quake, my thought *agasted* is. *Mirour for Magistrates*, p. 454.

AGA'TE.* *adv.* [from *gait*.] A provincialism. On the way; a-going. See GAIT.

Is it his "motus trepidationis" that makes him stammer? I pray you, Memory, set him *agate* again. *Brewer's Lingua*, iii. 6.

A'GATE.† *n. s.* [*agat*, gemma, Goth. *agate*, Fr. *aghet*, Teut. *achates*, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. *Woodward.*

A'GATY. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE.† *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set *a gazing;* as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terrour. The verb is now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but he has omitted to notice that the verb *agast* occurs in Chaucer, who also uses the preter *agast* as Spenser here does *aghast* (for he spells it with the *h*), for *agasted*.

So as they travelled, so they gan espy
An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other griesly thing, that him *agast*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

AGA'ZED. *particip. adj.* [from *agaze*.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

AGE.† *n. s.* [*age*, Fr. antiently *eage*, or *aage;* it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas;* by *Junius*, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonick dialects, signified long duration. Dr. Johnson. — See also Loescheri Literator Celta, p. 67. "*Agu* Gothis *ætatem* notabat, quod convenit cum Anglo-Saxonico *age*, et Franco-Gallico *aage*, ejusdem significationis vocibus."]

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration; in this sense, we say, the *age* of man, the several *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*. *Shakpeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years; so the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. *Gen.* xlvii. 28.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take.
Sir J. Davies.

Next, to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton, P. L.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears
When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years.
Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the observation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our sister most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her off.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roscommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verse has said,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes, all that either, being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

We thought our sires, not with their own content,
Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent.
Dryden.

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age:* In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions.
Hooker.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *prosopopœia*.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintilian faith of the *aged* oaks.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

A'GEDLY.† *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged person. Dr. Johnson has thus given the adverb, without reference to any dictionary. It occurs in the early one of Huloet, where it is also defined *vetuste*, anciently.

AGE'N. *adv.* [Sax. agen.] Again; in return. See AGAIN. Dr. Johnson asserts that this word is written *agen* only for the sake of the rhyme, (though it be in reality the true orthography), which is a great mistake; for it is repeatedly used by Milton without any such necessity; as, in Comus: "Heaven keep my sister! *Agen*, *agen*, and near!" C. Boyle, in his Dissertation on Phalaris, writes the word *agen*, as in pages 21. and 289. And so Bishop Smalridge, in his Sermons, p. 67. This indeed is conforming to the true etymology. Mr. Nares, in his Elements of Orthoepy, says that Dryden always writes *again*. I believe not: for in his Palamon and Arcite we read:

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agen*.

And in his translation of Ovid:

He [Polyphemus] weary sought *agen*
The cool retirement of his gloomy den.
Pol. and Gal. ver. 46.

A'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world.
Woodward, Pref. to Nat. Hist.

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*.
Swift.

A'GEND.* / AGE'NDUM. } *n. s.* [Lat. *agendum*.] Matter relating to the service of the church.

It is the *agend* of the church, he should have held him too. *Bp. Andrews's Answ. to Card. Perron*, 1629, p. 1.

For the matter of our worship, our credents, our *agends*, are all according to the rule.
Wilcock's Eng. Protestant's Apol. (1642,) p. 34.

For their *agenda*, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentickly set down in such books as these. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That acts; opposed to *patient*, or what is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent;* and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A'GENT. *n. s.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known.
Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place.
Dryden.

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South, Serm.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

— All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*. *Shakspeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue.
Dryden, Aureng.

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGENTSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *agent*.] The office of an agent.

So goody agent! And you think there is
No punishment due for your *agentship?*
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

To AGG, or EGG.* *v. a.* To incite, or provoke. A Cheshire term, according to Mr. Wilbraham; and an Exmouth phrase, according to Grose, who assigns

to it an erroneous etymology. See *To* EGG.

AGGELA'TION. *n. s.* [Lat. *gelu.*] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvious *aggelation* about the fundamental atoms thereof.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

AGGENERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A'GGER.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A military word; a fortress, or trench.

Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an *agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city, when it was besieged on that side.

Letters, Hearne's Journey to Reading, ii. 188.

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

A'GGEROSE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together.

Creations,
In one *agglomerated* cluster hung,
Great Vine! on Thee. *Young, Night Th.* ix.

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. n.* To grow into one mass.

Besides, the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their secret channels. *Thomson, Autumn.*

AGGLOMERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *agglomerate.*] Heap.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets, with their fans, is one of the characteristick marks of the florid mode of architecture, which was now almost at its height.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 223.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *n. s.* pl. [from *agglutinate.*] Those medicines or applications which have the power of uniting parts together.

AGGLU'TINANT.* *adj.* [from *agglutinate.*] Uniting parts together.

I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening and *agglutinant*. *Gray's Letters.*

To AGGLU'TINATE.† *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat. Fr. *agglutiner.*] To unite one part to another, to join together, so as not to fall asunder. It is a word almost appropriated to medicine, Dr. Johnson says; but it was not so in elder times; for Cotgrave renders the French verb, "to fasten together with glew."

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimensions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is *agglutinated* to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated* to the foundation parts of the womb.

Harvey on Consumptions.

AGGLUTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate.*] Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required, assumption and retention; then there follow two more, concoction and *agglutination*, or adhesion *Howell, Letters.* i. 5.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.

Wiseman, Surgery.

AGGLU'TINATIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *adglutinatif.*] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiseman.*

To AGGRA'CE.* *v. a.* [Ital. *aggratiare.*] To favour.

She graunted; and that knight so much *agraste*, [*aggraced*,]
That she him taught celestial discipline.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 18.

AGGRA'CE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kindness; favour.

So goodly purpose they together fond [found]
Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace*.

Ib. ii. viii. 56.

AGGRANDIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *aggrandize.*] The act of aggrandizing.

There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all parts.

Waterhouse on Fortescue, p. 197.

To A'GGRANDIZE.† *v. a.* [*aggrandiser*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should use it no better than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums, to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purposes.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. To increase.

The devil has infused prodigious idolatry into their hearts, enough to relish his palate and *aggrandize* their tortures, &c.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 7.

To A'GGRANDIZE.* *v. n.* To become greater, to increase. I have seen the neuter verb *aggrand* used for this, about the close of the 17th century. But that is a word not to be maintained.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely abjurement; for follies continued till old age do *aggrandize* and become horrid. *John Hall, Pref. to his Poems.*

This is *aggrandizing*.

Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 133.

AGGRA'NDIZEMENT.† *n. s.* [*aggrandissement*, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing. The accent seems to fall, with greater propriety, on the second syllable of this word, as in *aggrandization*; though Dr. Johnson has chosen to adopt the first.

We may date from the treaty of Munster, the decline of the House of Austria, the great power of the House of Bourbon, and the *aggrandizement* of the House of Brandenburgh.

Ld. Chesterfield.

In the midst of this chaos there were principles at work, which reduced things to a certain form, and gradually unfolded a system in which the chief movers and main springs were the papal and the imperial powers; the *aggrandizement* or diminution of which have been the drift of almost all the politicks, intrigues, and wars, which have employed and distracted Europe to this day.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. iii. 1.

A'GGRANDIZER. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize.*] The person that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To please; to treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modest wise amate,
And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.

Spenser, F. Q.

A'GGRAVABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *aggravo.*] That may aggravate.

This looks like the breaking out of unchristian rancour, in a reply which bears the specious title of a placid collation; which yet is exceedingly more *aggravable*, for that this odious collection is not made from any words of the doctor, &c.

Annot. on Glanvil and Disc. of Truth, 1682, p. 201.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

To A'GGRAVATE.† *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense; as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,
His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*
Their penance, laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton, P. L.*

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.

Dryden, Æneid.

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I have commission to assure your majesty, that their meaning is not to *aggravate* your charge, for he shall have yearly a competent provision allowed to maintain him in good fashion.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 443.

Follows the loosen'd *aggravated* roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling; peal on peal
Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.

Thomson, Summer.

3. In the following instance, it may be thought a verb neuter, unless we understand *it* after it.

——— —— had you heard him first,
Draw it to certain heads, then *aggravate*,
Then use his vehement figures.

B. Jonson, Fox, v. 2.

AGGRAVATION.† *n. s.* [from *aggravate.*]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.

This was indeed very foul in itself, though but once done, even without the orator's rhetorical *aggravation*. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 368.

In a letter to her majesty, I conclude with a supplication, that she will be pleased to receive a page, at the joint suit of the house of Bacon's; a boy of singular spirits, without *aggravation* of her charge; for he shall want no means to entertain himself in good fashion about so royal a mistress.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 560.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addison.*

3. The extrinsecal circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* superadded of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

If it be weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less. *Milton.*

A'GGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The complex, or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion. *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contract, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To A'GGREGATE.† *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,
As with a trident smote. *Milton, P. L.*

Now touching the offences themselves, they are so exorbitant and transcendant, and *aggregated* of so many bloody and fearful crimes, as they cannot be aggravated by any inference, argument, or circumstance whatsoever.

Sir E. Coke, Proceed. ag. Garnet, &c. sign. D 3.

A'GGREGATELY.* *adv.* [from *aggregate*.] Collectively.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

AGGREGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

The latter part of the form was called the *aggregation*, or joyning of one's self to the worship and service of the only true God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. p. 555.

Thus must we conceive of the Catholick church, as of one entire body, made up by the collection and *aggregation* of all the faithful into the unity thereof.

Abp. Usher, Serm. before the K. at Wanstead, p. 6.

A'GGREGATIVE.* *adj.* [from *aggregate*.] Taken together.

In the disjunctive, and not the *aggregative* sense. *Spelman.*

A'GGREGATOR.* *n. s.* Lat. He who collects materials.

Jacobus de Dondis, the *aggregator*, repeats ambergrease, nutmegs, and allspice amongst the rest. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 375.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*aggredior, aggressum*, Lat] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance
With mingl'd anger, and collected might,
To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,
How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight. *Prior.*

AGGRE'SS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *aggresse*. low Lat. *aggressus*.] Aggression.

Leagues offensive, and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 15.

AGGRE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*aggressio*, Lat. This word is noticed by Heylin, in 1656, as uncouth and unusual.] The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resisting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*. *L'Estrange.*

Beside this, you have, in your English, yet three attempts more; and much ado there is with long and perplexed figures to no purpose. They are, by your own confession, but *aggressions*; and you do not yourself believe them to be exact. *Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 12.

AGGRES'SIVE.* *adj.* [from *aggress*.] Beginning a quarrel.

That which would be violent, if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Sir W. Scott, in Phillimore's Rep.* vol. ii. p. 135.

AGGRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*aggress*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?
But how, if nature fly in my face first?
Then nature's the *aggressor*: Let her look to't. *Dryden.*

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authours, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*. *Pope and Swift.*

AGGRI'EVANCE.† *n. s.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

We are desirous to redress such abuses and *aggrievances* as are said to grow by somners or apparitors. *Constitutions and Can. Eccl.* 138.

By which notorious *aggrievances* the sex of women being so much wronged, were forced to repair to the clear fountain of true justice. *Translation of Boccalini*, (1626,) p. 204.

Deliver those *aggrievances*, which lately
Your importunity possest our council
Were fit for audience. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

Their religion remained under great discouragements, their rites being suppressed in all the isles of that sea for want of protection and redress of their *aggrievances*. *Rycaut, Gr. Ch.* p. 340.

To AGGRI'EVE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *agrever*.]

1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active, Dr. Johnson says; but *aggrieve* is also neuter.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour. *Spenser.*

Those pains that afflict the body, which are afflictive just so long as they actually possess the part which they *aggrieve*; but their influence lasts no longer than their presence. *South. Serm.* viii. 11.

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewald, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the streightening of his fortune: whilst the monied man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wondrously's *aggriev'd*. *Granville.*

To AGGRI'EVE.* *v. n.* To mourn; to lament.

My heart *aggriev'd*, that such a wretch should reign. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 442.

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to croud together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (see AGAZE,) and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*, or from a and ȝarc, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She sighing sore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up like one
aghast. *Spenser.*

The aged earth *aghast*,
With terrour of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milt.*

Aghast he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden, Æneid.*

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *aghast*, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every side. *Addison, Cato.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

The immediate and *agile* subservience of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, sage,
As fits the various course of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. s.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGI'LITY. *n. s.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM. n. s. Aloes-wood. A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO.† *n. s.* [An Italian word, signifying ease or conveniency. The Danish *agio* is rendered by Wolff, *advance-money*.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [from *giste*, Fr. a bed or resting-place, or from *gister*, i. e. *stabulari*.]

To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *agistors*, in English *guest* or *gist-takers*. Their function is termed *agistment*; as, *agistment* upon the sea banks. This word *agist* is also used, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT.† *n. s.* [See AGIST. It is taken by the canon lawyers in another sense than is mentioned under *agist*. They seem to intend by it, a *modus* or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addoucissement*, or *adjustment*.]

1. The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price.

If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and depasture his grounds, which the law calls *agistment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them safe to the owner. *Blackstone.*

2. Tithe due for the profit made by agisting or feeding of unprofitable cattle, as neither the ground nor the cattle can in any other way pay any thing for an acknowledged receipt of profit from titheable articles.

3. An embankment; earth heaped up. Such fences the inhabitants of marshy countries are bound to keep up, as Mr. Boucher has shewn from the charter of Romney-marsh. This leads him to propose the etymology of *agger* and *aggestus*, especially also as in old writings *agistment* is written *aggestamentum* or *aggestiamentum*.

AGI'STOR.† *n. s.* [from *agist*.] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regarders, *agisters*, &c. whereas a chase or park hath only keepers and woodwards. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

A'GITABLE.† *n. s.* [from *agitate; agitabilis*, Lat.] That may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps what may be disputed. In our old dictionaries defined *movable*. See AGITATE, and AGITATION.

To A'GITATE. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, the surface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the vessel was broken by *agitating* the liquour.

2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackm.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a grear part, a nominal dispute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most *agitate* desperate designs. *K. Charles.*

AGITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as the waters, after a storm, are some time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Discussion; controversial examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this fable, upon reason and instinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow, was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

4. A violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry *agitation*, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the *agitations* of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler*, No. 55.

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in *agitation* for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Swift, Miscell.*

A'GITATOR.† *n. s.* [Fr. *agitateur*, Lat. *agitator*.]

1. He who regulates affairs of the army. This is a Gallicism; though it became a kind of ludicrous expression, in this country, after the great rebellion. "Agitateur, solliciteur d'un régiment." Lacombe. "Commandant d'un régiment." Roquefort.

The fairest day is seldom without a cloud, for at this time some active and malevolent persons of the army, disguised under the specious name of *agitators*, being two selected out of every regiment to meet and debate the concerns of the army, met frequently at Putney. *Sir T. Herbert's Memoirs.*

Some for the Rump, and some more crafty
For *agitators*, and the safety. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 2.

2. He who manages affairs.

He must be very ignorant of the state of every popular interest, who does not know that in all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district in the kingdom, there is some leading man, some *agitator*, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some money-lender, &c. who is followed by the whole flock. *Burke's Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

A'GLET.† *n. s.* [Some derive it from αἴγλη, splendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aiguillette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.] See AIGLET.

1. A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images, or having a head cut at their ends; the tag of a lace to women's stays.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shaks. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips. The herb, or grass, *ladies laces*, is called in French "*aiguillettes* d'armes."

A'GMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

A'GNAIL.† *n. s.* [from anze, grieved, and and nazle, a nail, according to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boucher; but it may be from the Sax. *agga*, torquere, to writhe with pain, and *nagel*, a nail.] A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

A'GNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *agnatus*.] In our old dictionaries it is a substantive, and called "a kinsman by the father's side;" and is an authorized substantive in Scotland. In modern times, it has been applied as an adjective, in the sense of "allied to; akin." See AGNATION.

AGNA'TICK.* *adj.* [from *agnate*.] Relating to kindred by descent from the father.

This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatick* succession, or issue derived from the male ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance; as the ability for personal service was the reason for preferring the males at first in the direct lineal succession. *Blackstone, Law of Descents.*

AGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.]

1. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognation*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

2. Alliance; connection.

By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in enunciation which each people have, in the one way or the other, by a fair reciprocal analysis of the *agnate* words they reciprocally use, I think a much greater *agnation* may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe. *Pownall on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 168.

AGNI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgement.

It must needs be proper to begin the confession of our faith with the *agnition* of our God. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

To AGNI'ZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *agniser*.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; but it was not out of use, when his dictionary was published.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

An elicite act of worship, is an act which hath

God for its immediate object, and solely is designed to do him honour, or to *agnize* some divine excellency or perfection.
Whitby on the New Test. p. 267.

——— such who own
In evil times, undaunted, though alone,
His glorious truth, such He will crown with praise,
And glad *agnize* before his Father's throne.
Edwards, Can. Crit. p. 291.

To AGNO'MINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *agnomino.*] To name.

—— the flowing current's silver streams,
Which, in memorial of victory,
Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Locrine*, iii. 2.

AGNOMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

White is there usurpt for her brow; her forehead; and then sleek, as the parallel to smooth, that went before. A kind of paranomasie, or *agnomination*: do you conceive, Sir?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Our bards hold *agnominations*, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance: As for example, in Welsh, *Tewgeis, todyrris, ty'r derryn, gwillt*, &c. So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: *Donne, O danno, che Felo affronto affronta: In selva salvo a me: Piu caro cuore*, &c.
Howell's Letters, i. 1. 40.

*A'GNUS.** *n. s.* [Lat.] In the Romish church, a little image, representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb.

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them.
Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 331.

We all know how far it is easier for men and women of loose lives to amuse themselves with scapularies, beads, ropes, *agnusses*, and sprinkling their bodies with holy water, than to lift up pure hearts to God. *Ibid.* p. 322.

A'GNUS CASTUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf.

AGO'. *adv.* [aȝan, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago*.] Past; as *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply,
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands.
Shakspeare.

This both by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train.
Dryden, Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of them some time *ago*.
Addison, Freeholder.

AGO'G.† *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived. This is Dr. Johnson's etymological description; which is unsatisfactory. Mr. Boucher has bestowed much pains in attempting to trace the word, in the sense of *elate*, to the Hebrow *gag*, signifying the roof or most eminent part of a building; and to *gok*, used by the Norwegians to *look high*; and to *gove*, meaning in the north of Scotland to look *about one*; not forgetting also *goggles*, a species of spectacles, and *goggle eyes*; and finally to the Bas Bret. *gaug*, (pronounced like *gog*,) a *hill*. This last he would resolve into *a-gaug*, i. e. on *high*, and thence elicit the figurative *agog*, i. e. elate. But the word perhaps is nothing more than a corruption of the Goth. *gagg*, the *road*, the *way*, from *gaggan*, to *go*; whence the Saxon ȝanȝan, *to go*. Mr. Tooke, in the margin of his Johnson, has marked the Saxon word. I think, therefore, that *agog* means no more than *agoing*, in a hurry to seize an object, or accomplish a design. In the Yorkshire dialect, "to set one *agog*," is to make one long or desire. So in this sense we have, in our elder language, the substantive *gog* for *haste* or *desire*. "You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world." *Beaum. & Fl. Wit without Money*, iii. 1.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog* (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him. *South, Serm.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*; as, he *is agog*, or you may *set* him *agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's *set agog*,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all she says or does, is justify'd.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. 6.

This maggot has no sooner *set* him *agog*, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers.
L'Estrange.

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the saints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, cant.* ii.

Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog for* husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country.
Addison, Spectator.

AGO'ING.† *particip. adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Let his clack be set *agoing*, and he shall tongue it as impetuously as the arrantest hero of the play.
Dryden, Grounds of Criticism.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an Almighty hand to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

*A'GON.** *n. s.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

They must do their exercises too — be anointed to the *agon*, and to the combat, as to champions of old. *Abp. Sancroft's Sermons*, p. 106.

Fit for combats and wrestlings, and so [they] came out to practise in these *agones*.
Hammond's Sermons.

AGO'NE. *adv.* [aȝan, Sax.] Ago; past. See AGO.

Is he such a princely one,
As you speak him long *agone?*
B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.

A'GONISM. *n. s.* [ἀγωνισμὸς, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST. *n. s.* [ἀγωνίςης, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONI'STES. *n. s.* [ἀγωνίςης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any publick solemnity for a prize. Milton has so styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONI'STICAL.† *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

Indeed as are all the expressions in the foregoing verse, so is this apparently *agonistical*, and alludes to the prize set before, propounded and offered to them that run in a race, for their encouragement. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 605.

To say nothing of the beautiful metaphors and noble *agonistical* terms, which we find in the six first verses of the twelfth chapter to the Hebrews, &c. *Blackwall's Sac. Cl.* i. 335.

Τελειόσθαι in the *agonistical* notion we have formerly explained. *Hammond on the New Test.*

AGONI'STICALLY.* *adv.* In the agonistical manner.

AGONI'STICK.* *adj.* Agonistical; relating to the contention for the prize at a race.

The prophetick writings were not, saith St. Peter, ἰδιας ἐπιλύσεως, (I conceive in an *agonistick* sense), of *their own starting*, or incitation, as they were moved or prompted by themselves, but, as it follows, as they were carried by the Holy Ghost.
Hammond's Sermons, p. 589.

Industry is stiled exercise, *agonistick* and ascetick exercise. *Barrow's Sermons*, iii. 238.

The practice of anointing being essential to their *agonistick* trials. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

To A'GONIZE.† *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Lat. ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

How then shall not our hearts *agonize* under God's displeasure. *Dr. Hewyt, Serm.* 1658, p. 223.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?
Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and *agonize* at every pore?
Pope, Ess. on Man.

To A'GONIZE.* *v. a.* To afflict with excessive pain.

He is an object of much pity, that over-affects any temporal things whatsoever. For it *agonizes* his mind perpetually, and throws him on a double-mischief. *Felltham, Serm. on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

AGONI'ZINGLY.* *adv.* [from *agonize*.] In the most painfully feeling manner. This adverb is quite modern, but seems getting into use.

A'GONOTHETE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης, Fr. *agonothète*.] The old English dictionaries, which warrant Dr. Johnson in giving *agonothetick*, give also this substantive; and define it, "a judge of masteries in activity."

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγων and τίθημι, Gr.] Proposing publick contentions for

prizes; giving prizes; presiding at publick games. *Dict.*

A'GONY.† *n. s.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me, because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did'st feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Roscommon.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handeling,
That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thee I have miss'd, and thought it long, deprív'd
Thy presence; *agony* of love till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Milton, P. L.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

4. Violent contest or striving.

She sees such things as would low life confound,
Enrage with a tumultuous *agony*,
Burst this pent spright for want of fit capacity.
More, Song of the Soul, p. 2. b. 3. c. 2. st. 57.

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*. *Decay of Chr. Piety*, p. 408.

AGO'OD.† *adv.* [from *a* and *good*.] In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use, or rarely so, now; though very common in our old songs and poetry.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

AGOU'TY. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw, holds his meat in his forepaws like a squirrel, and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hindfeet, and when chased, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE.† *v. a.* See *To* AGGRACE.

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [*α, priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN.† *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds; a word seldom used but in the Roman history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

It appears that the jubilee could not be intended for an *agrarian* law.
Wren's Monarchy Asserted, p. 137.

In later times, it has been used in allusion to the original meaning.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment. *Burke.*

To AGRE'ASE.† [What has been said respecting this pretended verb, is an oversight of Dr. Johnson, occasioned by his slight attention both to Spenser's own reading, and to the sense of the passage. See AGRISE. There is no such verb in Spenser as *agrease*; which, however, Dr. Johnson has asserted; defining it, from *a* and *grease*, to daub, &c. Dr. Ash has adopted the error. But this is not the only example, as I shall have occasion to shew, of non-existent words produced with the venerable air of authority, and consequently of etymology and definition, however ingenious, misapplied.]

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia, gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your enemies do you.
Broome's View of Epick Poetry.

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles *to* or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree to* all reasonable conditions. *2 Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos: seeing that it is *agreed on* by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words was quickly *agreed on* between them for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord; followed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. *Matt.* v. 25.

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didst thou not *agree with* me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To settle some point among many, with *upon* before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should *agree upon*. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict; with *to* or *with*.

For many bare false witness against him, but their witness *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth thereto*. *Mark*, xiv. 70.

Which testimony I the less scruple to allege, because it *agrees* very well *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or *with*.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst send them from heaven bread *agreeing to* every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree with* that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world; and, therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities, is injudicious: for, undoubtedly, with such as it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to *agree*.
Spenser, F. Q. b. ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *agreableté*.] Easiness of disposition.

All fortune is blissful to a man by the *agreeabilitie*, or by the egalitie of him that suffreth it.
Chaucer, Boeth, ii. 369.

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agreable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable to* many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and grateful *to* the nature of man. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either *with* so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of public societies.
Tillotson.

2. In the following passage the adjective is used by a familiar corruption for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Educat.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find
Pleasing and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,
These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spect.* No. 241.

AGRE'EABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to: with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness to* this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. With the particle *with*.

It is not the incompatibility or *agreeableness* of incidents, characters, or sentiments, *with* the probable in fact, but *with* propriety in design, that admits or excludes them from a place in any composition. *Burke on the Drama.*

3. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferiour sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration, Dr. Johnson says: yet Jeremy Taylor uses it in a stronger manner than either Collier or Pope.

The greatest sweetness, honour, and *agreeableness*, as to human society, are (as waters in the sea

or light in the sun) gathered together by nature, and bestowed on the face of mankind.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand, p. 94.

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and *agreeableness* of temper.
Collier of Friendship.

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

4. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the *agreeableness between* man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

AGRE'EABLY.† *adv.* [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, *agreeably to* that which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Esd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

3. Alike; in a corresponding manner.

So forth they goe together (God before)
Both clad in shepheards weeds *agreeably*,
And both with shepheards hookes.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 36.

AGRE'ED. *part. adj.* [from *agree*.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGLY.* *adv.* [from *agree*.] In conformity to.

Agreeingly to which, St. Austin, disputing against the Donatists, contendeth most earnestly. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 32.

AGRE'EINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT. *n. s.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor. *Ecclus.* xiii. 18.

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quavering which please so much in musick, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light, as the moon-beams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your *agreement* with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.
Isaiah, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree.
2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word that he would meet the company, to talk of this *agreement*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL.† *adj.* [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick. Formerly also *agrestial*. *Agrestical* is given by Coles, 1685. Others wild, uplandish, and *agrestial*.
Swan, Spec. Mund. 1635, ch. 8. § 2.

He [Nimrod] was called a hunter, because he was so indeed; but not so only, but an oppressor too; his continual conversation with brute beasts changed his humane disposition into a barbarous and *agrestick* behaviour.
Gregory, Posthuma, p. 222.

AGRICOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'GRICULTOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A husbandman. The word in our language is modern; but is getting into common use. See AGRICULTURIST.

AGRICU'LTURAL.* *adj.* [from *agriculture*.] Relating to agriculture.

The *agricultural* systems of political œconomy will not require so long an explanation as that which I have thought it necessary to bestow upon the mercantile or commercial system.
Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 9.

A'GRICULTURE. *n. s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which, notwithstanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be observed in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antidiluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by *agriculture* and husbandry.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

AGRICU'LTURIST.* *n. s.* One who is skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; one who studies agriculture in any of its branches. This word is of recent introduction into our language; but few counties, perhaps, are now without their Society of *Agriculturists*.

AGRICU'LTURISM.* *n. s.* The science of agriculture. Modern.

A'GRIMONY. *n. s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRI'SE.† *v. n.* [aȝpiꝑan, Sax.] To look terrible, Dr. Johnson says; and adds that it is out of use, citing only the name of Spenser. Neither as a verb neuter, nor in such sense, is the word found in that poet. In Chaucer, however, this verb occurs, but not in that sense. It is there equivalent to the Latin *horresco*, to begin to shiver for fear, or through pity or abhorrence; as we now say, "it made one shudder to hear it."

The kinges herte of pitee gan *agrise*,
Whan he saw so benigne a creature
Fall in disese and in misaventure.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

To AGRI'SE.† *v. a.*

1. To affright; to terrify. Hence our adjective *grisly*.

And powring forth their bloud in brutish wize,
That any iron eyes, to see, it would *agrise*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 28.

To hide the terror of her uncouth hew
From mortall eyes that should be sore *agrized*.
Ib. vii. vii. 6.

2. To disfigure; to make frightful. The word in the following example is that which Dr. Johnson converted into *agrease*, and explained accordingly.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud, which did them fowle *agrise*,
That every weighty thing they did upbeare.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 46.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.
Drayton, Man in the Moon.

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we having been all of us *aground*.
Sir Walter Ralegh, Essays.

Say what you seek, and whither were you bound?
Were you, by stress of weather, cast *aground*?
Dryden, Æn.

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negociators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *agis*, terror. This etymology is given by Mr. Horne Tooke, to use his own words, as, "the long-sought etymology of our English word *ague*;" and is highly commended, on account of the reasons by which Mr. Tooke ingeniously supports it, by Mr. Boucher; viz. 1. Because the Anglo-Saxons and English, in their adoption of the Gothick substantives, (most of which terminate in *s*,) always drop the terminating *s*. 2. Because, though the English word is written *ague*, the common people and the country people always pronounce it *aghy*, or *aguy*. 3. Because the distinguishing mark of this complaint is the *trembling* or *shuddering*; and from that distinguishing circumstance it would naturally take its name. 4. Because the French, from whom the term *aigu* is supposed to have been borrowed, never called the complaint by that name. *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i. p. 462. *Aigu*, Fr. *acute*, is the etymology adopted by Johnson; but the Gothick word, denoting *fear* or *trembling*, had been considered the parent of our English expression long before the existence of Mr. Tooke's remarks on our language. See the Eng. and Swedish Dict. of Serenius, 2d edit. 1757, under the word AGUE, viz. "M. Goth. AGIS, *terror*," &c.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;

As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham, Sophy.*

To A'GUE.* *v. a.* To strike as with an ague.

Name a danger,
Whose very face would fright all womanhood,
And manhood put in trance; nay, whose aspect
Would *ague* such as should but hear it told.
Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold; a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A'GUEFIT. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxysm of the ague.

This *aguefit* of fear is overblown.
Shakspeare, Richard II.

A'GUEPROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof.*] Proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter: when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie: I am not *agueproof.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To AGUE'RRY.* *v. a.* [Fr. *aguerrir.*] To enure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war.

An army the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe that have never seen an enemy. *Lyttelton.*

A'GUE-SPELL.* *n. s.* [from *ague* and *spell.*] A charm for the ague.

The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells
His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells.*
Gay, Pastoral 6.

A'GUE-STRUCK.* *adj.* [from *ague* and *struck.*] Stricken as with an ague.

As the signes of heaven, and the earthquake, he was *ague-struck* with fear. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 72.

A'GUE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict.*

To AGUI'SE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise.* See GUISE.] To dress; to adorn; to deck; a word not now in use.

As her fantastick wit did most delight,
Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, F. Q.

AGUI'SE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dress; ornament. Obsolete.

The glory of the court, their fashions,
And brave *agguize,* with all their princely state.
More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

A'GUISH.† *adj.* [from *ague.*] Having the qualities of an ague.

This Alastor hath left nothing unsearched or unassailed by his impudent and licentious lying in his *aguish* writings, for he was in his cold quaking fit all the while. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

So calm and so serene, but now
What means this change on Myra's brow?
Her *aguish* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns.
Granville.

A'GUISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *aguish.*] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters! they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah,* i. 4.

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalm* xxxv. 25

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom.
Dryden, Virg. Georg.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that,* it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;
Ah! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well.
Dryden, Juv.

AHA', AHA'! *interj.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aha, aha!* our eye hath seen it.
Psalm xxxv. 21.

AHE'AD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head.*]

1. Farther onward than another; a sea-term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy Dolphin gets *ahead.*
Dryden, Æn.

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead,* and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

AHE'IGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no?—
—From the dread summit of this chalky bourne!
Look up *aheight,* the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

AHI'GH.* *adv.* On high.

One heav'd *ahigh* to be hurl'd down below.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

AHO'LD.* *adv.* A sea-term. [To lay a ship *ahold,* Mr. Steevens says, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea.]

Lay her [the ship] *a-hold, a-hold;* set her two courses; off to sea again, lay her off.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

AHOUA'I. n. s. The name of a poisonous plant.

AHO'Y.* *interj.* [from *hoy.*] A sea-term; an exclamation of much the same import as *holla.* We have *hoy* in our elder language.

Ahoy! you Bumboat, bring yourself this way.
Cumberland, Com. of the Walloons.

AHU'NGRY.* *adj.* [from *a* and *hungry.* Thus the expletive *an* is prefixed to the verb *hunger;* as, he was *an-hungered.*] Hungry; in want of meat.

I am not *ahungry,* I thank you, forsooth.
Shakspeare, Merry W. of Wind.

AJA'R.* *adv.* Half opened; applied to a door. See JAR. *n. s.*

To AI'D. *v. a.* [*aider,* Fr. *adjutare,* Lat.] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid,*
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. 1 *Maccabees,* viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids,*
We learn that sound as well as sense persuades.
Roscommon.

AID.† *n. s.* [Sax. aiðe.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid,* if they are thrown into verse.
Watts, Imp. of the Mind.

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;
Undoubted all your filial claims confess:
Your private right should impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid. Pope, Odyss.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper, auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid,* like unto himself. *Tobit,* viii. 6.

Great *aids* came in to him partly upon missives and partly voluntaries from many parts.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. In law. [low Lat. *aidæ.*]

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesey, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowel.*

The actions of war,—which her majesty, either in her own defence, or in just and honourable *aids,* hath undertaken. *Bacon, Observ. upon a Libel,* 1592.

'Tis thought that the last breach of the match with Spain, which for many years he [K. James I.] had so vehemently desired, took too deep an impression in him; and that he was forced to rush into a war now in his declining age, having lived in a continual uninterrupted peace his whole life, except some collateral *aids* he had sent his son-in-law. *Howell, Letters,* i. iv. 7.

AI'DANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *aidance.*] Help; support; a word little used.

Oft I have seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

AI'DANT. *adj.* [*aidant,* Fr.] Helping; helpful; not in use.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

AIDE-DE-CAMP. *n. s.* [Fr.] A military officer, employed under a general to convey his orders. A lieutenant-general has two of these assistants; a major-general, one. The word has been in use, among us, more than a century; as our elder dictionaries shew.

A'IDER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *aideur, aideour.*] He that brings aid or help; an helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Had he more *aiders* then?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

A'IDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less,* an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he entered
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny: *aidless* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
He had met,
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey.
Milton, Comus.

A'IGRE.* *n. s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea; the same as *eagre*, which see. In Lincolnshire it is called the *aigre*, or *aker*; which latter word is found in the Promptuarum Parvulorum, and rendered *impetus*.

A'IGRE.* *adj.* [Fr. *aigre*.] Sour.
Craven, Dialect.

A'IGRET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aigrette*.] The egret, or heron. See EGRET.

A'IGULET. *n. s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes. See AGLET.
It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glistered bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To AIL.† *v. a.* [Goth. *aglo*, tribulation. Sax. eglan, to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.
And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *something* ails *me that I cannot sit still; what* ails *the man that he laughs without reason?*
Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail?* *Sidney.*
What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought!
Command the empress hither to be brought;
I in her death shall some diversion find,
And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing;* as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails something;* he *ails nothing. Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *aglo*, Sax. egle.] A disease.
Or heal, O Narses, thy obscener *ail.* *Pope.*

A'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *ail.*] Pain; disease.
Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*
I am never ill but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together.
Swift, Letters.

A'ILING. *part. adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM.† *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found, Dr. Johnson says. But *esmer* may be found in Cotgrave, with the interpretation of to *aim*, to *level at*. See also *aymer*, Carpentier's Suppl. Ducange and Roquefort's Gloss. "presenter, dresser."]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.
Aim'st thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games? *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.
Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,
Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid
Spenser, F. Q.
Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*
Swoln with applause, and *aiming* still *at* more,
He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.
Dryden, Æneid.
Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismission from the hand.
And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear.
Dryden.

AIM. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.
Ascanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.
Dryden, Æneid vii. 691.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.
Arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*,
Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,
Fly from the field. *Shaks. Hen. IV.* P. II.

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.
He trusted to have equall'd the Most High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*
Against the throne, and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milton, P. L.* i. 41.
But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are crost,
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.
The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts. *Locke, Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.
It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.
Spenser on Ireland.
There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasur'd. *Shaks. H. IV.*

A'IMER.* *n. s.* [from *aim.*] One who aims.
Leaving the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an *aimer* of great and high spirits; while he was always poor, and consequently unable to accomplish his desire.
A. Wood, Athen. Ox.

A'IMLESS.* *adj.* [from *aim* and *less.*] Without aim.
In his blind *aimless* hand a pile he shook,
And threw it not in vain. *May's Lucan*, b 3.
The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

AIR. *n. s.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.
If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say, it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.
Watts, Logick.

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.
There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*.
Bacon, Natural History, No. 904.

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.
Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton, P. L.* viii. 515.
But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death. *Dryd.*
Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.
Pope, Pastorals.

4. Scent; vapour.
Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious, but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves and betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.
All the stor'd vengeancies of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.
O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.
The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*.
Dryden, Fables.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.
I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime.
Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.
I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope, Letters.*

10. Intelligence! information. This is not now in use.
It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.
This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury, and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.
Denham, Sophy.
The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.
Glanville, Scepsis Scient.
Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention.
Addison, Spectator, No. 406.
Borne on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heaven to hear!
Pope, St. Cecilia.

— When the soul is sunk with cares,
Exalts her in enlivening *airs*. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet, had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare.
Milton, P. R.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her every *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton, P. L.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Ibid.*

But, having the life before us, beside the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which they have missed.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on every face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular.
Dryden, Æneid vi.

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things. *Dryd. Dufres.*

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally gave themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world.
Pope, Ded. to Rape of the Lock.

16. [In horsemanship.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practised motion of a managed horse. *Chambers.*

To AIR.† *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth.
Hooker, v. 29.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Ibid.* No. 914.

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little ———
Were you but riding forth to *air yourself*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayers. As I was here *airing myself* on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addis. Spec.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation. And to air linen, is to expose it to the fire: a colloquial phrase.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense it is derived from *aery*, a nest. It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yea, and sometimes despiteful stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

A'IRBALLOON.* *n. s.* [from *air* and *balloon*.] A machine, filled with air, which mounts to a considerable height. See BALLOON.

A'IRBLADDER. *n. s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'IR-BORN.* *adj.* Born of the air.

And see! the *air-born* racers start.
Impatient of the rein. *Congreve to Ld. Godolphin.*

A'IR-BRA'VING.* *part. adj.* [from *air* and *brave*.] Defying the winds.

Your stately and *air-braving* towers.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

A'IR-BUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame.
Pope, Dunciad. iii.

A'IR-DRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A'IR-EMBRACED.* *adj.* [from *air* and *embraced*.]

He, like an all unfolding canopy,
Fram'd the vast concave of the spangled sky;
And in the *air-embraced* waters set
The basis of his hanging cabinet. *Sandys, Ps.* 104.

A'IRER. *n. s.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. *n. s.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classick learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. s.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Addison.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
Shakspeare, J. Cæsar.

A'IRLING. *n. s.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.
B. Jonson.

A'IRGUN.* *n. s.* A gun so contrived as to be charged with air, instead of powder.
Dict.

A'IRPOISE.* *n. s.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Mr. Hooke had read in the minutes of the last meeting, that he had contrived a barometer, by which an infinite number of small mutations of the air might be discovered, which would be wholly invisible and insensible by the more common *airpoises*. *Hist. Royal Soc.* iii. 363.

A'IRPUMP. *n. s.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guerick, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniencies; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee, who, by adding a second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself.
Bentley.

A'IRSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *air* and *shaft*] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IR-STIRRING.* *adj.* [from *air* and *stirring*.] That which puts the air in motion.

——— ——— This plague was staid at last
By blasts of strong *air-stirring* Northern wind.
May's Lucan, b. 6.

A'IR-THREATENING.* *adj.* [from *air* and

threaten. A fine compound, and well adapted in the following ancient description.] Threatening the air.

As from *air-threat'ning* tops of cedars tall,
The leaves that whilom were so fresh and green,
In healthless autumn to the ground do fall,
And others in their rooms at spring are seen:
So proudest states, amongst the states of men,
Now mount the lofty top of fortune's wheel,
Now fall again, now firmly stand, now reel.
Mir. for Mag. p. 563.

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air; aëreus.*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wondering at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spens.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wandering troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly.
Roscommon.

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it. *Temple, Miscellanies.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryden.*

By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naïads. *Dryden.*

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and *airy* at shore, when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Bp. Taylor.*

A'IRY-FLYING.* *adj.* [from *air* and *fly.*] Flying like air.

Behoves no more
But sidelong to the gently-waving wind,
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which with *airy-flying* fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
The god of winds drew sounds of deep delight,
Whence with just cause the harp of Eolus it hight.
Thomson, Cast. of Ind. c. 1.

A'IRY-LIGHT.* *adj.* Light as air. Milton, in his accustomed manner, writes it *aery.*

His sleep
Was *aery-light*, from pure digestion bred.
Milton, P. L. v. 4.

AISH.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *eddish.*] Stubble; wheat or oat *aish*; i. e. wheat or oat stubble. Hampshire, according to *Grose.*

AISLE.† *n. s.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allée*, a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*, Dr. Johnson says; but perhaps Addison had in mind the Latin *ascellæ*, used for *alæ*. V. Du Cange.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addison.*

There are also *alæ ecclesiarum*, which we meet with in Church-writers; as we corruptly call them the *isles of churches*, &c. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 152.

The Latin Church called them *ailæ*, wings; thence the French, *les ailes*; and we more corruptly, *iles*; from their resemblance of the church to a dove.
Sir G. Wheler's Descrip. of Anc. Churches, p. 82.

AIT, or EYGHT. *n. s.* [supposed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *islet.*] A small island in a river.

A'JUTAGE. n. s. [Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

To AKE.† *v. n.* [from ἀχθος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache.* Sax. ace, Germ. *ach.*]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakspeare.*

Let our finger *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain. *Shakspeare.*

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils opprest,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest. *Prior.*

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes;* to imply grief or fear. *Shakspeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*
To know when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails. *Addison.*

However men may put the best face upon things, yet certainly there is no such pain as an *aking* angry conscience under a merry aspect.
South, Serm. viii. 178.

AKI'N.† *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*, perhaps corrupted from *of*, i. e. *of kin.*]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it.
Watts, Imp. of the Mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADALE,† do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æpel, *noble*, *famous;* as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of Æpelinz, *noble, splendid, famous.*

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealb, *ancient;* and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon ealb.
Gibson's Camden.

Al is also the Arabick prefix to many of our words; as, *al-coran, al-cove, al-chymy, al-embick, al-manack*, &c.

A'LABASTER.† *n. s.* [ἀλάβαστρον, Gr. *alabast*, Teut.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*. *Shakspeare.*

A'LABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALA'CK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

At thunder now no more I start,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, supposed to be formed from *alacris;* but of *alacrious* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.
Government of the Tongue.

ALA'CRIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *alacrious.*] Briskness, liveliness.

To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you, for that purpose, I shall descend to the more sensitive, quickening, enlivening part of the text.
Hammond, Serm. p. 553.

ALA'CRITY. *n. s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakspeare.

He glad, that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton, P. L.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryd.*

ALAMIRE.† *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Aretine's scale of musick.

She run through all the keys from *a-la-mi-re* to double gammut. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* p. 83.

ALAMO'DE.† *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

Her *alamodes* are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences or condition; when wooed, not scornful; when wed, not imperious or various; in abundance, moderate; in straigtenings, content or patient.

Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 354.

The principal branch of the *alamode* [style] is the prurient, a style greatly advanced and honoured of late by the practice of persons of the first quality. *Arbuth. and Pope, M. Scribl.* περι βαθος

ALA'ND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryd.*

ALA'NTEM, or ALA'NTUM.* *adv.* [Fr. *lointain*, Ital. *da lontano*.] At a distance. North. Grose, and Craven Glossary.

ALA'RM.† *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numbers.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpet's loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the war's *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms.
Pope, Iliad.

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fills with insults and *alarms*.
Pope, Odyssey.

4. A clock that strikes an alarm.

If a stranger open it, it setteth an *alarm* a-going, which the stranger cannot stop from running out. *Marq. Worcester, Cent. of Inv.* 72.

The *alarm* in the watch will awaken men to a reflection upon the art of its contriver.

Spencer, on Prodigies, p. 124.

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms.
Addison.

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.
Tickell.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, brush'd the briny flood;
Upon his stern a brawny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hands *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL.† *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

On the gates *alarmbells*, or watchbells, twenty pound weight of metal.

Milt. Hist. of Moscovia, ch. 3.

The *alarmbell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and ataballes.
Dryden.

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarming* message; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RMINGLY.* *adv.* In an alarming manner.

ALA'RMIST.* *n. s.* He who excites an alarm. The word is quite modern.

ALA'RMPOST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RMWATCH.* *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *watch*.] A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement; an alarum.

You shall have a gold *alarmwatch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem.

This relation is in prosecution of what is formerly mentioned, concerning the clock or *alarmwatch* his majesty intended to dispose of. *Ibid.*

ALA'RUM.† *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*.] See ALARM.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

His Majesty did most worthily and prudently ring out the *alarum*-bell, to awaken all other princes. *Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

That Almatro might better bear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ALA'S. *interj.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Protheus, thou hast entertained
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.
Ezekiel.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause!
Milton.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;
Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. *Dryden.*

ALA'S THE DAY. *interj.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shaks.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her if she make it up with her husband? *Congreve.*

ALA'S THE WHILE. *interj.* Ah! unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took.
Spenser.

A'LATE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately; no long time ago.

I sawe stondyng the goodly portress,
Whyche axed me, from whence I came *alate*.
Hawes, Tower of Doctrine, ch. 4.

They all lock themselves up *alate*;
Or talk in character. *B. Jonson, Sej.* ii.

Where chilling frost *alate* did nip,
There flasheth now a fire:
Where deep disdain bred noisom hate,
There kindleth now desire.
Greene, Dittie of Doralicia.

A'LATE.* } *part. adj.* [Lat. *alatus*.] Winged: not used.
ALA'TED. }

Power, like all things *alated*, seldom rests long in any continued line.

Waterhouse's Apol. for Learning, &c. 1653, p. 56.

Nainby, Lincolnshire — from an *alæ* temple there; as the name testifies: *ganaph*, Heb. *alatus*. *Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacra.* 1763. p. 73.

ALATE'RNUS.* *n. s.* [In botany.] Evergreen privet.

The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigene.
Evelyn.

ALB.† *n. s.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests; as Dr. Johnson observes; but it differed from the modern surplice, as it was worn close at the wrists, like as the lawn sleeves of a bishop now are.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;
The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii. 4.

They [the bishops] shall have upon them in time of their ministration, besides their rochet, a surplice or *alb*, and a cope or vestment.
Rubrick of K. Edw. VI.

A'LBATROSS.* *n. s.* A south sea bird.

We saw a great number of sea-birds, particularly *albatrosses*. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

ALBE'. } *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all*
ALBE'IT. } *be it so. Skinner.*] Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne wou'd he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowsy den was next. *Spenser.*

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, *albeit* he is sure to sustain some less, though yet considerable, inconvenience, by his so doing. *South, Serm.*

A'LBICORE.* *n. s.* A sea-fish.

The *albicore* that followeth night and day,
The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey.
Davors, Secrets of Angling, ii.

ALBIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *albus* and *fio*.] A chemical term for making white.

Our lampes brenning bothe night and day,
To bring about our crafte if that we may:
Our fourneis eke of calcination,
And of wateres *albification*.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeoman's Tale.

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter; upon which the tumour sunk. *Wiseman's Surg.*

ALBU'GO. n. s. [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma.*

A'LBUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A book, in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people. Or, as Howell quaintly explains it, "A small leger booke fairely bound up table-book will, wherein when they [travellers] meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call *the mot of remembrance.*" Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 53.

The composer of this work, in his begging scraps all about, I know not by what means, seems to have lighted on a merry definition of an ambassador, which above eight years before, passing by that way, I had chanced to set down at my friend's, Mr. Christopher Fleckamor, in his *album* of friends, after the German custom (*a white paper book used by the Dutch for such kind of mottos*), which was worded thus: Legatus est vir bonus peregrè missus ad mentiendum reipub. causâ. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to M. Velserus.*

A'LBURN COLOUR. *n. s.* See AUBURN.

ALCA'ICK.* *adj.* Signifying the measure of verse used by the poet Alcæus.

There is the smaller *Alcaick* verse with a molosse interposed in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* ii. 100.

Leave things so prostitute,
And take th' *Alcaick* lute,
Or thine own Horace, or Anacreon's lyre.
B. Jonson to Himself.

ALCA'ICK.* *n. s.* The verse itself, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

Take away that foot καὶ λαοῖς from ἔθνεσι καὶ λαῖς καὶ βασιλεῦσι πολλοῖς, Rev. x. 14. and you have that fine *Alcaick*,

Ἔθνεσι καὶ βασιλεῦσι πολλοῖς.
Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 101.

He has a copy of *Alcaicks* extant in an Oxford collection on the death of Camden.
Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems, p. 429.

A'LCAHEST. *n. s.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID. *n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and קדקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a castle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. n. s. An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight-pence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden, Rem.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically. Cam.*

A'LCHYMIST.† *n. s.* [from *alchymy.*] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. Chaucer calls such an one, an *alchymister.*

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun
Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Every *alchymist* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors, into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated so as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

ALCHYMI'STICAL.* *adj.* Acting like an alchymist; practising alchymy.

The *alchymistical* cabalists, or cabalistical alchymists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 9.

As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and *alchemistical* legislators, have taken the direct contrary course. *Burke.*

To A'LCHYMIZE.* *v. a.* [from *alchymy.*] To transmute.

Not that you feared the discolouring cold
Might *alchymize* their silver into gold.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 7.

A'LCHYMY. *n. s.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημεια.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts:
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue, and to worthiness.
Shakspeare, J. Cæs.

Compar'd to this,
All honour's mimick, all wealth *alchymy* is. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal; used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal sound, the great result:
Tow'rds the four winds, four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explained. *Milton, P. L.*

A'LCOHOL. *n. s.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

A'LCORAN.† *n. s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and defend either of them. *Saunderson against the Cov.*

Dryden furnishes an example of the present accentuation of this word. But in our elder poetry the accent is on both the first and second syllables.

And he allow'd to be the better man,
In virtue of his holier *álcoran.*
Hind and Panth. ver. 708.

For by the holy *álcoran* I swear.
Trag. of Soliman and Per.

Accursed Soliman, profane *alcóran.* *Ibid.*

A'LCORANISH.* *adj.* [from *alcoran.*] Relating to Mahometanism.

What they want in architecture, they supply in reliques venerably accounted of for entombing the carcases of some *alcoranish* doctors.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 129.

I have called the *alcoranish* Arabick a hodgepodge or jumble of several corrupt dialects of the Hebrew. *Parkhurst, Heb. Lex.* Pref.

ALC'OVE.† *n. s.* [*alcoba*, Span. *alkove*, Dan. But originally from the Arab. *alkobba.* V. Dict. de la Lengua Castellana, por la R. Acad. Espan. And Bp. Patrick on Numbers, xxv. 8.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade or partition, and other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The wearied champion lull'd in soft *alcoves*,
The noblest boast of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muse presage, shall he be seen
By Rosamunda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.
Tickell.

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade.
Pope, Odyss.

Of these, eighteen were let into the bedchamber: but they stood at the furthest end of the room. The ladies stood within the *alcove.*
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, 1688.

2. A recess in gardens or pleasure grounds.

Clifden's proud *alcove*,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love. *Pope.*

A'LDER. *n. s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamose, and of a conical figure. The species are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder.* 2. The long-leaved *alder.* 3. The scarlet *alder.* These trees delight in a very moist soil. The wood is used by turners, and will endure ong under ground, or in water. *Millar.*

Without the grot, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragant shade.
Pope, Odyss.

ALDERLI'EVEST.† *adj. superl.* [from *alder*, of all; correspondent with ealpa the gen. plural of eal, Sax. *all*; and often formerly used in composition with ad-

jectives of the superlative degree, as *alderbest, alderlest,* Prompt. Parv. *alderworst,* Gower; and *lieve,* dear, beloved.] Most beloved; most dear.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlievest* sovereign;
Makes me the bolder. *Shaks. Hen. VI.* P. II.

A'LDERMAN.† *n. s.* [from *ald,* old, and *man,* Sax. albopman, *princeps, primarius.* Burke uses *earldorman,* from the Sax. eapl. See EALDERMAN.]

1. The same as senator, *Cowel.* A governour or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myself, the mayor, and *aldermen,*
Are come to have some conf'rence with his grace.
Shakspeare.

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.
Pope, Dun.

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie.
Dryden, Juv. Sat.

ALDERMA'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *alderman.*] This uncommon word is twice used by Ben Jonson, and in both instances with his accustomed facetiousness. The behaviour and manners of an alderman.

He has rich ingredients in him, I warrant you, if they were extracted; a true receipt to make an alderman, an' he were wrought well upon, according to art. — I would fain see an alderman in chimia! that is, a treatise of *aldermanity,* truly written. *Staple of News,* A. iii.

2. The society of aldermen.

Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and fight dry
The battles of thy *aldermanity;*
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,
More than the surfeits in thee that day stood.
Underwoods, Speech acc. to Horace.

A'LDERMANLIKE.* *adj.* In the manner of an alderman.

Last of all came the curate and barber upon their mighty mules, and with their faces covered, all in a grave posture, and with an *aldermanlike* pace, travelling no faster than the slow steps of the heavy oxen permitted them.
Shelton, Trans. of D. Quix. i. iv. 20.

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigencies (wanting an *aldermanly* discretion) to attempt service out of the common forms. *Swift, Miscell.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean.
May, Virg.

A'LE.† *n. s.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquour made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquour.

You must be seeing christenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude rascals?
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale,* of which they were the inventors.
Arbuthnot.

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

That *ale* is FESTIVAL, appears from its sense in composition; as, among others, in the words Leet-ale, Lamb-ale, Whitson-ale, Clerk-ale, and Church-ale. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry,* iii. 128. *n.*

And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitson lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales,*
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *B. Jonson.*

A'LE-BENCH.* *n. s.* ["Good *ale* never wanted a friend upon the *bench.*" *Dr. J. White's Sermon at Paul's Cross* (1615), p. 25.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

Too many there be, which upon the *ale-benches* or other places, delight to set forth certain questions, not so much pertaining to edification as to vain-glory and shewing forth of their cunning; and so unsoberly to reason and dispute, that when neither part will give place to other, they fall to chiding and contention, and sometimes from hot words to further inconvenience.
Homilies, b. 1. *Against Contention.*

The vulgar sort
Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.
Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

A'LEBERRY. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word now only used in conversation.

Their *aleberries,* cawdles, possets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

A'LE-BREWER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of our *ale-brewers.*
Mortimer's Husbandry.

A'LE-CONNER.† *n. s.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whose business it is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall of the city; and whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

Such inspectors of the quality as well as quantity of ale, are not confined to the city of London, as Dr. Johnson would insinuate in the preceding paragraph, but are still in existence in Cheshire, who are appointed at the lord's court-leet, and possess the privilege of tasting or drinking a limited measure at every publick house, at certain times in the year.

Headboroughs, tithingmen, *aleconners,* and sidesmen are appointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise charged to present the offences [of drunkenness.]
Act of Parl. 21 *Jac. I.* ch. 7.

A'LECOST. *n. s.* [perhaps from *ale* and *costus,* Lat.] The name of an herb.
Dict.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. s.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'LE-FED.* *adj.* Fed with ale.

The milk-sop issue of this high-soaring sire, you shall perhaps find in his bed, clad in steel bodies [boddice] to hinder the growth of his *ale-fed* corps. *Stafford, Niobe,* ii. 62.

A'LEGAR. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *eager,* sour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [*allegre,* Fr. *alacris,* Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly; a word not now used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them strong and *aleger.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ALE'GGE.* *v. a.* [Old Fr. *alleger, aleger,* to ease or alleviate.] To lessen; to assuage. Dr. Johnson has given this obsolete word (and with a mistaken etymology) as the pretended verb *aligge,* which Mr. Mason positively asserts to be in the passage cited from Spenser, though probably an errour of the press, or an intended countrified accent for *alegge.* The fact is, neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Mason have attended to the true reading of the poet, which in the genuine editions is *alegge,* and not *aligge.* Spenser also writes *allegge;* but not *alledge,* which is the reading of a bad edition, and has misled Mr. Boucher. Spenser copies Chaucer in the usage of this old word, and uses also the substantive *alleggeaunce.*

The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *allegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow. *Past. March.*

A'LEHOOF. *n. s.* [from *ale* and hoof, head.] Ground-ivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ealhur.] A house where ale is publickly sold; a tipling house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou, most beauteous inn,
Why should hard-favoured grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *alehouse* guest? *Shaks.*

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an *alehouse;* indeed of so much sense, as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thee shall each *alehouse,* thee each gilhouse mourn,
And answ'ring ginshops sowrer sighs return. *Pope.*

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two *ale-housekeepers* in Holland, who were at the same time burgomasters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'LEKNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot-companion; a tipler: a word now out of use.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depainted by Hanville, in the ale-house colours of that time. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK.† *n. s.* [from *al,* Arab, and ἄμβιξ, a particular sort of vessel.] A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over the fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this

cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembeck*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH.† *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground. Anciently written *on length*.

These wordes said, she streyght her *on length*, and rested awhile. *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*

ALE'RT.† *adj.* [Fr. *alerte*, perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule, Dr. Johnson says. But, in these etymologies, he is not successful. — The word seems to be of military origin; and though it is supposed by Major James, in his Military Dictionary, to be "formed of the "French *a* and *airte*, the French for- "merly writing *airte* for *air*, so that "*alerte* means something *continually in* "*the air*, and always *ready to be put in* "*motion*;" the word, I say, is not derived from such a strange combination, but from the military language, both of the French and Italian. "Estre *à l'erte*, to observe or watch from a high place, to lie in wait," Cotgrave's Fr. and Eng. Dict. 1632. in V. *erte*, a watch-tower, "Stare *al'erta*, to be watchful," Florio's Ital. Dict. 1598. Hence the Spanish phrase, "*alérta*," ready prepared, put in order, Minsheu's Span. Dict. 1599. Mr. Tooke, who has traced the etymology to the Italian phrase *all'erta*, which he refers ultimately to the Latin *erigere*, without noticing the existence of the phrases in the dictionaries which I have named, or knowing that the word was in use among us as a military word early in the 17th century, is angry with Dr. Johnson for saying that *alert* has a contemptuous meaning also, which it certainly has, and which is not disproved by Mr. Tooke's production of the *French* phrase, *à l'herte*, meaning *in an erect posture*.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

In this place the prince, finding his rutters *alert*, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, he sent his trumpets to the Duke of Alva, &c. *Sir Roger Williams, Act. of the Low Count.* 1618. p. 27.

He was always *alert* and attentive to the claims of friendship and benevolence. *Graves's Recoll. of Shenstone*, p. 156.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Addison Spectator.*

Why how now, Doll Diamond, you're very *alert*; Is it your French breeding has made you so pert? *Swift, Verses edited by Dr. Barret*, p. 96.

ALE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addison, Spectator.*

ALE-STAKE.* *n. s.* [from *ale* and *stake*.] A stake set up before an ale-house, by way of sign. Some have mistaken the meaning of this word, and called it a may-pole, as if the ale-stake never was adorned with garlands. Originally, a bush, perhaps of ivy, was the thing chosen for the sign. Skelton calls it an *ale-pole*.

A gerland had he sette upon his hede,
As gret as [if] it were for an *ale-stake*.
Chaucer, Prol. Canterb. Tales.

Like a true *ale-stake*, he tells you where the best ale is. *Comment on the Miller's Tale*, &c. p. 3.

A'LETASTER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *taster*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Cowel.*

A'LEVAT. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALE'W.* *n. s.* Shouting, or crying *aloud*, of which last word Mr. Boucher supposes it a variety or corruption; and considers it the same word as what since Spenser's time has been, and still is, written *halloo*.

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*,
As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singulfes *few*. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 13.

A'LEWASHED. *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale; not now in use.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakspeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence. *Swift, Draper's Letters.*

A'LEXANDERS. *n. s.* [*smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'LEXANDER'S-FOOT. *n. s.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroick of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of six. *Dryden.*

Then, at the last, an only couplet fraught,
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

ALEXA'NDRINE.* *adj.* Relating to the verse so called.

The harmony of his [Boileau's] numbers, as far as *Alexandrine* lines will admit. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, i. 199.

ALEXIPHA'RMACAL.* *adj.* [See ALEXIPHARMICK.] That possesses an antidote.

A prosperous condition hath such a secret poison in it, as against which no medicine hath been sufficiently *alexipharmacal*. *Dean Pierce's Serm. 29th May*, 1661. p. 12.

ALEXIPHA'RMICK.† *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It should be written alexipharmack; as *alexipharmacal* is, and as the derivation requires.

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω.] That drives away poison; that resists fevers.

A'LGA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *alga*.] Sea-weed.

Oceanus was garlanded with *alga*, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

With *alga* who the sacred altar strews?
Dryden, Astr. Red. v. 120.

A'LGATES.† *adv.* [Sax. algeatep, *all-ways*. *Gate* is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect, and in the North of England. See AGATE.] On any terms; every way. Now obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more,
But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppress'd so sore,
That, for a space, there must he *algates* dwell.
Fairfax.

A'LGEBRA. *n. s.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefr*, parchment; by others, from *algehista*, a bonesetter; by *Menage*, from *algiabarat*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux and Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings. *Swift.*

ALGEBRA'ICK.† } *adj.* [from *algebra*.]
ALGEBRA'ICAL. }

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

The velocities of evanescent or nascent quantities are supposed to be expressed, both by finite lines of a determinate magnitude, and by *algebraical* notes or signs. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 36.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. s.* [from *algebra.*] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themselves to the synthitick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraists*, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts, Logick.*

A'LGID.† *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Coles*, 1685.

ALGI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *algid.*] Chil-
A'LGIDNESS. } ness; cold. *Coles.*

ALGI'FICK. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR. n. s. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilness. *Dict.*

A'LGORISM.† } *n. s.* [Arabick words, which
A'LGORITHM. } are used to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. "Ab Arabibus nomen *algorismi* accepimus, pro praxi arithmeticâ per figuras numerales." *Wallis.*]

I send now to my good daughter Clement her *algorisme* stone. *Sir T. More, Lett. to his Dau. Marg.*

Let this poor figure of *algorism* trouble no divine ne wise man.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, sign. G. ii. b.

He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought the *algorithm* from the Saracens, and who illustrated it with such rules as the most studious in that science cannot explain.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 46.

A'LGOSE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

ALGUAZI'L.* *n. s.* [Span.] An inferiour officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor, in consequence of my information, has sent this *dguazil* to apprehend you. *Smollet, Gil Blas.*

A'LIAS.† adv.

1. A Latin word, signifying *otherwise;* often used in the trials of criminals whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as Simson, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise* Smith, *otherwise* Baker. It is also applied to places; and generally to any persons known, or supposed to be known, by a second name.

What nation formerly knew not the acts of Englishmen better than themselves? otherwise, Polydore Virgil had not undertook, to our shame and prejudice, the English chronology; nor Verstegan, *alias* Rowly, the confidence to render wellnigh all the considerable gentry of this land, from the etymology of their names, Teutonicks. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 396.

2. [In law.] A writ of *capias*, issued a second time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ. *Blackstone.*

A'LIBI.* *n. s.* [A law term adopted by us from the Lat. *alibi*, elsewhere. It is found also in the old French, with the same meaning V. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Langue Rom.]

The plea of a person charged with crime, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that, at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed; the plea to invalidate the testimony, or supposed act, of a person, alleging that, at the time mentioned in the proceedings, he was at some place distant from that which had been specified.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; or that may be nourished. *Dict.*

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*
From native soil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not *alien from* their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. *Rogers, Serm.*

They encouraged persons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift, Miscell.*

A'LIEN. *n. s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or family; one not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children: them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party; 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,
And art almost an *alien to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shaks.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens to* the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. [In law.] An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denisons. *Cowel.*

To A'LIEN.† *v. a.* [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale, Hist. of Common Law.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse; with *from.*

The king was disquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *alienedfrom* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

3. It is also used without *from.*

Whether this disease may not *alien* and remove my friends—I cannot tel. *Donne, Devotions*, p. 104.

He that is not ashamed of my bonds, not daunted with my checks, not *aliened* with my disgrace, is a friend for me. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations*, xxxiii.

A'LIENABLE. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] Denoting that of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis, Letters.*

To A'LIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Christian and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate* our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton, P. L.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, such as cross and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated from* the honest Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addison.*

A'LIENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to; with the particle *from.*

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift, Miscell.*

ALIENA'TE.* *n. s.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate.* *Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 148.

ALIENA'TION.† *n. s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successour passed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift, on Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its *alienation.*

That darknesse which our sin causeth, in the *alienation* and absence of the light of God's countenance, is, without his great mercy, the beginning

of an utter exclusion from the beatificall face of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 42.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

A'LIENATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *alienator.*] He who transfers or alienates any thing.

Some of the popish bishops were no less *alienators* of their episcopal endowments, than many other bishops of the protestant church proved afterwards, in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope,* p. 40.

ALI'FE.* *adv.* A vulgarism for *on my life*, or *of my life*; meaning, I love as I love my life. Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks it an abbreviation of *at life*.

I love a ballad in print, *a-life*; for then we are sure they are true. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Thou lov'st *a-life*
Their perfum'd judgement. *B. Jonson.*

ALI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALI'GGE.† *v. a.* See *To* ALEGGE, which is the true word.

To ALI'GHT. *v. n.* [alihtan, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage; and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There is *alighted* at your gate
A young Venetian. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller,
Though he *alights* sometimes, still goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot he walks till night;
When with his horse he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame. *Dryden, Æn.*

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down gently and circling in the air, and singing to the ground. Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. *Dryden.*

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train. *Dryden.*

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*. *Dryd.*

ALI'KE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. Dr. Johnson says, in some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb. The first and fourth examples, which he gives, have certainly this questionable appearance. However, *alike* is surely an adjective, as Mr. Mason has observed, in the sixth example from Fairfax.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Psalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*. *Milton, P. L.*

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But diff'ring far in figure and in face. *Pope.*

With him is Guelpho, as his noble mate,
In birth, in acts, in arms, *alike* the rest. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

ALI'KE-MINDED.* *part. adj.* Having the same mind.

I would to God, not you only that hear me this day, but all our brethren of this land, were *alike-minded*; we should not have such libellous presses, such unquiet pulpits, such distracted bosomes. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 82.

A'LIMENT. *n. s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed. *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment.*] That has the quality of aliment; that nourishes; that feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompense,
In humid exhalations. *Milton, P. L.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour
A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting. *Philips.*

ALIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental.*] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest heat, and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ALIME'NTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. *Dict.*

ALIME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment.*]

1. That belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ALIMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aliment.*]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon, Nat Hist.*

ALIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony.*] That nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humours into flesh. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

A'LIMONY. *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe, Parer.*

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

A'LIQUANT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

A'LIQUOT.† *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

It is supposing finite quantities to be *aliquot* or constituent parts of infinite; when indeed they are not so. *Clarke on the Attributes,* p. 36.

A'LISH. *adj.* [from *ale.*] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

A'LITURE. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment. *Dict.*

ALI'VE.† *adj.* [from *a* and *live*. Formerly written *on live*, i. e. in life: "For prouder woman is there none *on lyve*," Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. B. 2.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear. *Dryden.*

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive. *Pope.*

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best* man *alive*; that is, the *best* with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,
And unto battle do yourselves address;

For yonder comes the prowest knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobiless.
Spenser, F. Q.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Claren.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKAHEST. *n. s.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

A'LKALI. *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali;* by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence.

A'LKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquour will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

ALKA'LIOUS.* *adj.* [from *alkali.*] Having the qualities of alkali.

Each of them may partake of an acid and *alkalious* nature.
Dr. Kinneir's Essay on the Nerves, 1739, p. 134.

To ALKA'LIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKA'LIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'LKANET. *n. s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Millar.*

A'LKEKE'NGI. n. s. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry:* the plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES.† n. s. In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

Christophorus Ayrerus prefers bezoar stone, and the confection of *alkermes*, before other cordials; and amber in some cases: *Alkermes* comforts the inner parts, and bezoar stone hath an especial virtue against all melancholy affections. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 397.

ALL.† *adj.* [Goth. *allis*, *alls*, æll, æall, ealle, alle, Sax. *oll*, Welsh; *al*, Dutch; *alle*, Germ. ὅλος, Gr. See also Loescheri Litt. Celt. p. 68. "*All* (*à* brevi) ab ultima usque ætate notavit universum, omne, totum: Gothis *allei* sunt omnes, et *alls* totus, Jun. pp. 49, 50. Apud Anglo-Saxones *all* notat omne et totum; apud Cambros verò *oll* convenit cum Græco ὅλος. Similiter Scandinavi adhibuerunt hanc vocem." And Spegel, Dict. Su. Goth. "*All* dicitur esse vocula ortu Arabica."]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *Shaks. Jul. C.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton, P. L.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.* v. 13.

Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth: and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity applied to duration of time

On those pastures cheerful spring,
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

ALL.† *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spens.*

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakspeare.*

He swore so loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Ibid.*

The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all* one with *stella crinita*, or *cometa*.
Camden, Remains.

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the publick square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry, like my sisters,
To love my father *all*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
All as his straying flock he fed;
And when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardyhead. *Spenser, Pastor.*

6. It was anciently in English what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them six-pence all too dear.
Song in Shakspeare.

Tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all* so long detained you from your wife.
Shakspeare.

7. It was thus used, till the time of Milton, in composition with *to*, signifying *entirely;* which some of the editors of that poet affected to improve into *all too*. But it is a common and forcible expression in our old language. It is found in our translation of the Bible, though some editions corruptly and improperly read "all *to break*," as if the verb were in the infinitive mood.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all-to* [i. e. entirely] brake his skull. *Judges*, ix. 53.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where with her best nurse Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were *all-to* ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.
Milton, Comus, ver. 380.

8. It is used with *that*, to signify a collection of similar things or occurrences.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock. C. 3.

ALL.† *n. s.*

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shakspeare.

Nought's had, *all*'s spent,
Where our desire is got without content.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age;
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chase fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news cramm'd. — *All* the better: we shall be the more remarkable. *Shaks.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;
But where to morrow? — Well, *all*'s one for that. *Shakspeare.*

All the fitter, Lentullus: our coming
Is not for salutation; we have bus'ness. *B. Jonson.*

That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*

Sceptre and power, thy giving, I assume;
And gladlier shall resign, when in the end
Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Milt.*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. *Locke.*

3. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, *and all.* *L'Estrange.*

A torch, snuff *and all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addis. Rem. on Italy.*

4. *All* is much used in composition: but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding.* Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, *Almighty.* When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding:* in other cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found, has been inserted by Dr. Johnson: and a considerable addition is now made. There are indeed few adjectives or participles, which may not be found thus compounded. They abound in modern poetry, particularly in that of Thomson and Young.

ALL-ABANDONED.* *part. adj.* Deserted by all.

The causes were of no small moment, which have thus bemasked your singular beauty under so unworthy array, and conducted you to this *all-abandoned* desert. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* i. 4. 1.

ALL-ABHORRED.* *part. adj.* Detested by all.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of *all-abhorred* war?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

ALL-ADMIRING.* *part. adj.* Wholly admiring.

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, *all-admiring*, with an inward wish
You would desire, the king were made a prelate.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. i. i.

ALL-ADVISED.* *part. adj.* Advised by all.

What you divine of the new edition of the Paradise Lost, just now upon the point of appearing, may perhaps prove too true. I agree with you, the editor prejudiced nobody in his favour by his specimen. He was *all-advised* to give such a one. *Bp. Warburton's Letters*, p. 13.

ALL-APPROVED.* *adj.* He who is approved by all.

Why may it not be free for me to break out into an higher strain, and under it [the philosophy of Plato] to touch upon some points of Christianity; as well as *all-approved* Spenser sings of Christ under the name of Pan?
More, Song of the Soul, Preface.

ALL-ATONING.* *part. adj.* Atoning for all.

A patriot's *all-atoning* name.
Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.

The effects of incapacity, shewn by the popular, in all the great members of the commonwealth, are to be covered by the *all-atoning* name of liberty. *Burke.*

ALL-BEARING.† *adj.* That which bears every thing; omniparous.

O thou *all-bearing* earth,
Which men do gape for till thou cramm'st their mouths
And choak'st their throats with dust; open thy breast,
And let me sink into thee!
Marston's Ant. and Mellida.

Whatever earth, *all-bearing* mother, yields
In India east or west. *Milton, P. L.* v. 838.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-BEAUTEOUS.* *adj.* Completely beautiful.

My fancy form'd thee of angelick kind,
Some emanation of the *all-beauteous* mind.
Pope, Eloïs. ver. 62.

ALL-BEHOLDING.* *adj.* That which beholds all things.

So many sumptuous bowers, within so little space,
The *all-beholding* sun scarce sees in all his race.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 17.

ALL-BLASTING.* *part. adj.* That which blasts, defames, or destroys all things.

Let his *all-blasting* tongue great errors find.
In Pallas' house. *Marston's Satires*, sat. 4.

ALL-CHANGING.* *part. adj.* That which is perpetually changing.

This same bias, this commodity,
This bawd, this broker, this *all-changing* word.
Shakspeare, K. John, ii. 2.

ALL-CHEERING. *adj.* That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shaks.*

ALL-COMMANDING. *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*] Having the sovereignty over all.

He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

ALL-COMPLYING.* *part. adj.* Yielding or complying in every respect.

All bodies be of air compos'd,
Great nature's *all-complying* Mercury,
Unto ten thousand shapes and forms dispos'd.
More's Song of the Soul, App. st. 28.

ALL-COMPOSING.† *adj.* That which quiets all men, or every thing.

——The sweet peace of *all-composing* night.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 54.

Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now addrest,
To break the bands of *all-composing* rest. *Pope.*

ALL-COMPREHENSIVE.* *adj.* Comprehending all things.

The divine goodness is manifested in making all creatures suitably to those ideas of their natures, which he hath in his *all-comprehensive* wisdom.
Glanvill's Pre-existence of Souls, ch. 8.

ALL-CONCEALING.* *part. adj.* That which conceals all things.

They stole away, and tooke their hastie flight,
Carried in clowdes of *all-concealing* night.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale, ver. 340.

ALL-CONQUERING. *adj.* That which subdues every thing.

Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

ALL-CONSTRAINING.* *part. adj.* That which restrains or subjugates all things.

——— Nature, by her *all-constraining* law,
Each bird to her own kind this season doth invite.
Drayton's Polyolb. S. 13.

ALL-CONSUMING. *adj.* That which consumes every thing.

By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*

ALL-DARING.* *adj.* That which dares attempt every thing.

If I would fly to the *all-daring* power of poetry, where could I not take sanctuary?
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

ALL-DESTROYING.* *part. adj.* Destroying all things.

Thy *all-destroying* arrows and thy bow
Thou hast ply'd so well about these woods, that now
Thou art gone out thy arts-master.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Past. Fid. p. 146.

ALL-DEVASTING.* *part. adj.* Wasting all things.

From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And *all-devasting* war provides her food.
Sandys, Job, p. 58.

ALL-DEVOURING. *adj.* That which eats up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

ALL-DIMMING.* *part. adj.* That which obscures all things.

Then close his eyes with thy *all-dimming* hand.
Marston's Address to Obliv. at the end of his Satires.

ALL-DISCOVERING.* *part. adj.* Disclosing every thing.

Till *all-discovering* time shall further truth declare.
More, Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds, st. 93.

ALL-DISGRACED.* *part. adj.* Completely disgraced.

The queen
Of audience, nor desire, shall fail; so she
From Egypt drive her *all-disgraced* friend,
Or take his life there.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop. iii. 10.

ALL-DISPENSING.* *particip. adj.*

1. That which dispenses all things.

As frankly bestowed on them by the *all-dispensing* bounty as rain and sunshine.
Milton, of Reform. b. 2.

2. That which affords any dispensation or permission.

That little space you safely may allow;
Your *all-dispensing* power protects you now.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

ALL-DIVINE.* *adj.* Supremely excellent.

Could I charm the queen of love,
To lend a quill of her white dove;—
Then would I write the *all-divine*
Perfections of my valentine. *Howell's Lett.* i. 5. 21.

ALL-DIVINING.* *part. adj.* Fortelling all things.

But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy *all-divining* spirit?
Sir R. Fanshaw, Past. Fid. p. 181.

ALL-DREADED.* *adj.* Feared by all.

The *all-dreaded* thunder-stone.
Shakspeare, Song in Cymb.

ALL-DROWSY.* *adj.* Very drowsy.

All-drowsy night; who, in a car of jet,
By steeds of iron-gray (which mainly swet
Moist drops on all the world) drawn through the sky,
The helps of darkness waited orderly.
Brown, Brit. Past. 2. 1.

ALL-ELOQUENT.* *adj.* Having all the force of eloquence.

O death *all-eloquent*, you only prove,
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa, ver. 335.

ALL-EMBRACING.* *part. adj.* Embracing all things.

Cheer thee, my heart!
For thou too hast thy part
And place in the great throng
Of this unbounded *all-embracing* song.
Crashaw, Hymn to the Name of Jesus, Poems, p. 148.

ALL-ENDING.* *part. adj.* That which ends or closes all things.

Methinks, the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general *all-ending* day.
Shakspeare, Rich. III. iii. 1.

ALL-ENLIGHTENING.* *part. adj.* Enlightening all things.

Phebus, arrayed in burning gold,
Lashing his fiery steeds, displays
His warm and *all-enlight'ning* rays.
C. Cotton's Morn. Quatrains, st. 12.

ALL-ENRAGED.* *adj.* Greatly enraged.

How shall I stand, when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
Usher'd with golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an *all-enraged* majesty.
John Hall, Poems, p. 77.

ALL-FLAMING.* *part. adj.* Flaming in every direction.

She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that *all-flaming* dread the monster spit.
Beaumont, Psyche, viii. 85.

ALL-FOOLS-DAY.* *n. s.* The first of April. A custom prevails every where among us, says the Spectator, on the first of April; when every body strives to make as many fools as he can.

The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *all-fools-day*.
Poor Robin's Almanack, 1760.

The French too have their *all-fools-day*, and call the person imposed upon "an April fish, poisson d'Avril," whom we term an April fool.
Brand's Popular Antiquities.

ALL-FORGIVING.* *adj.* Forgiving all.

That *all-forgiving* king,
The type of him above.
Dryden Thren. Aug. ver. 257.

ALL-FOURS.† *n. s.* [from *all* and *four*.]

1. A low game at cards, played by two; so named from the four particulars by which it is reckoned, and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make *all-fours*. The *all-four* are *high*, *low*, *Jack*, and *the game*.
2. The arms used together with the legs on the ground. "He went on *all-fours*."

'ALL-GIVER.* *n. s.* The Giver of all things.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The *All-giver* would be unthank'd, would be unprais'd.
Milton, Com. ver. 723.

ALL-GOOD.* *n. s.* A Being of unlimited goodness. Applied with great propriety by Dryden to the Maker of heaven and earth. *All-good*, as an adjective, is common.

To the *All-good* his lifted hands he folds,
And thanks him low on his redeemed ground.
Dryden, Ann. Mir. ver. 1137.

ALL-GUIDING.* *part. adj.* Guiding all things.

Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's *all-guiding* providence oppose.
Sandys, Job, p. 61.

ALL-HAIL.† *n. s.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. *Salve* or *salvete*. Dr. Johnson has cited only poetical authority for the use of this expression; and Dr. Ash has absolutely pronounced it to be used only in poetry. But this is a great mistake.

And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, *All-hail*.
St. Matthew, xxviii. 9.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends!
All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleases and improves.
Walsh.

To ALL-HAIL. *v. a.* To salute; to greet with exclamations.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it,
Came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me,
Thane of Cawdor. *Shakspeare, Macb.* i. 5.

ALL HALLOW. } *n. s.* [from *all* and *hal-*
ALL HALLOWS. } *low*.] All-saints-day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWMASS.* *n. s.* The term near All-saints-day.

It [Feb. 2.] has the name of Candlemass-day, because lights were distributed and carried about in procession, or because also the use of lighted tapers, which was observed all winter at vespers and litanies, were then wont to cease, till the next *All-hallow-mass*. *Bourne, Vulg. Antiquities*, ch. 19.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time about All-saints-day.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell,
All-hallown summer. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. s.* See ALL-HALLOWN. The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.
Bacon, Natural History.

ALL-HEAL.† *n. s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of *iron-wort*; which see.

This was the most respectable festival of our druids, called yule-tide; when misletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah.
Stukeley's Medallick Hist. of Carausius, b. 2.

ALL-HEALING.* *part. adj.* Healing all things.

The Druids' invocation was to one *all-healing* or all-saving power.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

Thy *all-healing* grace and spirit
Revive again what law and letter kill.
Donne, Div. Poems, xvi.

ALL-HELPING.* *part. adj.* Assisting all things.

That all-healing deity, or *all-helping* medicine, among the Druids. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 9.

ALL-HIDING.* *part. adj.* Concealing all things.

O night, thou furnace of foul-reeking smoke,
Let not the jealous day behold that face
Which underneath thy black *all-hiding* cloke
Immodestly lies martyr'd with disgrace.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

ALL-HONOURED.* *part. adj.* Honoured by all.

What was it,
That mov'd pale Cassius to conspire? And what
Made the *all-honour'd*, honest, Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, courtiers of beauteous freedom,
To drench the Capitol.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop. ii. 6.

ALL-HURTING.* *part. adj.* Hurting all things.

Not a heart, which in his level came,
Could scape the hail of his *all-hurting* aim.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

ALL-IDOLIZING.* *part. adj.* Worshipping any thing.

All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd
And urge their sun into thy cloud.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 156.

ALL-IMITATING.* *part. adj.* Imitating every thing.

All-imitating ape.
More's Song of the Soul, i. ii. 136.

ALL-INFORMING.* *part. adj.* That which actuates by vital powers.

'Twas He that made the *all-informing* light,
And with dark shadows clothes the aged night.
Sandys, Ps. 104.

ALL-INTERPRETING.* *part. adj.* Interpreting or explaining all things.

The *all-interpreting* voice of charity.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, ii. 9.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

I look with horrour back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. *All-judging* Heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could no way foresee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being, showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeserving!
Atterbury, Sermons.

ALL-LICENSED.* *part. adj.* Licensed to every thing.

Not only, sir, this your *all-licensed* fool,
But other of your insolent retinue,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shaks. Lear*, i. 4.

ALL-LOVING.* *adj.* Of infinite love.

By hearty prayer to beg the sweet delice
Of God's *all-loving* spright.
More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 32.

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* That created all; omnifick. See ALL-SEEING.

ALL-MATURING.* *adj.* That which matures all things.

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
The essay and rudiments of great success;
Which *all-maturing* time must bring to light.
Dryden, Ann. Mir. ver. 564.

ALL-MURDERING.* *adj.* Completely destructive.

Thy cruel hand extinguisheth
Thyself, and me, senate, and common folk,
And thy new raised town, with one *all-murdering* stroke. *Sir R. Fanshaw*, 4th Book of Virgil.

ALL-OBEDIENT.* *adj.* Absolutely obedient.

Hear, Father, hear! thy Lamb at last complains
Of some more painful thing than all his pains:
Then bows his *all-obedient* head, and dies
His own love's and our sin's great sacrifice.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 169.

ALL-OBEYING.* *part. adj.* That, to which all pay obedience; an expression that Dr. Johnson formerly wished to change into *all-obeyed*. But the active participle, in a passive sense, is not uncommon in our old writers.

Tell him, from his *all-obeying* breath I hear
The doom of Egypt.
Shakspeare, Ant. Cleop. iii. 11.

ALL-OBLIVIOUS.* *adj.* That which would cause entire forgetfulness.

'Gainst death and *all-oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth. *Shakspeare, Sonnets*, S. 55.

ALL-OBSCURING.* *part. adj.* That which hides all things.

It [life] is a dial, which points out
The sun-set as it moves about;
And shadows out, in lines of night,
The subtle stages of time's flight;
Till *all-obscuring* earth hath laid
The body in perpetual shade.
Bp. Henry King's Poems, the Dirge.

ALL-PENETRATING.* *part. adj.* Pervading all things.

Since I cannot escape from thy [Christ's] *all-penetrating* presence, but must perforce approach to mine owne reproach; behold, I bow my body putrefied to thine glorified, and render thee all possible thanks for the inconceivable grace thou hast done graceless me. *Stafford, Niobe*, ii. 31.

ALL-PERFECTNESS.* *n. s.* The perfection of the whole.

For, as Philo observes, Pythagorean-like, Ten (which they call also κόσμος, οὐρανὸς, and παντέλεια, the world, heaven, and *all-perfectness*,) is made by the scattering of the parts of Four: thus, 1, 2, 3, 4. Put these together now and they are Ten, παντέλεια τὸ πᾶν, the Universe.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 153.

ALL-PIERCING.* *part. adj.* Discovering all things.

Lest Phœbus should, with his *all-piercing* eye,
Descry some Vulcan. *Marston, Satires*, Sat. 5.

ALL-POWERFUL. *adj.* Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy distressed servant. *Swift.*

ALL-PRAISED.* *part. adj.* Praised by all.

This gallant Hotspur, this *all-praised* knight.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

ALL-RULING.* *part. adj.* Governing all things.

The will
And high permission of *all-ruling* heaven
Left him at large to his own dark designs.
Milton, Par. Lost, i. 212.

How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark doth Heaven's *all-ruling* Sire
Choose to reside. *Ibid.* ii. 264.

ALL SAINTS DAY. *n. s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SANCTIFYING.* *part. adj.* That which sanctifies the whole.

The venerable and *all-sanctifying* names of the Apostles. *West on the Resurrection*, p. 328.

ALL-SAVING.* *part. adj.* Saving all things.

The Druid's invocation was to one all-healing or *all-saving* power. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S.* 9.

ALL-SEARCHING.* *part. adj.* That which searches and pervades all things.

Consider next God's infinite, *all-searching* knowledge, which looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts, ransacks every corner of the heart, ponders the most inward designs and ends of the soul in all a man's actions.
South, Sermons, ii. 99.

ALL-SEER. *n. s.* He that sees or beholds every thing; he whose view comprehends all things.

That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest.
Shakspeare.

ALL-SEEING. *adj.* That which beholds every thing.

The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last;
Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

ALL-SHAKING.* *part. adj.* That which shakes all things.

Thou *all-shaking* thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o'the world!
Shakspeare, Lear, iii. 2.

ALL-SHUNNED.* *part. adj.* Shunned by all.

His poor self,
A dedicated beggar to the air,
With his disease of *all-shunn'd* poverty,
Walks, like contempt, alone.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Ath. iv. 2.

ALL SOULS DAY. *n. s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.

This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not? —
It is, my lord. —
Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomsday.
Shakspeare.

ALL-SUFFICIENCY.* *n. s.* Infinite ability.

O God, the more we are sensible of our own indigence, the more let us wonder at thine *all-sufficiency*. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations*, lxx.

He is of infinite goodness and mercy, truth, justice, wisdom, power, *all-sufficiency*.
Whole Duty of Man.

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *adj.* Sufficient to every thing.

The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost elevation: for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT.* *n. s.* Properly and emphatically denoting God.

Through this [faith] Abraham saw a phœnix-like resurrection of his son, as possible with God; therefore obeyeth that command of offering his son, believing a metamorphosis possible with the *All-sufficient*.
Whitlock's Manners of the English, p. 544.

ALL-SURVEYING.* *part. adj.* That which beholds all things.

Then I observed the bold oppressions done,
In presence of the *all-surveying* sun.
Sandys, Eccles. p. 6.

ALL-SUSTAINING.* *part. adj.* That which upholds all things.

Hath the day,
Forgot his season, and the sun his way?
Doth God withdraw his *all-sustaining* might?
Sir J. Beaumont, Poems, p. 69.

ALL-TELLING.* *part. adj.* That which tells or divulges all things.

All-telling fame
Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow.
Shakspeare, Love's L. L. ii. 1.

ALL-TRIUMPHING.* *part. adj.* Every where triumphant.

As you were ignorant of what were done,
By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* son.
B. Jonson.

ALL-WATCHED.* *part. adj.* Watched throughout.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour,
Unto the weary and *all-watched* night.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. iv. *Chor.*

ALL-WISE. *adj.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal potentate!
Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*

ALL-WITTED.* *adj.* Completely witted; possessing every kind of wit.

Come on, signior, now prepare to court this *all-witted* lady, most naturally, and like yourself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

ALL-WORSHIPPED.* *part. adj.* Adored by all.

In her own loins
She hutch'd the *all-worshipt* ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with. *Milton, Com.* ver. 719.

ALLANTO'IS, or *ALLANTO'IDES*. *n. s.* [from αλλας, a gut, and εἶδος, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder.
Quincy.

To ALLA'TRATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *allatro*.] To bark; to growl. Obsolete.

Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list, to the contrary. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

To ALLA'Y.† *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by some from *à la loi, according to law*, the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See ALLOY. Roquefort, in his old French Glossary, gives us the verb *allaier* or *allayor*, "battre monnoie par ordre du souverain;" so that what Dr. Johnson has just said of the original orthography is questionable.
2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate. Dr. Johnson might have added that the expression is often applied to the mixture of wine and other liquours with water. Thus, in our old dictionaries, "To *alay* wine, *diluo*; *alaide* wine, vinum aquaticum."

Sir Diaphanous is a recusant
In sack: He only takes it in French wine.
With an *allay* of water. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady*, iii. 1.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poison. *Shakspeare.*

No friendly offices shall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If by your art, you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them.
Shakspeare.

ALLA'Y.† *n. s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed with silver

and copper, two carats to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowel* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining; which might have been done only by making the coin less.

We are gold,
In our own natures pure; but when we suffer,
The husband's stamp upon us, then *allays*,
And base ones, of you men, are mingled with us,
And make us blush like copper.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

For fools are stubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals allay the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *allay*, by little scattering light. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Allay being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay* of jealousy, hope and fear. *Roscommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *allay.*] The person or thing which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *allay.*] That which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate,
The like *allayment* would I give my grief.
Shakspeare.

To ALLE'CT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *allecto, allicio.* Old Fr. *allecher*, attirer par ruse.] This verb occurs in the Dict. of Huloet, where it is defined, "To stir with some pleasant mean; to intice."

ALLECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*allectatio*, Lat.] An alluring; enticement *Coles.*

ALLE'CTIVE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Allurement; and, in our elder dictionaries, called "sweetness in feeling."

What better *allective* could Lucifer devise to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude, than to purpose to them in form of a play [dice-playing] his principal treasury wherein the more part of sin is contained, and all goodness and virtue confounded.
Sir T. Eliot. Gov. fol. 79. b.

Many strong *allectives* to evil in the lower carnal part of the man, as well as invitations and obligations to good in the upper and spiritual.
Hammond, Sermons.

That new course of life — had nothing to recommend it to his taste but its unpleasantness, the best *allective* unto him.
Fell, Life of Hammond, sect. 3.

ALLE'CTIVE.* *adj.* Alluring. Not now in use.

Woman yfarced with fraude and disceipt,
To thy confusion most *allective* bait.
Chaucer, Rem. of Love, ver. 14.

ALLEGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation; declaration.

Of ghosts, of goblins, and dread sorcery,
From nicer *allegations* we'll desist.
More, Song of the Soul, App. st. 84.

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht?
As if she had suborned some to swear
False *allegations*, to o'erthrow his state.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means to be informed of my errours; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE.† *adj.* [from *allege.*] That may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegeable* against it. *Browne, Vulg. Errours.*

Is there so much as the least shadow of excuse *allegeable* for parents not bringing their children to the bishop to be confirmed by him?
South, Sermons, v. 37.

ALLE'GEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *allege.*] The same with *allegation*. *Dict.*

To Ramah they come to Saul, with many complaints and *allegements* in their mouths.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 636.

ALLE'GER. *n. s.* [from *allege.*] One that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *n. s.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shaks.*

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaught'ring hands, and keep the peace. *Shakspeare.*

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

ALLEGO'RICK.† *adj.* [from *allegory.*] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton, P. R.*

Those other *allegorick* precepts of beneficence, fetched out of the closet of nature.
Milton Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, i. 10.

The frequent and familiar use of *allegorick* personifications in the public pageants, I mean the general use of them, greatly contributed to form the school of Spenser.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 202.

ALLEGO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phæacian with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *allegorical.*] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

A'LLEGORIST.* *n. s.* [from *allegory.*] One who teaches or describes in an allegorical manner.

Philo, and Origen, and the like *allegorists*.
Whiston, Memoirs, p. 235.

The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother *allegorist*.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope. ii. 96.

To A'LLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true.
Raleigh.

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet, Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

To A'LLEGORIZE.* *v. n.* To treat as an allegory.

After his manner, he *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices of the law. *Fulke against Allen*, p. 223.

Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize* of a certain purgatory. *Ibid.* p. 447.

A'LLEGORIZER.* *n. s.* An allegorist.

The Stoick philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology.
Coventry, Phil. Conv. v.

A'LLEGORY. *n. s.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word nympha meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE'GRO. n. s. [Ital.] A word, denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU'JAH. n. s. [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, which see.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God.*

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper præludium to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing.
Government of the Tongue.

ALLEMA'NDE.† *n. s.* [formerly written *allemaigne* or *almain*, i. e. from *Almany* or Germany. Barb. Lat. *Alemannia.*] A dance, well known in Germany and Switzerland. In our old musick books we find the distinction also of Spanish, Venetian, French, and Scottish *allemands:* The *allemand* was also used to denote the measure, whether grave or gay, by which the singing of the song was to be regulated.

To ALLE'VIATE.† *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat. Reckoned by Heylin, in 1656, among uncouth and unusual words.]

1. To make light; to ease, to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative will much *alleviate* me in describing the practic part. *Harvey.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLE'VIATIVE.* *n. s.* [from *alleviate.*] A palliative; something mitigating.

Some cheering *alleviative* to lads kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words.

Corah's Doom (1672), p. 126.

A'LLEY. *n. s.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and ealding inward far.
Spenser.

Where *alleys* are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.
Milton.

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
Some labour ev'n the easiest life would choose:
Ours is not great, the dangling bows to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our *alleys* stop.
Dryden.

The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those *alleys* they were born to shade.
Pope.

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakspeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *n. s.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall the *alliance* join
Betwixt the Trojan and the Ausonian line. *Dryden.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And, for *alliance'* sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed.
Pope.

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair *alliance* quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addison.*

To ALLI'ANCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by confederacy; to ally.

It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 62.

ALLI'ANT.* *n. s.* [from *alliance.*] An ally.

We do promise and vow for ourselves of each party *alliants*, electors, princes, and states.

The Accord of Ulm, Wotton's Rem. p. 582.

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*allicio*, Lat.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville.*

ALLI'CIENT.* *n. s.* [from *allicio*, Lat.] An attractor.

The awakened needle, with joy, leapeth towards its *allicient.* *Robinson's Endoxa*, (1658) p. 121.

To A'LLIGATE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson gives this word, without reference to any dictionary; but it is found in our elder ones. Lat. *alligo*, old Fr. *aligéer.*] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

A'LLIGATOR.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives no etymology of this word.— Sir T. Herbert says, it is corruptly called by seamen *alligator*, from *allegardos*, a word compounded of Spanish and Almain. Travels, p. 364. Cowel says, the corruption is from the Portugal word *allagarto;* a *crocodile.* See Cowel, under the word ANCIENT. *Lagarto* is the Spanish for a *lizard;* and Herrera calls the *caiman*, "lagarto o crocodilo." The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes. *Shakspeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy heads were strung,
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth, Dispensary.*

A'LLIGATURE. *n. s.* [from *alligate.*] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. s.* [*allido, allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA'TION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the criticks call the *alliteration* or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton, P. L.*

ALLI'TERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *alliteration.*] Denoting words beginning with the same letter.

The *alliterative* measure, unaccompanied with rhyme, and including many peculiar Saxon idioms appropriated to poetry, remained in use so low as the sixteenth century.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 314.

ALLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account; a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act or manner of speaking to another. Written also *adlocution*, from *adlocutio.*

Upon such a high tribunal or scaffold we often see the emperor standing, and sometimes sitting, in medals and ancient bas-relieves; both in *adlocutions* to the army, and in distributing their bounty to the people.

Sir G. Wheler's Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 91.

ALLO'DIAL.† *adj.* [Barb. Lat. *allodialis*, Fr. *allodial.*] Held without any acknowledgement of superiority; not feudal; independent.

In Kent, the king on the commission of particular offences was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the *allodial* tenants and their men.

Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 154.

The possessions of their subjects were perfectly *allodial;* that is, wholly independent, and held of no superiour at all. *Blackstone.*

ALLO'DIUM.† *n. s.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original, Dr. Johnson says. Brady, in his Glossary annexed to his Old English History, mentions Wendelin's derivation of it from the Sax. ael, *omnis*, and lob, which he renders *onus*, from laban, *tollere, auferre;* but he rightly adds, that there is no congruity of sense between the two words. The same etymologist proposes also the Sax. aelb, *senex;* because *allodium* was an old patrimonial inheritance that descended from ancestors in blood. Hickes derives it from the Teutonick *all* and *lod* or *lood*, the annual produce of the land or farm. Somner, Sax. ael or *all*, and Teut. *heyd* or *heit*, which we call *hode* or *hood*, that is, *allhoode;* which expresses the nature and condition of a thing, as *knight-hode, man-hode, neighbour-hode*, and many more, which denote, as it were, the totality and integrity of a thing. Or, Goth. *all*, omnis, and *od*, possessio, q. d. *omnimoda possessio.* V. Eng. and Swed. Dict. of Serenius. The example, which I give from our learned divine, Dr. Hammond, presents a mistaken etymology of the word. Mr. Boucher inclines to the etymology of the Saxon a, denoting *to* or *unto*, and leob *the people:* or else to the a privative, and leob a *vassal* or a *fine.*] A posses-

sion held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

When we have once thus discerned the peculiarity of our tenure, only that of *allodium*, not from any, ἀλλ' ἐκ Διὸς, *but from God*, as the lawyers have derived that word. *Hammond, Sermons.*

ALLO'NGE. *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.
2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commoly imagined to come from the French *allons;* perhaps from *all lo*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A sad memorial of their past offence. *Philips.*

A'LLOQUY. *n. s.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T.† *v. a.* [from *lot*. Dr. Johnson. But the old French *allotir*, to divide, &c. must not be omitted. See Roq. Gloss. Suppl.]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace.
Dryden.

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

ALLO'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God.
Rogers, Sermons.

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

ALLO'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLO'TMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by tastament. *Shakspeare.*

To ALLO'W.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from the Fr. *allouer*, and that from the Lat. *allaudare*. But the word is of Northern origin, as Serenius and Dr. Jamieson have both observed. Goth. *lofa*, Sax. lofian, *to praise*.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The power of musick all our hearts *allow;*
And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To justify; to maintain as right.

The Powers above
Allow obedience. *Shakspeare.*

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous. *Psalm*, xi. 6.

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please. *Swift.*

4. To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. 1 *Thess.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected and *allowed* first by the state of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool. *Shaksp.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him that gave us peace and empire too.
Waller.

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.
8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it. *Addison.*

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text.
Brown, Vulgar Errours.

2. That is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.
Boyle.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury, Serm.*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableness*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others.
South, Sermons.

ALLO'WABLY.* *adv.* [from *allowable*.] With claim of allowance.

These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry than in prose. *Lowth.*

ALLO'WANCE. *n. s.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shakspeare.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. 2 *Kings.*

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances* for an innocent passion. *Swift.*

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved *allowance*. *Shaksp.*

ALLO'WER.* *n. s.* [from *to allow*.] One who approves, or authorizes.

This unruly handfull of ministers that made the fashion of keeping this pretended assembly, together with their associates and *allowers*, do much brag of the equity of their cause.
The King's Declaration, in a Declaration of His Majesty's Proceedings against those attainted of High Treason, 1606, p. 13.

ALLO'Y. *n. s.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in Coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. *Alloy* is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other *alloy*, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the *alloy* is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

ALLS.* *n. s.* [without a singular.] All one's goods: as, "I'll pack up my *alls*, and be gone." It is a vulgarism.

A'LLSPICE.* *n. s.* [from *all* and *spice*.] That which we call Jamaica pepper or pimenta; which is the fruit of a tree growing in Jamaica, and other American islands.

The pimento trees or *all-spice* grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica. *Guthrie, Geog.*

Pimenta, from its mixt flavour of several aromaticks, has obtained the name of *allspice*.
Hill's Mat. Medica.

ALLUBE'SCENCY. *n. s.* [*allubescentia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To

have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, *he* alludes *to an old story*; or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults*.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to *allude* unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here *alluded* to. *Burnet's Theory.*

ALLU'MINOR. *n. s.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowel.*

To ALLU'RE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto *allureth*. *Hooker.*

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton, P. L.*

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttelton.*

ALLU'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or rather things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

ALLU'REMENT.† *n. s.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against *allurement*, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn,
Or violence. *Milton, P. L.*

—— Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell. *Milton, P. R.*

To shun the *allurement* is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But wond'rous difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits and break the involving net. *Dryden.*

The remembrance of the first repast is an easy *allurement* to the second. *South, Serm.* ii. 369.

ALLU'RER.† *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; enveigler.

Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise;
Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.
Dryden, Prologue to the Prophetess.

ALLU'RING*. *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The power to allure.

I stand,
Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despising
Thee, and thy best *allurings*.
Beaum. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

ALLU'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest *allusions* and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This last *allusion* gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryden.*

Expressions now out of use, *allusions to* customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke.*

ALLU'SIVE.† *adj.* [*alludo, allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the tropical or *allusive* part of the parable, and the thing couched under it and intended by it. *South, Serm.* ii. 276.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or *allusive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers, Serm.*

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.) by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

There may, according to the multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style, another notable meaning be also intimated. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 9.

ALLU'SORY.* *adj.* [*allusus*, Lat.] Allusive; insinuating; implying.

This was an unhappy *allusory* omen of his afteractions. *Heath's Flagellum, or Life of Cromwell*, 1679. p. 13.

ALLU'VIAL.* *adj.* The same as *Alluvious*; which see.

ALLU'VION.† *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat. *alluvion*, Fr.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowel.*

Languages are like laws or coins, which commonly receive some change at every shift of princes: or as slow rivers, by insensible *alluvions*, take in and let out the waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same beds. *Howell's Lett.* iv. 19.

ALLU'VIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY'. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septs are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, passions closer still *ally*
The common int'rest, or endear the tye. *Pope.*

To the sun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thoms.*

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid. *Dryden.*

ALLY'. *n. s.* [*allié*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him. *Wotton.*

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour and dependent *ally* under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA'NTAR. n. s. [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACA'NTAR'S STAFF. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'LMANACK.† *n. s.* [derived by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count*, or *compute*; but others from *al*, Arabick, and *μήν*, a *month*, or *μανακὸς*, the *course of the months*; by others, from a Teutonick original, *al*, and *maan*, the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month; all of them are probable. Nor may Verstegan's remark be omitted. *Al-mon-aght*, he says, is the Saxon *al-mon-heed*, i. e. the regard or observation of all the moons; whence the word *almanack*.] A calendar; a book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators. *Government of the Tongue.*

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling like chaft amber worn. *Dryden.*

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

A'LMANACK-MAKER.* *n. s.* A maker of *almanacks*.

Mathematicians and *almanack-makers* are forced to eat their own prognosticks. *Gayton's Notes on Don Quix.* p. 268.

He calculates his model to the elevation of a particular clime, but with the same success as *almanack-makers* do; to serve only for a year. *Butler's Characters.*

A'LMANDINE. n. s. [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

ALMI'GHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *almighty*.

Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and *almightiness*.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the wilderness, the bittern and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*. *Taylor.*

ALMI'GHTY.† *adj.* [Sax. ælmhıc, ælmihti, almihtig.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the *Almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Genesis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *Almighty*,
That you divest yourself, and lay apart
The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heaven,
By law of nature and of nations 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakspeare.*

ALMI'GHTY.* *n. s.* The Omnipotent; the Maker of heaven and earth; one of the appellations of the Godhead.

By the *Almighty*, who shall bless thee. *Genesis*, xlix. 25.

So spake the *Almighty*, and to what He spake
His Word, the Filial Godhead, gave effect. *Milton, P. L.*

A'LMOND.† *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany. But the Spanish have *almendra*; and perhaps *amand*, *amandola*, and this, are all referrable to *amygdalum*, as that is to ἀμυγδαλον.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

A'LMOND-TREE. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high
On top of green Selinis, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily,
Whose tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.
Spenser, F. Q.

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the Ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

A'LMOND-WILLOW.* *n. s.* A willow, whose leaves are of a light green on both sides.

Trees more and more fady, till they end in an *almond-willow*. *Shenstone.*

A'LMONER, or ALMNER.† *n. s.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person employed in the distribution of charity. Milton uses the word with an immediate reference to the office of the almoner.

Who made you the busy *almoner to deal about this dole* of laughter and reprehension, which no man thanks your bounty for? *Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

I enquired for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden.*

AL'MONRY.† *n. s.* or ALMRY. [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed. Written also *almary*, *amry*, and *ambry*, in the accounts of offices belonging to religious houses; and in the Promptuarium Parvulorum; and rendered *almarium*.

She would never limit any from laying proper objects for her charity in her way; nor confine that care to the ministers of the *almonry*.

Burnet's Ess. of Q. Mary, p. 180.

He was educated in grammar and singing, as a boy of the *almonry*, or chorister, in the Benedictine convent, now the dean and chapter of Durham. *Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 384.

ALMO'ST. *adv.* [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there *almost*, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or notion, as an *almost* infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And *almost* faints beneath the glowing weight.
Addison.

ALMS.† *n. s.* [Sax. almer, elmer, ælmer, ælmerre, from the Lat. eleemosyna. Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη. Formerly written *almosine*, *almosie*, *almose*; or, *almous*, as it is in Scotland; *almesse*, as in Chaucer, and in writers of the sixteenth century also; and now *alms*. Dr. Johnson says the word has no singular. But both his examples of the word shew, to which I add others, that, though it terminates in *s*, it has the singular form or construction. It is, in fact, without a plural; the spelling of *almesse* having passed first into *almes*, and then into *alms*.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bent like his
That hath receiv'd an *alms*. *Shakspeare.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alms* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

A gypsy Jewess whispers in your ear,
And begs *an alms*. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.* 6.

Every morsel he eats, and every drop that he drinks, is *an alms*, and a largess, and a repast, that he has no claim to. *South, Serm.* vii. 216.

ALMS-BASKET. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

There sweepings do as well,
As the best order'd meal;
For who the relish of these guests will fit,
Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit.
B. Jonson.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*.

L'Estrange, Fables.

A'LMSDEED. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works and *alms-deeds* which she did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back.
Shakspeare.

ALMS-FOLK.* *n. s.* Persons noticed for supporting others by alms.

This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folks*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor.

Strype's Ann. of the Ref. i. 233.

ALMS-GIVER. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which shewed that his works in publick were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMS-GIVING.* *n. s.* [from *alms* and *give*.] The giving of alms.

Mercifulness, and *alms-giving*, purgeth from all sins, and delivereth from death.

Homilies, B. 2. *Of Alms-deeds.*

Deducing the practice of the Jews down to us Christians, and so give you in a manner the history of *alms-giving*. *Hammond's Serm.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into parishes are manifest. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,
A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied.
Shakspeare.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other rapine, build an hospital, or *almshouse*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN.† *n. s.* [from *alms* and *man*.]

1. A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel for an *almsman*'s gown. *Shaks.*

2. He who gives alms.

You see how well-beloved and dear unto God they were, whom the Scriptures report unto us to have been good *almsmen*.

Homilies, B. 2. *Of Alms-deeds*, Part 2.

ALMS-PEOPLE.* *n. s.* Members of an almshouse.

They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *almspeople*. *Weever's Funeral Monuments.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *n. s.* A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *wrought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniack, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. 1 *Kings*, x. 11.

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'LNEGER. *n. s.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alneger*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. s.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A service which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES.† *n. s.* [אהלים, as it is supposed, Dr. Johnson says. Sax. alepa, S. Joh. cap. xix. 39.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe-tree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into Socotorine and Caballine, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. s.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT.† *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, Dan. *Loft*, air, Icelandish; so that *aloft* is, into the air; anciently written, *on loft*.]

1. On high; above; in the air. Dr. Johnson says it is used chiefly in poetry. He had forgotten the usage of it by some of our best authors, and particularly the application of it in the Bible, where the marginal reading is this:

The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and is set *aloft*. *Prov.* xviii. 10.

Now is all Israel *aloft*, (which is interpreted in the margin of the Apocrypha, *exalted*.) 1 *Esdras*, viii. 92.

Simon also built a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it *aloft* to the sight, with hewn stone behind and before. 1 *Maccab.* xiii. 27.

He that loves God, will soar *aloft*, and take him wings, and leaving the earth fly up to heaven. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 639.

A third court — enclosed with tarrasses, leaded *aloft*, and fairely garnished on the three sides. *Bacon, Ess.* 45.

To have more breath they used to sleep upon their terraces, to which end they spread carpets *aloft* for their better accommodation. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p 112.

2. A word used by seamen to call others from below on deck; all hands *aloft*.

Come, *aloft*, boys, *aloft*! *Beaum. and Fl. K. Burn. Pestle.*

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars *aloft*. *Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore *aloft* his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

A'LOGY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *alogie*, sottise, fatuité; from αλογος.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Coles.*

ALO'NE.† *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *single*; anciently written *all-one*, i. e. entirely single. Some derive it from the Fr. *à l'un*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaks.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone*. *Dryd.*

God, by whose *alone* power and conservation we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bent.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly *alone*, and they are but sheep which always herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*

I never durst in darkness be *alone*. *Dryden.*

3. Not to be matched; without an equal.

All I can, is nothing
To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing:
She is *alone*. *Shaks. Two Gent. of Ver.* ii. 4.

4. Only.

Man shall not live by bread *alone*, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. *St. Matthew*, iv. 4.

Since I had my office,
I've kept you next my heart; have not *alone*
Employ'd you where high profits might come home,
But paid my present havings, to bestow
My bounties on you. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* iii. 2.

We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you
A bachelor still, by keeping of your portion;
And keep you not *alone* without a husband,
But in a sickness. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

ALO'NE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us *alone* to guard Corioli,
If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *B. Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have *let* it *alone*: for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NELY.* *adj.* [old Eng. *all onely*.] Only; this, and no other. Thus, in our old dictionaries, we find "*alonely* son, or only child." *Huloet.*

By the same grace of God, by *alonely* God. *Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 202.

ALO'NELY.* *adv.* [Dutch *all-een-lyk*, *only*. Old Eng. *all onely*.] Merely; singly.

The sorowe, daughter, which I make,
Is not *all onely* for your sake. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 1.

For the wyll *allonely* is a deedly sinne. *Institution of a Chr. Man*, p. 111.

Not *alonely* the Germans, but also the Italians themselfe, that counte as the Grekes did full arrogantly, all other nations to be barbarouse and unlettered, savinge their owne. *Leland's New Year's Gift*, E. 3.

ALO'NENESS.* *n. s.* [from *alone*.] That state which belongs not to another. A very significative word, and properly applied to God. I know of no lexicographer who has noticed this word; but I wonder that it escaped Mr. Boucher, who has minutely illustrated *alonely*.

God being sibi solus, αυτάρχης, αυτόων, from everlasting, alone himself, and beside himself nothing, the first thing he did or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate himself, and did so accordingly, primò primùm, communicate himself out of his *Alonenesse* everlasting unto somewhat else. *Mountagu's App. to Cæsar*, p. 61.

ALO'NG.† *adv.* [Sax. anblanz, onblonz, *in longum*.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid *along*,
And, bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all-along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*

They are *all-along* a cross, untoward sort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with;* in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall *along with* you.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along*,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.
Take this *along;* and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize.
Dryden.

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, Fr.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come *along*,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

7. Owing to; in consequence of. [Sax. ȝe-lanȝ, *long of;* not from onb-lonȝ, as Mr. Tyrwhitt mistakenly asserts, in respect to this old usage of the word. Dr. Johnson, under the word *long*, has stated that synonymous adverb, or rather abbreviation of *along*, to be from the Sax. ȝe-lanȝ, *a fault*, not considering, as Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, the ancient and accustomed distinction of *along*, Saxon as well as English. See also Lye, Dict. Sax. Goth. Lat. in anblanȝ or onblonȝ, and ȝelanȝ.]

I cannot tell whereon it was *along*,
But well I wot great strife is us among.
Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

It's all *along* on you; I could not get my part a night or two before, that I might sleep on it.
Prol. Return from Parnassus.

Who is this '*long* of?
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, P. ii.

ALO'NG-SIDE.* *adv.* A naval term. By the side of the ship.

ALO'NGST.† *adv.* [Dr. Johnson considers this word as a corruption of *along*. But this form of annexing to prepositions the termination of the superlative degree, is, as Mr. Boucher has observed, very ancient, and was practised by the Saxons. It is used by Scottish writers of modern times.] Along; through the length.

Hard by grew the true lover's primrose, whose kind savour wisheth men to be faithful and women courteous. *Alongst*, in a border, grew maidenhair.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier, p. 6.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports *alongst* the sea-coast.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

ALO'OF.† *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off.*]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation, Dr. Johnson says; but it also signifies distance as remote as possible. Witness the two examples from the English Seneca.

How then is the sinner *aloof* from God? From the holinesse of God; from the grace and mercy of God; from the glory of God: from the holinesse of God, he is no less distant than evil is from good, which is no less than infinitely.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 85.

He is *aloof* from grace, as the way; so from glory, as the end; here is indeed a great gulfe, and unmeasurable, betwixt the sinner and heaven.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 86.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far descried.
Spenser, F. Q.

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous croud stood yet *aloof*.
Milton, P. L.

The noise approaches, though our palace stood *Aloof from* streets, encompass'd with a wood.
Dryden.

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand *aloof* at bay. *Shaks.*

Going northwards *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the occean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had *aloof* seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay. The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept *aloof from* t'other.
L'Estrange, Fables.

The strong may fight *aloof;* Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd.
Dryden, Fables.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But with a crafty madness keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand *aloof*, there will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

ALO'UD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heaven in a moment makes an heap of dust.
Waller.

Then heaven's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden.*

ALO'W.† *adv.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft.

And laid *alow* the liquid floods.
Old Version of the Psalms, Ps. 24.

Weening that fortune hath a turn,
I look'd aloft, and would not look *alow*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 318.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky.
Dryden.

ALP.* *n. s.* [Bas Bret. *alp*, *alb*, mons. Ital. *alpé*. Some consider the etymology of this word, as meaning strictly, "a mountain white with snow," Gr. ἄλφος, Lat. *albus*. And because the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany and France, "perpetuis ferè nivibus *albescunt*." But the name *alp* is not peculiar to those mountains: "*Alpes*—etiam universim quivis montes altiores." Du Cange, in V.] That which is mountainous or durable like the Alps; a mountain in general.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery *alp*.
Milton, P. L. ii. 620.

If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine *alp* of wedlock has leave to dissolve.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Those that, to the poles approaching, rise
In billows rolling into *alps* of ice.
Thomson, Liberty, Part iv.

A'LPINE.* *adj.* [Lat. *alpinus*, Ital. *alpino.*]

1. Relating to the Alps.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the *Alpine* mountains cold.
Milton, Son. xviii.

Do they sleep in winter, like Gesner's *Alpine* mice? *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 243.

The lifeless summits proud
Of *Alpine* cliffs, where to the gelid sky
Snows pil'd on snows in wintry torpor lie.
Thomson, Cast. of Indolence, c. 2.

2. High, in a general sense.

Palmy shades, and aromatick woods,
That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,
And up the more than *alpine* mountains wave.
Thomson, Summer.

The sense of his words is strained; when, "he views the Ganges from *alpine* heights:" that is, from mountains *like the Alps.*
Johnson, Life of Akenside.

3. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry.

The *alpine* everlasting, or prolifick strawberry.
Mawe.

A'LPHA. n. s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A: therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.
Revelation, i. 8.

A'LPHABET. *n. s.* [from ἄλφα, *alpha*, and βῆτα, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will rest an *alphabet*,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.
Titus Andronicus.

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of letters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more syllables, or of one are wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying, sooner than their *alphabet*.
Dryden, jun. Juv.

To A'LPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from *alphabet.*] An A B C scholar.

Every *alphabetarian* knowing well that the Latin of [a city] is urbs or civitas.
Abp. Sancroft's Serm. p. 30.

ALPHABE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *alphabet*, *al-*
ALPHABE'TICK. } *phabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift.*

In reading he must couch, in a fair *alphabetick* paper-book, the notablest occurrences.

Howell's Instruct. for For. Travell. p. 38.

The author probably had his eye upon *alphabetick* writing in his own time.

Coventry's Phil. Con. 4.

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical.*] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

ALRE'ADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this present time, or at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here* already. *Will it be done? It has been done* already.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been *already* answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you?

Dryden, Indian Emp.

See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks *already* I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope.*

ALS.† *adv.* [Dutch *als.* Sax. ealle, an abbreviation of eall-ꝑa, alꝑa, *also.*] Also; likewise: a word now out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A'LSO.† *adv.* [Sax. alꝑa, *sicut.*]

1. In the same manner; likewise.

In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so *also* according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Also* is sometimes nearly the same with *and,* and only conjoins the members of the sentence.

God do so to me, and more *also.* 1 *Sam.* xiv. 44.

ALT.* *n. s.* [In musick.] The higher part of the scale or gamut. As, F in *alt,* or F altus.

A'LTAR.† *n. s.* [*altare,* Lat. It is observed by *Junius,* that the word *altar* is received, with Christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *aræ* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the *altar,* where she kneel'd, and, saintlike,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

Shakspeare.

3. A ridiculous species of metrical composition, the length and position of the verses in which were made to correspond with the appearance of an altar. W. Brown, in his elegant poem, "The Shepheard's Pipe," has sacrificed to this false taste.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostick land:
There thou may'st wings display, and *altars* raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, ver. 207.

A'LTARAGE. *n. s.* [*altaragium,* Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. also, *autre-cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths,* which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Their *altar-cloths* must not be touched but with a brush appropriated to that service.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 257.

A'LTAR-PIECE.* *n. s.* [from *altar* and *piece.*] A painting placed over the altar.

With what enthusiasm must a popish painter work for an *altar-piece?*

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 182.

A'LTARWISE.* *adv.* Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar.

Some years before, I was told he [the Duke de la Valette,] was at Paris, and Richelieu came to visit him: he having notice of it, Richelieu found him in a cardinal's cap, kneeling at a table *altarwise,* with his book and beads in his hand, and candles burning before him. *Howell, Let.* i. vi. 46.

It is plain, in the last injunction of the queen, [Elizabeth,] that the holy table ought to stand at the upper end of the quire, north and south, or *altarwise.* *Abp. Laud's Speech in the Star Chamber.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer,* Fr. from *alter,* Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter,* seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to;* as, her face is *altered from* pale *to* red.

Do you note
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stilling fleet.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practice, or sect.

For the ways of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy.*

A'LTERABLE. *adj.* [from *alter; alterable,* Fr.] That may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or what changes, or may change itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

A'LTERABLY. *adv.* [from *alterable.*] In such a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERAGE. *n. s.* [from *alo.*] The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

A'LTERANT. *adj.* [*alterant,* Fr.] That has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alter; alteration,* Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration,* as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations,* that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'LTERATIVE. *adj.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative,* are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of distemperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants.* *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A'LTERATIVE.* *n. s.* An alterative medicine.

Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities of mind, purgatives, cordials, *alteratives.* *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 279.

A complete cure by *alteratives* operating on the small capillaries, and by insensible discharges, must require length of time.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, p. 94.

To A'LTERCATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *altercor,* old Fr. *alterquer.*] To wrangle; to contend with.

ALTERCA'TION. *n. s.* [*altercation,* Fr. from *altercor,* Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation;* and that, many times

rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth.
Hakewill on Providence.

ALTE'RN. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession, each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their use
To man: the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern.* *Milton, P. L.*

ALTE'RNACY. *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *alternus.*] Alternative, as Sherwood explains it; or, done by turns or course; one after another, according to Bullokar.

ALTE'RNALLY.* *adv.* [from *altern.*] By turns.

Affranius and Petreius did command
Those camps with equal power, but concord made
Their government more firm: their men obey'd
Alternally both generals' commands.
May's Lucan, b. 4.

ALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness.
South.

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprise,
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

ALTE'RNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTE'RNATE. *n. s.* [from *alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE.† *v. a.* [Lat *alterno*; or rather, in the instance from Milton, to be derived from the Italian *alternare*, to sing alternately, in the manner of cathedral choirs. V. Della Crusca. Sir E. Sandys uses the word also in reference to the ancient *cantus alternus.*]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton, P. L.*

Their liturgy is much intermedled with singing performed in a tune, neither artificial nor altogether neglected, but grave, *alternated*, and branched with divers parts.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil. *Grew.*

To ALTE'RNATE.* *v. n.* To succeed or take place by turns.

Rage, shame, and grief, *alternate* in his breast.
Philips's Blenheim, v. 339.

ALTE'RNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The Princess Melesinda, bath'd in tears,
And toss'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.
Dryden.

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession.
Dict.

ALTERNA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *alternate.*]

1. The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

2. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.

Such *alternations* as are there [in the English liturgy] used, must be by several persons.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

3. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

Antiphones I know they had; —but this came to no more than our *alternation* at the most ordinary singing of the psalms, by way of responds, but all in the same time and tune, and without any descant at all. *Gregorie, Posthuma*, p. 52.

There are anthems to be found amongst them, where every syllable has its just length; each part of a sentence its proper pause: where the words are not confused by perplexing *alternations*, or rendered tedious by unnecessary repetitions.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 130.

ALTE'RNATIVE. *n. s.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative* ——
Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTE'RNATIVE.* *adj.* In an alternate manner.

The manners, the wits, the health, the age, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by a vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by *alternative* and interchangeable course. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 41.

ALTE'RNATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *alternative.*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The pestles are not lifted up altogether, but *alternatively*, to make the powder turn the better in the working. *Hist. of Gunpowder in Sprat's Hist. of the R. Society*, p. 280.

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTE'RNITY. *n. s.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ALTHE'A.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀλθαία, Fr. *althéa.*] A flowering shrub; of which the common sort is marsh-mallow; but the *althea-frutex* is a species of *hibiscus.* *Dict.*

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.* See THOUGH.] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

A'LTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *n. s.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *n. s.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'SONANT.† } *adj.* [*altisonus*, Lat.]
ALTI'SONOUS. } High sounding, pompous or lofty in sound.

Speculative and positive doctrines, and *altisonant* phrases. *Evelyn, Preface.*

A'LTITUDE. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten masts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shaksp.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions. *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakspeare.*

ALTI'VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo.*] High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGE'THER.† *adv.* [from *all* and *together*, Sax. ealgeðop, all collected or gathered. Teut. *altegeder.*]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of

interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together.*

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoist Duke Humphry from his seat.
Shakspeare.

A'LTO-RELIE'VO. n. s.* Ital. That kind of *relievo*, in sculpture, which gives the figure formed after nature, and projecting as much as the life. See RELIEVO.

It is a back in *alto-relievo* that bears all the ridicule; though one would think a prominent belly a more reasonable object of it; since the last is generally the effect of intemperance, and of a man's own creation. *Hay, Essay on Deformity.*

A'LUDEL. n. s. [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*] *Aludels* are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed; and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

A'LVEARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *alvearium.*] A beehive. One of our oldest lexicographers entitles his dictionary "an *alvearie*, or quadruple dictionarie, containing foure sundrie tongues;" and the emblem in the title-page is a *beehive.* The word is in later dictionaries, though not noticed by Dr. Johnson. Barret, the author of the aforenamed alveary, caused his pupils at Cambridge to collect classical phrases; and to their collections assigned the name before us.

Within a yeare or two, they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude betweene the good scholars and diligent bees in gathering their wax and honie into their hive) I called them their *alvearie*; both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also *by this name* to encourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthie praise for the same unworthilie drowned in oblivion.
Barret to the Reader.

A'LUM.† *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat. Su-Goth, *alun*, Germ. *alaun.*] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *rochealum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green; it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

A'LUM-STONE. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum stones.* *Wiseman.*

A'LUMED.* *adj.* [Lat. *aluminatus.*] Mixed with alum. *Barret.*

A'LUMINE.* *n. s.* A kind of earth so called from its forming the basis of common *alum.*

ALU'MINOUS, *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* moisture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature.
Wiseman, Surgery.

A'LUMISH.* *adj.* [from *alum.*] Having the nature of alum.

Upon discoursing concerning Irish slate, Sir William Petty remarked that there were two sorts in Ireland; the one more strong or slaty, found at Slane in the county of Meath; the other an earth or bole, being blacker and less slaty than the former, tasting something *alumish*, and being found near some places which afford alum.
Hist. Royal Soc. iv. 196.

ALUTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *aluta*, old Fr. *alude.*] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Dict.*

A'LWAYS.† *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; eallepæza, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *sometime*, or to *never.*

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Pope.*

I loath it; I would not live *alway*: let me alone; for my days are vanity. *Job*, vii. 16.

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *now and then.*

He is *always* great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

Leave us not, we beseech Thee, destitute of thy manifold gifts, nor yet of grace to use them *alway* to thy honour and glory.
Collect, St. Barnabas' Day.

A. M.† Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

A.M. also denotes, in naval language, *ante meridiem*, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.

AM.† [Goth. *am* and *im*, sum. Sax. eam, am] The first person of the verb *to be.* [See *To* BE.]

And God said unto Moses, I *am* that I *am*: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I *am* hath sent me unto you.
Exodus, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name, Thou busy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that must needs exist, which can impart.
Prior.

AMABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *amabilitas*, old Fr. *aimableté.* This is a word of much higher antiquity than Bp. Taylor's time; being found in Barret's Alvearie; but Taylor uses it repeatedly, and with good effect.] Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

In all the course of virtuous meditation, the soul is like a virgin invited to a matrimonial contract; it inquires into the condition of the person, his estate and disposition, and other circumstances of *amability* and desire.
Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, p. 60.

No rules can make *amability*; our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity.
Bp. Taylor.

AMADE'TTO. n. s. A sort of pear [See PEAR.] so called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT. n. s. A sort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN.† *adv.* [from *maine* or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat. or from the Sax. mæzn, *vis*, *robur*, *virtus.*] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakspeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought
The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist,
Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *amain*,
Like light'ning sudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground;
The forest echoes to the crackling sound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.
Dryden.

AMA'LGAM.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *amalgame.*
AMA'LGAMA. } Gr. ἅμα and γαμεῖν.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The retort brake,
And what was sav'd, was put into the Pellicane,
And sign'd with Hermes' seal.—I think 'twas so.
We should have a new *amalgama.*
Ben Jonson, Alch. i. 3.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam.* *Boyle.*

They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this their *amalgama* into a number of incoherent republicks.
Burke.

To AMA'LGAMATE.† *v. a.* [from *amalgame.*] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders. Used figuratively also.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

To AMA'LGAME.* *v. a.* [Gr. ἅμα and γαμεῖν. Fr. *amalgamer.*] To mix metals by amalgamation. From this old verb the modern *amalgamate* is formed.

The care and wo,
That we had in our materes subliming,
And in *amalgaming*, and calcening
Of quicksilver. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

What is some three ounces of fresh materials?—Is't no more? — No more, Sir, of gold, to *amalgame*, with some six of mercury.
B. Johnson, Alch. i. 3.

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it.
Bacon.

To AMA'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *amando.*] This word is in our old dictionaries, though omitted by Dr. Johnson, who, however, has introduced into his dictionary, the substantive *amandation.*

To send one away. *Cockeram.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuenses*, no assistants. *Burton, Anat. Mel. to the Reader*, p. 12.

In so many copies as have been made of the gospel, before printing was known; and considering the many translations of it into several languages, where the idioms are different, and the phrases may be mistaken; together with the natural slips of *amanuenses*; it is much more wonderful that there are no more various lections, than that there are so many.
Leslie's Truth of Christianity, p. 52.

The principal design of Bentley's notes is to prove that Milton's native text was vitiated by an infinite variety of licentious interpolations, and factitious readings, which, as he pretends, proceeded from the artifice, the ignorance, or the misapprehension, of an *amanuensis*, to whom Milton, being blind, had been compelled to dictate his verses.
Warton, Pref. to Milton, S. P.

A'MARANTH. *n. s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *α* and *μαράινω.*]

1. The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth.* 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding.*

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In paradise, fast by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,
And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, through midst of heaven,
Rowls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the Spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, inwreathed with beams. *Milton, P. L.*

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flowers,
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bowers. *Pope.*

AMA'RITUDE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Har. on Consump.*

AMA'RULENCE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMA'RULENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *amarulentus.*] Bitter.

Mr. Boucher cites an example, viz. "all other pleasure of this life set aparte, as *amarulent* and bitter;" but names not the author.

AMA'SMENT. *n. s.* [from *amass.*] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amasment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to *amass* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice. *Atter. Serm.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus *amass* together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as *amass* all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only *amass* a heap of unintelligible phrases. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amassing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. *Pope.*

AMA'SS. *n. s.* [*amass*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amass* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE.† *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.* See MATE.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest wise *amate*,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To terrify; to strike with horrour. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue, Dr. Johnson says. It may also be referred to the Sp. *matare*, Ital. *mattare*, Lat. *mactare.*

But in the porch, that did them sore *amate*,
A flaming fire ymixt with smouldry smoke
And stinking sulphure, that with griesly hate
And dreadfull horror did all entraunce choke,
Enforced them their forward footing to revoke.
Spenser, F. Q.

When we are so easily dor'd and *amated* with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.
Hales, Rem. p. 13.

3. To perplex; to discourage, as in our elder dictionaries; to puzzle. [Old Fr. *amatir*, fatiguer.]

Ye bene right hard *amated*, gratious lord,
And of your ignorance great merveill make,
Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake.
Spenser, F. Q.

AMATE'UR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system.

It must always be, to those who are the greatest *amateurs* or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place.
Burke.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. s.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

AMATO'RIAL.* *adj.* [Probably adopted, by the author who uses it, from Milton's *amatorious.*] Relating to love.

Leland mentions eight books of his epigrams, *amatorial* verses, and poems on philosophical subjects. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. diss. 2.

They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iv. 7.

AMATO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *amatorius.*] Relating to love.

This is no mere *amatorious* novel; — but this is a deep and serious verity.
Milton, Doc. and Dis. of Div. i. 6

A'MATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.
Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.

AMAURO'SIS. *n. s.* [*ἀμαυρόω.*] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To AMA'ZE.† *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity; or it may be referred to the old Fr. *amatir*, to confound.]

1. To confuse with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall.
Ezek. xxxii. 10.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heavenly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shaks. As you like it*, i. 5.

AMA'ZE. *n. s.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*.
Milton, Sonnet.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his watery way,
Fix'd on his voyage through the curling sea,
Then casting back his eyes with dire *amaze*,
Sees on the Punick shore the mounting blaze.
Dryden.

AMA'ZEDLY. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shakspeare.*
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly!*
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights. *Shaks.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the fardel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakspeare.*

AMA'ZEMENT. *n. s.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shaks.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all atchievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts, Logick.*

A'MAZON.† *n. s.* [α and $\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega\nu$, or, according to others, $\alpha\mu\alpha$ and $\zeta\acute{\omega}\nu$.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakspeare.*

When the strong town of Hennebond, near Rennes, was besieged by the French, this redoubted *amazon* [the Countess of Montfort] rode in complete armour from street to street, on a large courser, animating the garrison.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 254.

AMAZO'NIAN.* *adj.* [from *amazon*.]

1. Warlike; usually applied to a virago.

Mahomet, by right of primogeniture, claimed but could not have the crown, so strong a faction was raised by his *virago* sister, Peria-Conconna, in the behalf of Ismael the second brother: — command was given to Salmas-Mirza, general of the horse, to retaliate his [Mahomet's] *amazonian* sister; and accordingly her head with her long curled hair dangling down was upon a spear's point presented to Mahomet.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 279.

I do not less willingly own my weakness than my sex, being far from any such *amazonian* boldness as affects to contend with so many learned and godly men.
Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 179.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex.
To triumph like an *amazonian* trull!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. 3.

2. Relating to the Amazonians.

Those leaves
They gathered broad as *amazonian* targe.
Milton, P. L.

A'MAZON-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling an Amazon.

His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,
One lock, *amazon-like*, dishevelled.
Bp. Hall's Satires, iii. 7.

A'MBAGES.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words: an indirect manner of expression. It was formerly used in the singular number; *ambage* being defined, both in Bullokar's and Cockeram's vocabularies, *a long circumstance of words*. The word *ambages* is of high authority in our writings.

Calchas led us with *ambages*,
That is to saine, with double wordis slie,
Such as men clepen a word with two visages.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 897.

Evident will those secret misteries be unto him, which are privily hid unto others under darke *ambages* and parables. *Bale on the Revel. Pref.* A. vii.

There is a babling way of speaking, when by many tedious *ambages* and long impertinencies men pour out a sea of words, and scarce one drop of sense or matter. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos.* p. 6.

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages*, to introduce, that I at length resolved to give it over. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *ambagieux*, full of ambages. Cotgrave.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

A'MBASSADE. *n. s.* [*ambassade*, Fr.] Embassy; character or business of an ambassadour: a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shaks.*

AMBA'SSADOUR.† *n. s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בשר, *to tell*, and מכשר, a *messenger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a *servant*; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify *service*, and *ambasciator*, a *servant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, signifying a *government*; and *Junius* mentions a possibility of its descent from *ανάβαινω*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassus*, *low*, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. Goth. *anabudans*, one commanded; a bearer of commands, Sax. ambiht-men, *messengers*. Goth. also *andbahts*, a servant. Wachter derives *ambacht*, a servant, from *amb*, about, and *achten*, to follow. All these derivations lead us to write *ambassadour*, not *embassador*.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassadour is inviolable.

Ambassadour is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to the *ambassadours*.
Shakspeare.

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come, without a pledge, my own *ambassadour*.
Dryden.

Oft have their black *ambassadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama.
Addison.

AMBA'SSADRESS. *n. s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my *ambassadress*———
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow?
Rowe.

A'MBASSAGE.† *n. s.* [from *ambassadour*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassadour. Dr. Johnson accents it on the first syllable: the accent was formerly on the second.

He sent *ambássage*, lik'd me more than life.
Mir. for Mag. p. 61.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their *ambassage* might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

A'MBASSY.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *ambascia*; and see AMBASSADOUR.] An embassy.

To menace us with their proud *ambassy*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 573.

A thousand marks were sent to the Pope as a meer benevolence, which sealed up the drift and purpose of this *ambassy*.
Proceedings against Garnet, sign. G g. iv. b.

A'MBER. *n.s.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephisis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatick plants, elaborated by heat into a chrystalline form. Within some pieces of *amber* have been found leaves, and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black; but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*.

Trevoux and Chambers.

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ososol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addis.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bravery,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.
Shakspeare.

To A'MBER.* *v. a.* To scent with amber.

Be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.
Beaum. & Fl Cust. of the Country. iii. 1.

Of *ambering* or perfuming in infinitum.
Hist. R.S. iv. 109.

A'MBER-COLOURED.* *adj.* Frequently applied to the colour of the hair.

Sabina Poppea, Nero's wife, wore *amber-coloured* hair; so did all the Roman ladies in an instant; her fashion was theirs.
Burton, Anat. Mel. to the Reader, p. 37.

His *amber-colour'd* locks in ringlets run.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc. ver. 1348.

A'MBER-DRINK. *n.s.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear *amber drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBER-DROPPING.* *part. adj.* Dropping amber.

Sabrina fair,
Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy *amber-dropping* hair.
Milton, Comus, ver. 862.

A'MBERGRIS. *n.s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot towards the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it.

Trevoux and Chambers.

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

A'MBER SEED, or *musk seed*, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt.

Chambers.

A'MBER TREE *n. s.* [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans.*] A shrub whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

A'MBER-WEEPING.* *adj.* [An elegant compound from *amber* and *weep*, which Pope has disjoined; for he was indebted to this word, when he wrote "And trees *weep amber* on the banks of Po."]

Not the soft gold, which
Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree,
Makes sorrow half so rich,
As the drops distill'd from thee.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 2.

A'MBIDEXTER.† *n.s.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous. Formerly written *ambodexter*, and defined "a subtle knave that can play on both parts."

——— Thy poore client's gold
Makes thee to be an *ambodexter* bold.
Gamage's Epigrams, Ep. to a Lawyer, E. 71.

The rest are hypocrites, *ambodexters*, outsides.
Burton, Anat. Mel. to the Reader, p. 36.

How does Melpy like this? I think I have vext her;
Little did she know, I was *ambidexter*.
Sheridan to Swift.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*

The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium.
Newton, Opt.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs.
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn.
Fenton to L. Gower.

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main.
Prior.

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.
Bentley.

A'MBIGU. *n. s.* [French.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu;*
Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part.
King's Art of Cookery.

AMBIGU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakspeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity;* and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark, *Ambiguous*, and with doubtful sense deluding. *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so, because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind exprest;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest.
Dryden.

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrain'd a smile, and thus *ambiguous* spoke.
Pope.

AMBI'GUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

The words were *ambiguously* set down of purpose to cover, in some sort, the cruelty which lurketh in their own hearts. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Pos.* iv. 4.

His true meaning, therefore, however darkly and *ambiguously* he sometimes speaks, must be this. *Clark on the Attributes*, p. 27.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambiguous.*] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λεγω, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS, *adj.* [from *ambo*, and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. *n. s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

The tusk of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew, Museum.*

AMBI'TION.† *n. s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphilus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his *ambition?* *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;
The sense would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the best,
For it desires in endless bliss to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them while their souls
Are capable of this *ambition;*
Lest zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of soft petitions, pity and remorse,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myself to your lordship's patronage. *Addison.*

There was an *ambition* of wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope, Pref. to his Letters.*

4. Going about with studiousness to obtain praise. [Lat *ambio.*]

I on the other side
Us'd no *ambition* to commend my deeds;
The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton, S. A.* ver. 247.

Ambition is not often used in the plural number; but the following examples warrant such usage.

There's no motion
That tends to vice in man, but I affirm
It is the woman's part: Be it lying, note it,
The woman's; flattering, her's; deceiving, her's;
Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, slanders, mutability,
All faults that may be nam'd. *Shakspeare, Cymb.* ii. 5.

It is well, if any thing can kindle in us holy *ambitions.* *Bp. Hall, Contemplations.*

To AMBI'TION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To seek ambitiously: an uncommon English word; but the French use *ambitionner.*

They wrought their fates by nobler ends, by *ambitioning* higher honours.
Moral State of England, 1670, p. 16.

AMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized cr touched witha mbition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem *ambitious* God's whole work t'undo. *Donne.*

The neighb'ring monarchs by thy beauty led,
Contend in crouds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canst not choose alone.
Dryden.

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been so long *ambitious.* *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen
Th' *ambitious* ocean swell and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds. *Shaks.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiously* would claim the ken,
That with first eyes did distant safety meet.
Dryden.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambitious.*] The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE. *n. s.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See AMBLE.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to *amble* when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that *ambles*, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,
Shall make him *amble* on a gossip's message,
And take the distaff with a hand as patient,
As ere did Hercules. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton *ambling* nymph. *Shaks.*

A'MBLE.† *n. s.* [from *To amble.*] A pace or movement, in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An *amble* is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

His sfede was all dapple gray,
It goth an *aumble* in the way.
Chaucer, Rime of Sir Topas.

Such as have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy *amble.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

A'MBLER.† *n. s.* [from *To amble.*] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an *ambler* is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 37.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

*A'MBO.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἀμβων, Fr. *ambon.*] A reading desk, or pulpit.

Between the ὑποπτίοντες and the faithful, stood the *ambo* or reading desk.
Sir G. Wheler, Des. of Anc. Churches, p. 76.

The principal use of this *ambo* was, to read the scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar. *Ibid.* p. 78.

Chrysostom preached in the *ambo* or pulpit. *Ibid.* p. 97.

The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their *ambones.*
Milton, of Ref. in Eng. b. 1.

*AMBRO'SIA.† *n. s.* [Gr. αμβροσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called *ambrosia*.

His dewy locks
Distill'd *ambrosia*. *Milton, P. L.* v. 57.

It is no flaming lustre made of light,
No sweet concent, or well-tim'd harmony;
Ambrosia for to feast the appetite,
Or flowery odour mix'd with spicery.
G. Fletcher, Chr. Tr. ii. 41.

2. The name of a plant; formerly written *ambrose*, and *ambrosie;* as was also the pretended *ambrosia* of the gods.

At first *ambrose* it selfe was not sweeter,
At last black hellebore was not so bitter.
Burton, Anat. of Melan. iii. 2.

The coco, another excellent fruit, — wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a quart of *ambrosie*, coloured like new white wine, but far more aromatick tasted.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 29.

It has male flosculous flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are,

1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unsavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIACK.* *adj.* [Lat. *ambrosiacus.*] Delicious, like ambrosia; sweet smelling.

Here is beauty for the eye;
For the ear sweet melody;
Ambrosiack odours for the smell.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

AMBRO'SIAL. *adj.* [*from ambrosia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,
Aerial honey, and *ambrosial* dews, *Dryden.*

To farthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world and grateful to the skies.
Pope.

AMBRO'SIAN.* *adj.* [from *ambrosia.*] Sweet or odorous as ambrosia.

Your looks, your smiles, and thoughts that meet,
Ambrosian hands and silver feet,
Do promise you will do't.
B. Jonson, Masques, Chor. of Sea-gods.

I'll lay my breast upon a silver stream,
And swim unto Elysium's lily fields;
There in *ambrosian* trees I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields.
Song in the Seven Champ. of Chr.

A'MBRY.† *n. s.* [Barret gives a good description of *ambry*, which he derives from the Fr. *aumosniere*, a little purse, "wherein money was put for the poor; and at length was used for any hutch or close place to keep meat left after meals, which, at the beginning of Christianity, was ever distributed among the poor; and which we for shortness of speech call *ambry*." Kelham, among his Norman words, gives *ambrey*, a cupboard. It may be referred also to the Sax. ælmepize. The Irish are supposed to have adopted *amri* and the Welsh *almeri*, (a cupboard,) from the English. See ALMONRY, of which Dr. Johnson pronounces this word a corruption.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE.† *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Boucher concluded, by the spelling of *ambs ace*, that the word was of French origin; and he says, that he searched for it in vain in several dictionaries of that language. It is certainly in Cotgrave, where under *ambezats* we find "faire *ambezats*," to cast *ambes ace*. Roquefort, under *ambezas*, says it is "mot employé au jeu de trictrac; on le nomme, *bezet*." Gloss. Lang. Rom.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.
Bramhall against Hobbees.

To A'MBULATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *ambulo.*] This is noticed by Mr. Boucher as a Scottish verb, but not as an English one. It is found, however, in our elder dictionaries. "To move hither and thither." So, in our elder poetry, we have the participle *ambuland* for *ambling:*

On fair *ambulande* horse they sit.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

And in later times, *ambulant* in prose.

A knight dormant, *ambulant*, combatant!
Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iv. 8.

AMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes, than from *ambulation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'MBULATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *ambulatif.*] Walking. *Sherwood.*

A'MBULATORY.† *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. That happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

He answered that he would consult with him of it, in confession, walking; and so accordingly, in an *ambulatory* confession, he at large discoursed with him of the whole plot of the powder treason.
Proceedings against Garnet, &c. sign S. 2.

3. Movable; as an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

His council of state went *ambulatory* always with him. *Howell, Letters*, i. 2. 24.

All the inhabitants of Arabia the desert are in continual fear of being buried in huge heaps of sand, and therefore dwell in tents and *ambulatory* houses. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iv. 1.

Religion was established, and the changing *ambulatory* tabernacle fixed into a standing temple. *South, Sermons*, vii. 288.

A'MBULATORY.* *n. s.* ["The overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk." *Barret, Alv.*] Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Meun's part of the Roman de la Rose. The word is supposed to be contracted from Paradise. This perhaps signified an *ambulatory*. Many of our old religious houses had a place called Paradise.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 453.

A'MBURY.† *n. s.* [Sax. amppe.] A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *n. s.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch, the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*.
Dryden.

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes. *Addison.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *n. s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep.
Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.

AMBUSCA'DOED.* *adj.* [from *ambuscado.*] Privately posted.

By the way, at Radgee Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Ebrahim-cah (by this time re-encouraged and here *ambuscado'd* with six thousand horse), that little wanted of putting him to the rout. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 85.

A'MBUSH. *n. s.* [*embusche*, Fr. from *bois*, a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the Earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bo'd in close *ambush*, base in open field.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

2. The act of surprising another by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.
4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life,
Shakspeare, Richard II.

To A'MBUSH.* *v. a.* To place in ambush.

This success persuaded them to hunt the enemy in the woods; where, whilst they were too carelessly ranging, suspecting little danger, the

subtil Turk having *ambushed* a thousand horse in those uncouth passages, charged the Persians.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 281.

Thick as the shades, their issue swarming bands
Of *ambush'd* men, whom by their arms and dress,
To be Texallan enemies I guess.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

A'MBUSHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *ambush*; which see.] Ambush; surprise: a word now not used, Dr. Johnson says. Yet perhaps few words have better authority than this. Dr. Johnson also has not noticed that, in poetry, this word is accented on the second syllable.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambúshment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them. *2 Chron.* xiii. 13.

The Lord set *ambushments* against the children of Ammon, Moab, and Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten. *Ib.* xx. 22.

And gaining them belief, the credulous Grecians guide
Into th' *ambúshment* near that secretly was laid:
So to the Trojans' hands the Grecians were betray'd.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

Some danger of *ambushments* in that thick wood, being seventy miles broad.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 77.

The close *ambushment* of worst errours.
Milton, Animadver. Pref.

All the *ambushments* of false promises, and ensnaring allurements, are against the law of these arms. *Bp. Hooper's Works*, p. 670.

A'MBUST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *ambustio.*] A burn or scald. This word is produced by Dr. Johnson without any reference; but it occurs in our old vocabularies.
Dict. Cock.

A'MEL.† *n. s.* [Low Lat. *amaylare.* Fr. *emailler, email.* Dan. *amelerer*, to enamel.] The matter with which the variagated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.*

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

To AME'LIORATE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *ameliorer.*] To improve.

His humanity must exult at the probability of their lot being so much *ameliorated.*
Swinburne, Travels through Spain, Let. 36.

AMELIORA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *amelioration.*] Improvement.

The class of proprietors contributes to the annual produce by the expence which they may occasionally lay out upon the improvement of the land, upon the buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations*; which they may either make or maintain upon it.
A. Smith, Wealth of Nat. iv. 9.

The October politician is so full of charity and good nature, that he supposes, that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in a course of *amelioration*; on what ground I cannot conceive, except on the long practice of the crime, and by its complete success.
Burke, Regicide Peace.

A'MELLED.* *part. adj.* [Low. Lat. "Item calicem meum meliorem deauratum et *amelatum* in pede cum ymaginibus de Passione." Will of Bp. Wykeham, 1443.] Enamelled.

So doth his [the jeweller's] hand inchase in *ammell'd* gold. *G. Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.*

AME'N. adv. A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word seems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*, at the end of a creed, *so it is.*

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear. I could not say *Amen*,
When they did say God bless us.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting, *Amen*, and *Amen.*
Psalm xli. 13.

AME'N.* *n. s.*

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God. *Revel.* iii. 14.

AME'NABLE. *adj.* [*amesnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferiour sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

To A'MENAGE.* *v. a.* [Old Fr. *amenier, amaigner*, i. e. amener, conduire, from *minare.* V. Roquefort, Gloss, Lang. Rom. Or from *maignée*, whence *ménage, emménager*, &c.] To direct or manage by force. Dr. Johnson has placed this word as a substantive synonymous with *amenance*; but he has given no example of such word, nor do I know of any. To the existence of the verb he appears to have been a stranger.

With her, [Occasion,] whoso will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *ámenage.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. xi.

A'MENANCE.† *n. s.* [Probably from the Lat. *amœnus.*] Conduct; behaviour; mien: a word disused.

For he is fit to use in all assays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or else for wise and civil governance. *Spenser.*
Well kend him so far space,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prance. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To AME'ND.† *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better; to chastise.

I schal *amende* him, and delyvere him.
Wickliffe, St. Luke, xxiii. 16.

Look, what is done cannot be now *amended.*
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III. iv. 4.

If any thing had been done or attempted against them, it should be redressed and *amended.*
Lowth, Life of Wykeham.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write *mend.* See MEND.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

Much more was to be done before Shakspeare could be restored to himself; such as *amending* the corrupted text, &c. *Warburton, Pref. to Shaks.*

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* supposes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies something wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently *amend.* *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

AME'NDABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *amenable.*] Reparable. *Sherwood.*

*AME'NDE.† *n. s.* [French. Lat. *emenda*, from *emendare.*] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word *amends.*

AME'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *amend.* Old Fr. *amendeur, emendateur.*] A corrector, or one that enlargeth any thing. *Barret.*

AME'NDFUL.* *adj.* [from *amend* and *full.*] Full of improvement.

Far fly such rigour your *amendful* hand!
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

When your ears are freer to take in
Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes,
I'll make you drown a hundred helpless deaths
In sea of one life pour'd into your bosom. *Ibid.*

AME'NDING.* *n. s.* The act of correcting.

All ingenious concealings or *amendings* of what is originally or casually amiss.
Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 163.

AME'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and *amendment.* *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so pefect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended.
Ray on the Creation.

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for *amendment.*
2 Esdras, xvi. 19.

Though a serious purpose of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgement whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a process, and espied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

AME'NDS. *n. s.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; atonement.

If I have too austerely punish'd you,
Your compensation makes *amends*. *Shakspeare.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Ralegh, Essays.*

There I a pris'ner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden.*

If our souls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. *Tillotson.*

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

AME'NITY.† *n. s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation. Defined also, in our old dictionaries, *delectableness*. We had formerly the adjective *amenous*, in the sense of *pleasant*; as *amene* has been and is still used by the Scotch in the same signification. *Amenity* is now also applied to manners or behaviour.

If the situation of Babylon was such at first, as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of *amenity* and pleasure. *Brown.*

Paradises for *amenity* and delight.
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. 1655, p. 311.

The *amenity* of the story how grateful, and agreeable, it is to flesh and blood.
More, Myst. of Godliness, B. 4. ch. 2.

AMENTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

AME'NTY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *amence*, *amentie*, dementia.] Madness. *Dict.*

To AME'RCE.† *v. a.* [*amercier*, French. Οφθαλμων μὶν αμερσε, seems to give the original, Dr. Johnson thinks.]

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general. Its original sense is of great antiquity, "*Amercier*, condamner quelqu'un à l'amende," being found in the language of the tenth century, (V. Lacombe,) and is ultimately to be referred to *à merci*.

In like manner as to fines, care is taken that they shall not be exorbitant. Where the party is to be *amerced*, though he be at *misericordia domini regis*, yet the *amercement* must be affirmed by the jury. *Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Eng. Liberty*, ii. 33.

Where every one that misseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc't* with penance due. *Spens.*

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shaks.*

All the suitors were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him *in* an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

AME'RCEABLE.* *adj.* [from *amerce*.] Liable to amercement.

If the killing be out of any vill, the hundred is *amerceable* for the escape. *Hale, H.P.C.* xi. 10.

AME'RCER. *n. s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AME'RCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *amerce*.]

1. The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowel.*

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. Punishment or loss in general.

Chrysostom, Jerome, and Austin, whom Erasmus and others, in their notes on the New Testament have cited, to interpret that cutting off which St. Paul wished to them, who had brought back the Galatians to circumcision, no less than the *amercement* of their whole virility.
Milton, Treat. of Civ. Power in Ecc. Causes.

AME'RCIAMENT.* *n. s.* The same as *amercement* in the juridical sense. [Low Lat. *amerciamentum*.]

We have divers judgments, that in behalf of the king by common bailiffs without special authority, distress may be taken, as for an *amerciament* in the sheriff's torne or leet, or for parliament-knights' fees. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 16.

King Edw. III. gave to Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, all *amerciaments*, forfeitures, &c. which belonged to him de anno, die, et vasto. *Ashmole's Berkshire*, ii. 426.

AME'RICAN.* *n. s.* [from *America*.] An aboriginal native of America; an inhabitant of America.

Such of late
Columbus found the *American*, so girt
With feather'd cincture; naked else, and wild
Among the trees, on isles and woody shores.
Milton, P.L. ix. 1116.

The *Americans* believe that all creatures have souls, not only men and women, but brutes, vegetables, nay, even the most inanimate things, as stocks and stones. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 56.

It has been said in the debate, that when the first *American* revenue act (the act in 1764 imposing the post duties) passed, the *Americans* did not object to the principle. It is true they touched it but very tenderly. *Burke on Concil. with Amer.*

AME'RICAN.* *adj.* Relating to America. See also the substantive.

We coasted part of the *American* continent, viz. Guiana, Florida, Virginia, New England.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 393.

AMES ACE. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

A'MESS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AME'THODIST.* *n. s.* [Gr. *α* without, and *μεθοδος*, *a* and *methodist*. See METHODIST.] A physician who does not practice by theory; a quack.

But what talk I of the wrong and crosse courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be lookt for, that these empiricall *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order?
Whitlock's Manners of the Eng. p. 89.

A'METHYST. *n. s.* [*αμεθυστος*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinctured with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary and Chambers.*

Some stones approached the granate complection; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*.
Woodward.

A'METHYST, [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHY'STINE. *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone.
Grew.

A'MIABLE.† *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker.*

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Intirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakspeare.*

3. Pleasant; elegant to the eye, as our old lexicographers define it.

Every part of the house affords so *amiable* a prospect, as makes the eye and smell contend which shall surfeit soonest of variety.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 185.

4. Friendly.

They assured him of all *amiable* usage.
Lord Herbert's Hen. VIII. p. 21.

A'MIABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *amiable*.] The

quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

Amiableness is the object of love. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 417.

Did you ever see any man flattered and gratified out of his sins by the increase and *amiableness* of his temptations? *Hammond's Serm.*

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison.*

A'MIABILITY.* *n. s.* See AMABILITY.

A'MIABLY.† *adv.* [from *amiable.*]

1. In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

In the history of Legion, the parable of the ungrateful and cruel husbandman, and the narrative of the glorious transfiguration, and in all the other parallel discourses and parables, they are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* i. 380.

2. Pleasingly.

The palaces rise so *amiably*, and the mosques and hummums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vanes. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 129.

A'MICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see
Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests. *Philips.*

I found my subjects *amicably* join,
To lessen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republick. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Englandman.*

AMI'CAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *amicus.*] Friendly: a word certainly proper, as opposed to *inimical.* I find it, however, only in the title of a book.

An *amical* call to repentance and the practical belief of the Gospel. By W. Watson, M. A. 1691. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* 2d ed. vol. 2. col. 1133.

A'MICE. *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. "Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteriis communibus sunt, *amictus*, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta." Du Cange. "*Amictus* quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium." Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMI'D.† } *prep.* [Anciently *amiddes.* Sax.
AMI'DST. } on-mídban, on-mídder, *in medio.*]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights. *Addison.*

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades. *Dryd.*

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found?
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addison.*

AMI'SS.† *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek παρά, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order.*]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done. *Shaks. K. John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not. *Addison.*

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience. *Tillotson.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you. *Dryd.*

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss.* *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dunghill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat *amiss* yesterday, but am well today.

8. *Amiss* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action. But Mr. Mason has given an instance from Fairfax, where *amiss* is an adjective, and must in construction be put before the substantive; otherwise, the sense of the passage, *amiss* being considered as an adverb, would be just reversed.

Thou well of life, whose streams were purple blood,
That flowed here to cleanse the soul *amiss*
Of sinful man. *Fairfax's Tasso*, iii. 8.

AMI'SS.* *n. s.* Culpability; fault.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss.*
Shakspeare, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Pale be my looks, to witness my *amiss.*
Lyly's Woman in the Moon.

AMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To any members of the Church, the removing of the candlestick from them, may be their *amission* of their church-membership. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 3.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its essence but condition of fluidity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'MITY. *n. s.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to *war*, or among the people, opposed to *discord*, or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity.* *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears most strongly
In bearing thus the absence of your lord. *Shaksp.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To my deplored ashes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity.* *Denham.*

AMMIRAL.* *n. s.* See ADMIRAL.

AMMO'NIACK. *n. s.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIACK is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides says, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agasyllis.* Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he says, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowish without, easily fusible, resinous, somewhat bitter, and of a very sharp taste and smell, somewhat like garlick. This gum is said to have served the ancients for incense in their sacrifices. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIACK is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient sort, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, travelling upon camels, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urining in the stables, or in the parched sands, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, arose a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, *Ammoniack*, and sometimes from the country, *Cyreniack*. No more of this salt is produced there, and, from this deficiency, some suspect there never was any such thing: but this suspicion is removed, by the large quantities of a salt, nearly of the same nature, thrown out by mount Ætna.

The modern *sal ammoniack* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glass-bottles, filled with soot, a little sea-salt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of ashes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual strong fire. The steam swells up the cotton, and forms a paste at the vent-hole, hindering the salts from evaporating: which stick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in those large cakes, which they send to England. Only soot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the strongest.

Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniack*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot, and putting the whole in a vessel they raise from it, by sublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous substance, which they call *sal ammoniack*. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniack.*] Having the properties of ammoniack salt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a sal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated distillations; and distillation destroys the *ammonaical* quality of animal salts, and turns them alkaline: so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but soft and benign, approaching nearest to the nature of sal ammoniack. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNI'TION. *n. s.* [supposed by some to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it, surely, may be more reasonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choses à munitions*, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the assistance of some able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel staid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ransackt are,
To furnish *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his stores of *ammunition* spent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,
And solitary guns are scarcely heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUNI'TION BREAD. *n. s.* Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

A'MNESTY.† *n. s.* [ἀμνηστία, Gr. The word is not old in our language. Bishop Sanderson is the earliest writer, whom I have found using it. In the *Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*, 1635, it is *amnestia*: "Excluded from pardon and *amnestia*," p. 46.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes against the government, to a certain time, are so obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

Abraham, to procure an everlasting *amnesty*, and utter cessation thenceforth of all debate between himself and his nephew Lot and their servants, made use of this one argument, as the most prevalent of all other for that end, that they were brethren. *Bp. Sanderson's Sermons*, p. 472.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by stifling them a while, deceive the legislature into an *amnesty*. *Swift.*

AMNI'COLIST. *n. s.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNI'GENOUS. *n. s.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION.† } *n. s.* [Lat. perhaps from
A'MNIOS. } ἄμνος, Dr. Johnson says; but surely it is directly from ἄμνιον, *membrana fœtum involvens.*]

The innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a nutritious humour, separated by glands for that purpose, with which the fœtus is preserved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which sometimes stick so close to one another, that they can scarce be separated. It has also its vessels from the same origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMOLI'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *amolitio.*] A removal; a putting away.

We ought here to consider — a removal or *amolition* of that supposal; — the grounds and reasons of this *amolition*.

Bp. Seth Ward's Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel, 1673, pp. 4, 5.

AMO'MUM.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient *amomum;* but the generality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison* of the ancients, or *bastard stone parsley.* It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Who not by corn or herbs his life sustains,
But the sweet essence of *amomum* drains.
Dryden, Transl. of Ovid.

AMO'NG.† } *prep.* [amanȝ, ȝemanȝ, Sax.
AMO'NGST. } Mr. Horne Tooke considers this word as the preterperfect ȝemanȝ, ȝemonȝ, ȝemunȝ, or *amang, among, amung*, of the verb mænȝan, mengan, *miscere*, used as a participle without the termination oð, að, or eð, and meaning purely *mixed.* Wachter derives the German *mengen*, to mix, from *maengd*, a multitude; *among*, therefore, according to this etymology, means also *mixed*, or *in the crowd.* It is written sometimes, in our old language, *amonges*, and is used adverbially by Gower; as in the following instances:

For ever when I thinke *amonge*,
How all is on my selfe alonge,
I saie, O foole of all fooles,
Thou farest as he betwene two stoles
That wolde sit, and goth to ground.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. iv.

And tho she toke hir childe in honde,
And yafe it souke; and ever *amonge*
She wepte, and otherwhile songe
To rocke with hir childe aslepe.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. i.

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed; and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, *among*
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison.*

A'MORET.* *n. s.* [Ital. *amoretto;* and so the word is written in our own elder language.] A lover; a person enamoured.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place — where sate his mistress.
Gayton's Notes on D. Quix. p. 47.

When *amorets* no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine.
Dr. J. Warton's Poems, p. 108.

AMO'RETTE.* } *n. s.* [Fr. *amourette.*]
AMO'URETTE. }

1. An amorous woman.

And eke as well by [be] *amorettes*
In mourning black, as bright brunettes.
Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 4755.

2. Love-knots, or flowers; and, according to Mr. Chalmers, the heads of quaking grass called *shakers.*

For not iclad in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I painted all with *amorettes.*
Ib. Rom of the R. 892.

3. Petty amours. [Cotgrave, *amourettes*, love-tricks, dalliances.]

Three amours I have had in my life-time; as for *amourettes*, they are not worth mentioning.
Walsh's Letters.

A'MORIST.† *n. s.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant; a man professing love. It seems to have been formerly used as a word of contempt.

I am afraid some man will take me for an *amourist*. *Stafford's Niobe*, P. 2. p. 123.

Aristotle in his Ethicks, and Tully in his Tusculan questions, distinguish betwixt ἐραστὴς the lover, and ἐρωτικὸς, the *amorist*; as we distinguish betwixt *ebrius*, one that is drunke, and *ebriosus*, a drunkard. Because that a lover is one, that is indeed falne in love; but an *amorist* is one, that is inclined to this folly, either by his natural constitution and temper of body, or else by reason of his education, discipline, custome, or the like.
Ferrand's Love Melancholy, p. 139.

I, that ev'n now lisp'd like an *amorist*,
Am turn'd into a snaphaunce satyrist.
Marston's Satyres, p. 38.

The pen of some vulgar *amourist*.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMO'RNINGS.* *adv.* In the mornings.

Thou and I
Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods *Amornings*. *Beaum. and Fl. Noble Gent.* ii. i.

*AMORO'SA.** *n. s.* [Ital.] A wanton.

I took them from *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 191.

AMORO'SO.† *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an *amoroso*, that wastes his whole time in dalliance upon his mistress; viz. That love is an idle man's business. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, 1693, p. 125.

A'MOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amourous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare.*

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd and trembl'd as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew.
Prior.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: so *amorous* is nature *of* whatsoever she produces.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stampt. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

And, into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose.
Milton.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him.
Donne, Poems, p. 38.

She [the wife of Potifar] looked upon him [Joseph] *amorously*, or rather lasciviously.
Bp. Patrick on Genesis, 39.

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *amorous.*] The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them.
Boyle on Colours.

AMO'RPHOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *amorphe*, Gr. *a* and *μορφη*, *without form.*] Differing from the usual form; shapeless. A very modern word.

AMO'RPHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *μορφη*, and the *a* privative.] Departure from established form. Used contemptuously by Swift.

As mankind is now disposed, he receives much greater advantage by being diverted than instructed: his epidemical diseases being fastidiosity, *amorphy*, and oscitation. *Tale of a Tub.*

AMO'RT.† *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr. or from the verb *amortir.*] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*?
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. s.* [*amortissement*,
AMO'RTIZEMENT. } *amortissable*, Fr.]
The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes.
Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

To AMO'RTIZE.† *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

Anciently *amortize* was used for *destroy* or *kill*.

The good werkes that men dow while they ben in good lif, ben all *amortised* by sin following.
Chaucer, Pars. Tale, ed. Tyrwhitt.

AMO'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *amotio.*] Removal.

The Universities of England shall need no other punishment than what *amotion* of churchhonours and preferments will occasion them.
Waterhouse's Apology for Learning, &c., 1653, p. 91.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary.
T. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251.

AMO'VAL.* *n. s.* [from *amove.*] Total removal.

The *amoval* of these insufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air. *Evelyn*, 2. 4. 15.

To AMO'VE.† *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.

As coroners may be elected by writ, so they may be *amoved* for reasonable cause, and new ones chosen in their room by writ.
Hale, H. P. C. ii. 3.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense, now out of use. Fr. *emouvoir.*

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food?
Spenser, F. Q.

At her so piteous cry was much *amoved*
Her champion stout. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To AMO'UNT.† *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity, to compose in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks.
Burnet's Theory.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of business; but the errours of aged men *amount* but *to* this, that more might have been done, or sooner.
Bacon.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect.
L'Estrange.

3. To mount upwards. Obsolete. [Old Fr. *amonter*, amounter, arrive á un but très-élevé. Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. *Amont*, above, upwards, Kelham's Norm. Dict.]

When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high, and welcometh the morning shyne with her chearefull song.
Peacham's Garden of Eloquence, sign. p. i. b.

AMO'UNT. *n. s.* [from *To amount.*] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse.
Thomson.

AMO'UR. *n. s. amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The *-ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found.
Addison.

A'MPER.† *n. s.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; a bile; a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books. Grose calls it a Kentish word, with the meaning of fault, defect, or flaw; whence an *amprey* tooth, i. e. a decayed tooth.

AMPHI'BIOUS.† *adj.* [*ἀμφι* and *βιος*. Mentioned by Heylin in 1656, as an unusual word.]

1. That partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural in-

habitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixed nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. s.* from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

*AMPHI'BIUM.** *n. s.* [Lat. *amphibium*, Fr. *amphibie.*] That which lives as well on water as on land.

Sixty years is usually the age of this detested *amphibium* [the crocodile], whether it be beast, fish, or serpent. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 364.

Of the epicene gender, hees and shees,
Amphibion Archy is the chief.
B. Jonson, Masques, Nept. Triumph.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *amphibologique.*] Doubtful. This adjective is introduced by Johnson without any reference; but it is found in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

A fourth insinuates, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 611.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [ἀμφιβολωγία, Fr. *amphibologie.*] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology; captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation.* The word is of very ancient authority in our language.

For goddis speke in *amphibologies*,
And for one sothe they tellin twenty lies.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1406.

Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He that affirm'd 'gainst sense, snow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology;*
Things are not what they seem. *Verses on Cleavel.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies*, into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

AMPHI'BOLOUS. *adj.* [ἄμφι and βάλλω.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHI'BOLY.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἄμφι and βάλλω, Fr. *amphibolie.*] Discourse of various meaning.

Come, leave your schemes,
And fine *amphiboliés.*
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, ii. 5.

If it oracle contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an *amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none.
Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 254.

Making difference of the quality of the offence may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such *amphibolies* and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.*

AMPHI'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἄμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA. n. s. [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire. *Milt.*

AMPHI'SCII. n. s. [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHE'ATRE. *n. s.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, from ἀμφι and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryd.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crouded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat, or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addison.*

AMPHITHEA'TRICAL.* *adj.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

In their *amphitheatrical* gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. 21.

For the judiciary combats, as also for common athletic exercises, they formed an *amphitheatrical* circus of rude stones.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 1.

AM'PLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap.
Thomson.

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?———
She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;
Land where, and when you please, with *ample* leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative; that is, not an epitome.

A'MPLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Writing against the Gentiles that Christ is true God, among other arguments, he [Chrisostom] useth the *ampleness* and largeness of Christendom for one. *Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 132. b.

You will see more perfectly by the *ampleness* of the patent itself.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Ch. of Ox. p. 59.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To A'MPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and delucidate, to add and *ampliate.* *Brown.*

AMPLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder.*

To AMPLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

We have been accustomed to receive this *amplification* of the visible figure of a known object only as the effect or sign of its being brought nearer. *Reid's Inquiry.*

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications?* It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

A'MPLIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *amplify.*]

1. One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier*'s mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

There are *amplifiers*, who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.
Pope, Art of Sink. in Poetry.

2. An enlarger in point of magnitude or grandeur.

After the mindes of Virgil, Ovid, and suche other fabulouse poetes, these two cruell captaynes, Romulus and Remus, receyved their fyrst nurryshment of a she-wolffe whom they sucked, in signyfycacyon of the wonderfull tyranny whiche should follow in that great cytie Rome, whereof they were the first *amplyfyers*.

Bale, Eng. Vot. P. ii. fol. A. iii. b.

To A'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Ibid.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal, a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shaks.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

To A'MPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope, Odyss.*

A'MPLITUDE. *n. s.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts, Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduous, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed; obscurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To A'MPUTATE.† *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery, Dr. Johnson says. But we had formerly the verb *ampute*, "to cut off," without any specification. V. *Cockeram, Dict.*

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periosteum being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'MULET. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amoletum, quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report, and their ignorance must serve you as an *amulet* against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMU'SE.†. *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To *divert* implies something more lively, and to *please*, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt, Dr. Johnson says. But it is certainly used by our elder writers in the sense also of *divert*.

Those give themselves over to gurmandisings and drunkenness, building up shadows, *amusing*

themselves with no other things but pleasures and belly-cheer.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633) p. 96.

Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to *amuse* and affect the pensive part of the soul. *South, Serm.* 7. 1.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuse* themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination.

Decay of Piety.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuse* himself with trifles.

Walsh.

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amused* his followers with idle promises. The old sense of this English verb was, "to put into a muse; to drive into a dump, i. e. a reverie; to hold, stay, or delay by a discourse, question, &c." See Cotgave, in AMUSE and AMUSER.

We do but tempt the tempter to put eternal fallacies upon us, and to *amuse* and scare us with one prodigy or other perpetually, as he did the heathens. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 111.

And then for the Pharisees, whom our Saviour represents as the very vilest of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them *amusing* the world with pretences of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbour's coffers. *South, Serm.* ii. 153.

Bishop Henry, on the other side, *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days. *Swift, Character of K. Stephen.*

To AMU'SE.* *v. n.* To muse, or meditate; or, as Cotgrave writes, "to amuse, to think of."

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.

Lee, Jun. Brut.

AMU'SEMENT.† *n. s.* [*amusement*, Fr.]

1. That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling *amusement*, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant *amusement* to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

2. Profound meditation.

Here I put my pen into the ink-horn; and fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs. *Fleetwood, Pref. Lay-Baptism.*

AMU'SER.† *n. s.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense, Dr. Johnson says. Cotgrave defines that word, "an *amuser* of people; one that holdeth folks at gaze, or putteth them into dumps."

AMU'SINGLY.* *adv.* In an amusing manner.

AMU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *amuse*.] That has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word, Dr. Johnson says: it is certainly a very frequent word in Thomson, who uses it five or six times in his poems.

But amaz'd,
Beholds the *amusive* arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away. *Thomson.*

AMU'SIVELY.* In an amusive manner.

A south easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring *amusively* among the pines.

Chandler, Trav. into Greece, p. 12.

AMY'GDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN.† *article.* [*an*, Goth. ane, Saxon. *een*, Dutch, *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands *a* house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many *an* hour, besides what his exercises will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or some; as, *an* elephant might swim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a mistake that could not escape the notice of Mr. Tooke and Dr. Jamieson. *An* is *if*, and may be thought a contraction of *and*, which, in our old language, is also *if*. "Fayn would I do you mirth, *and* I wist how," says Chaucer's host; that is, "*if* I knew how." Mr. Tooke derives *an* in this sense, however, from the Sax. verb annan, *to give*, of which *an* is the imperative mood: so that this word means conditionally like the conjunction *if*, "give, grant, allow."

An thou wer't my father, as thou art but my brother,
My younger brother too, I must be merry.

Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country, i. 1.

He can't flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;
An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain.

Shakspeare.

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*, according to Johnson; but it is no contraction, only a common redundancy of *an*.

Noting this penury, to myself I said
An if a man did need a poison now,
Whose sale is present death in Mantua,
Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.

Shakspeare, Rom. and J. v. 1.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.
——— He will *an' if* he live to be a man.

Shakspeare.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*. This is the concluding remark of Johnson on *an*; which also is exceptionable. In the example, which he cites from Addison, who however is only reciting the boast of Shakspeare's weaver when transformed into a lion, it is certainly not a contraction of *as if*, however it may so mean; and can be considered only as a vulgarism; the use of it, as far as I know, being confined to low characters. Mr. Tooke considers Dame Quickly and Weaver Bottom, in Shakspeare, as the only users of the phrase; but it is, with equal propriety, put into the mouth of the contemptible Pandarus.

He will weep you, *an't* were a man born in April. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr.*

I will roar you *an't* were any nightingale.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

'A made a finer end, and went away *an it* had been any christom child. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

An't come to that once,
The devil pick his bones, that dies a coward.

Beaum. & Fl. Custom of the Country, i. 1.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakspeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addison.*

A'NA. *adv.* [ἄνα.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *ā* or *ana* ℥ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,
Ana of each does the just mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

A'NA.† *n. s.* Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends. This definition, Mr. Mason has observed, is incomplete; the termination *ana* being added to any connective title of literary scraps.

They were pleased to publish some *Tunbrigiana* this season, but such *ana*! I believe there never were so many vile little verses put together before. *West to Gray.*

ANABA'PTISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Anabaptists. See ANABAPTIST.

Anabaptism is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church.

Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 1.

That would be *Brownism* and *Anabaptism* indeed. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* b. 1.

ANABA'PTIST.* *n. s.* [The name is derived from the preposition ἀνὰ and βαπτίζω, and signifieth a re-baptiser; or at least such an one who alloweth of and maintaineth, re-baptizing. Featley's Dippers Dipt, p. 23.]

Do you all consider with yourselves, whether you would be willing to have your children, your dearest friends and relations, grow up into rebels, schismaticks, presbyterians, independents, *anabaptists*, quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times. *South, Serm.* vi. 83.

ANABAPTI'STICAL.* *adj.* Relating to the notions of Anabaptists.

It was my hap, lighting on a certain parcel of queries, that seek and find not, to find not seeking, at the tail of *anabaptistical*, antinomian, heretical, atheistical epithets, a jolly slander, called Divorce at Pleasure. *Milton, Colasterion.*

By equality, that *anabaptistical* party is not intended, that all men should have power and state alike, so as to lay a level line over all mankind, sinking the mountains and raising the vallies, to make an even champaign.

Standard of Equality, p. 1.

ANABAPTI'STICK.* *adj.* Anabaptistical.

The excellent Bucer takes occasion severely to reprove those sour hypocrites of the *anabaptistick* sect in his time, who would not allow of any freer use of the good creatures of God, and would

frown at any mirth in company, though never so innocent. *Bp. Bull's Works.* ii. 657.

Rodolphus Langius, a canon of Munster, and a tolerable Latin poet, after many struggles with the inveterate prejudices and authoritative threats of German bishops, and German universities, opened a school of humanity at Munster; which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning, till it was overthrown by the fury of fanaticism, and the revolutions introduced by the barbarous reformations of the *anabaptistick* zealots, in the year 1534.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 415.

ANABA'PTISTRY.* *n. s.* The sect or doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Thus died this imaginary king; and *anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster.

Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 9.

To ANABA'PTIZE.* *v. a.* [Gr. ἀνὰ and βαπτίζω.] To re-baptise.

Though some call their profound ignorances, new lights; they were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extinguishers.

Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 160.

The love of novelty prevailed in several other instances, as in controuling the use and authority of the scripture; defending incestuous marriages, polygamy, divorce; the *anabaptizing* of infants, &c. *Fell, Life of Hammond,* § 1.

ANACA'MPTICK. *adj.* [ἀναχάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *n. s.* pl. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *n. s.* See CATHARTICK. Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS.† *n. s.* [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

The old man is beset with a troop of diseases, when he is not able to resist a single one, and therefore must be subject to them all, as hath been said, and is resumed in the following *anacephalæosis.* *Smith, Old Age,* p. 248.

ANA'CHORETE.†
ANA'CHORITE. } *n. s.* [sometimes viciously written *anchorite*; ἀναχωρήτης, Fr. *anachorete.*] A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite.*

Donne's Poems, p. 80.

A company of cynics, such as are monks, hermits, *anachorites,* that contemn the world, contemn themselves, contemn all titles, honours, offices; and yet in that contempt are more proud than any man living whatsoever.

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 123.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret;* the worst of all prisoners. *Hall's Epistles,* i. 5.

ANACHORE'TICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *anachoreticus.*] Relating to an anachoret or hermit.

Those severe *anachoretical* and philosophical persons, who lived meanly as a sheep, and without variety as the Baptist.

Bp. Taylor's Sermons at Golden Grove, Serm. 15.

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. s.* [from ἀνά and χρόνος.] Errour in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism,* in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

ANACHRONI'STICK.* *adj.* Containing an anachronism.

Among the *anachronistic* improprieties which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of Hector's sepulchre.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. *sect.* 5.

ANACLA'TICKS.† *n. s.* pl. [ἀνά and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular. The French write the word *anaclastique,* without denying its singular number.

*ANACOENO'SIS.** *n. s.* [Gr. ανακοινωσις.] A figure in rhetorick; by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate. *Walker, Rhet. Grammar.*

*ANACREO'NTIQUE.** *n. s.* [Fr.] A little poem in the manner of Anacreon.

To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques,* or paraphrastical translations of some little poems, which pass, however justly, under the name of Anacreon.

Johnson, Life of Cowley.

A'NADEME.* *n. s.* [Gr. αναδημα. Fr. *anademe.*] Crown of flowers.

In *anadems* for whom they curiously dispose
The red, the dainty white, the goodly damask rose.

Drayton's Polyolb. s. 15.

The self-lov'd will
Of man or woman should not rule in them,
But each with other wear the *anademe.*

B. Jonson, Masq. at Court.

At the end of [this song,] Circe was seen upon the rock, quaintly attired, her hair loose about her shoulders, an *anadem* of flowers on her head, with a wand in her hand.

W. Brown, Inner Temple Masque.

ANADIPLO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἀναδιπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtue amidst all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtue* brought upon him.

A'NAGLYPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *anaglyphe,* from Gr. ἀνά and γλύφω.] An ornament effected by sculpture.

ANAGLY'PTICK.* *n. s.* See ANAGLYPH. What relates to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing plate.

They rather concern the statuary art — though we might yet safely, I think, admit some of the Greek *anaglypticks.* *Evelyn, Sculptura,* p. 16.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [ἀναγώγη.] That contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

ANAGO'GICAL.† *adj.* [Gr. and *anagogique,* Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. It may be curious to remark that, in one of our old dictionaries, *anagogick* is defined, "one skilfull in expounding the scriptures." *Cockeram.*

Which is an *anagogical* trope or hygh speakynge of my lorde above hys compasse.

Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 36.

We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical *anagogical* explication.

South, Serm. viii. 161.

Now call you this devetion, as you please, whether duly, or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected, or *anagogical* worship, which is bestowed on such images; and puzzle into idolatry, poor ignorant souls with what words and distinctions you think fittest.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGO'GICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [Gr. See ANAGOGETICAL.] Mysterious considerations.

The notes upon that constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalisticks and *anagogicks* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses. *L. Addison, State of the Jews,* p. 248.

A'NAGRAM.† *n. s.* [ἀνά and γράμμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y,* attorney-general to Charles I., a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Anagram, called, "a divination by names, [is] called by the antients *onomantia.*" The Greeks refer this invention to Lycophron — afterwards there were divers Greek wits that disported themselves herein, as he which turned *Atlas,* for his heavy burthen in supporting heaven, into *Talas,* that is, wretched. Some will maintain, that each man's fortune is written in his name, which they call *anagramatism,* or metagramatism.

Explan. of Hard Words, Acad. of Pleas. 1638.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?

Donne's Poems, p. 70.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.*

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, v. 204.

ANAGRAMMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *anagram.*] Forming an anagram.

For whom was devised Pallas's defensive shield, with Gorgon's head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word. *Camden, Rem.*

Some [places] have continued *anagrammatical* appellations, from half their own and their wives' names joined together.

Swift, on Barb. Denom. in Ireland.

ANAGRAMMA'TICALLY.* *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

Please to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the name of the balsamum; you will find, "Conveniunt rebus nomina sæpè suis."

Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iii. 3.

ANAGRA'MMATISM.† *n. s.* [Fr. *anagrammatisme.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism,* or metagrammatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, substraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST.† *n. s.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To his lo. fr. Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious *anagrammatist,* late turned minister.

Gamage, Epigrams, Ep. 18.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE.† *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser,* Fr.] To make anagrams.

Others suppose that by the word Sophyra, which is Ophyr *anagrammatized,* mentioned in the seventy-two interpreters, is intended or meant Soffala or Sophura. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 350.

Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it [the name of Eve] from *Eva* into *Væ;* because, they say, she was the cause of our woe!

Austin's Hæc Homo, p. 182.

A'NALECTS.* *n. s.* pl. [Fr. *analectes,* from ἀναλέγω, *part.* αναλεκτος.] In our old

dictionaries, crums which fall from the table. Figuratively, collections or fragments of authours; select pieces.

ANALE'PTICK.† *adj.* [ἀναλήπτικος, Fr. *analeptique*.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. *Quincy.*

ANA'LOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous*.] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, tho' I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy*.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word: so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

ANALO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *analogical*.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

[They] may also conceive how the divers measures of the mysticall Babylon, or new Rome, may be, mutatis mutandis, *analogically* deduced from them. *Potter on the Number* 666, p. 210.

What we have said of the worship of God, is *analogically* true of honouring the saints, who are best honoured by the remembrance and imitation of their virtues; not by scraping legs to, or clinging about, their images; which are no more like them, than an apple is to an oyster. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, p. 16.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *analogical*.] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. s.* [ἀναλογισμὸς.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *analogiser*.] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversly figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS.† *adj.* [ἀνα and λόγος. Though *analogy* is used by Hooker; *analogous*, Mr. Malone thinks, was not introduced into our language till after the Restoration; for Fuller (Worthies in *Bristol*) uses, in its stead, το αναλογον. L'Estrange is the earliest authour quoted by Johnson.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Estrange.*

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

To apoplexies, dropsies, lethargies, there are *analogous* eclipses, inundations of waters, &c. *Spencer on Prodigies* (1665), p. 71.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous to* corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGOUSLY.* *adv.* In an analogous manner.

Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity, or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly, that there cannot be such a distinction in his incomprehensible nature, as may be figured and represented to us by the personal distinction of man from man? *Skelton, Deism Rev.* Dial. 6.

ANA'LOGY.† *n. s.* [ἀναλογια.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before. Dr. Johnson. — This definition is not exact. There may be the closest *resemblance* between the circumstances and the effects of two things, and yet no *analogy*. There is a *resemblance* between a hat and a coat, in their colour, in their being both on the body, and both tending to keep it warm; but no one would say that there is any *analogy*. The word signifies the similitude of relations; and so it is given by Euclid, B. 5. only confining the relations to those of magnitude. "*Analogy* is the similitude of ratios." Thus, in Dr. Johnson's own explanation, learning has the same relation to the mind, which light has to the eye. Hence, analogically, learning is said to *enlighten* the mind.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*. *Hooker.*

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper'd state. *Dryden.*

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the same with that of the present earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy betwixt* the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANA'LYSIS. *n. s.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extemely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants. *Glanville.*

A'NALYST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *analyste*, Gr. ανα and λυω.] One who analyzes a thing.

You, who are a skilful computist or *analyst*, may not therefore be deemed skilful in anatomy. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 53.

The employment of modern *analysts*, however useful in mathematical calculations and constructions, doth not habituate the mind to apprehend clearly and infer justly. *Ibid.* § 49.

ANALY'TICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See ANALYSIS.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccurateness of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick; yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALY'TICALLY.† *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See ANALYSIS.

I have seen sketches and rough draughts of some poems to be designed, set out *analytically*. *Oldisworth, in Johnson's Life of Smith.*

ANALY'TICK.† *adj.* [ἀναλυτικος, Fr. *analytique*.] Denoting the manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution.
Watts, Logick.

ANALY'TICK.* *n. s.* Analytick method.

I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion, that man's virtue calculates, what his elements are, nor what his *analyticks*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

Your rant at *analyticks*, like dogs barking at the moon, hurts no body but yourself. That art will live, when you be dead; and those that know it, will not think it ever a whit the worse for your not understanding it, or railing at it.
Wallis, Correction of Hobbes, § 12.

Of a long time I have suspected, that these modern *analyticks* were not scientifical.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 50.

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [ἀναλύω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See ANALYSIS.

Chymistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris, Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture. *Watts, Logick.*

A'NALYZER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *analyzer*.]

1. That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

2. One who analyzes, or investigates.

This appointment of the great Author of nature is clearly revealed, and well understood by the true *analyser*, however naturalists may value themselves on the discovery. *Student*, ii. 380.

ANAMORPHO'SIS *n. s.* [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANA'NAS. *n. s.* The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age.
Thomson, Summer.

ANA'NAS, wild. The same with *penguin*. See *PENGUIN*.

A'NAPEST.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀναπαιστος.] A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyl reversed.

An *anapest* is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.
Sir J. Davies's Orchestra, st. 70.

There was no licence allowed by the ancients, to the last syllable of *anapests*. *Bentley, Phal. III.*

ANAPE'STICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *anapestique*.] Relating to the anapest; to a measure also often used in our ballads.

In my Latin Dissertation upon Johannes Antiochenus, I had started a new observation about the measures of the *anapestick* verse.
Bentley, Phal. III.

Thus was this kind of metre [alliteration] at length swallowed up and lost in our common burlesque alexandrine or anapestic verse.
Percy on the Met. of P. Plowman's Visions.

ANAPE'STICK.* *n. s.* The anapestick measure.

A man that thoroughly reads the books he pretends to discourse of, would have been able to bring several seeming examples, where an *anapestick* is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachys, or a cretick. *Bentley, Phal. III.*

AN'APHORA. *n. s.* [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, — *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

A'NARCH. *n. s.* See ANARCHY. An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech, and visage incompos'd,
Answer'd. *Milton, P. L.*

ANA'RCHICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *anarchique*.] Confused; without rule or government.

To take a plain prospect of those *anarchical* confusions, and fearful calamities, which will inevitably ensue both in church and state.
Howell's Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 226.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

ANA'RCHICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *anarchique*.] Without rule.

They expect, that they shall hold in obedience an *anarchick* people by an *anarchick* law. *Burke.*

A'NARCHISM.* *n. s.* [from *anarchy*.] Confusion; want of government.

I do look upon this bill as upon the gasping period of all good order: it will prove the mother of absolute *anarchism*.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 153.

A'NARCHIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *anarchiste*, which, as well as our own word, is modern.] One who occasions confusion, who lives without submission to rule, or who defies government. It is used contemptuously, but very unjustly so, by Mr. Tooke.

I see evidently that not he who demands rights, but he who abjures them, is an *anarchist*.
Divers. of Purley, ii. 2.

A'NARCHY. *n. s.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand. *Milton.*

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA. *n. s.* [from ἀνὰ and σαρξ.] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*.
Abuthnot on Diet.

ANASA'RCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca*.] Relating to an anasarca; partaking of the nature of an anasarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs.
Wiseman.

ANASTOMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] That has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS.† *n. s.* [Fr. *anastomose*, from ἀνὰ and στόμα.] The inosculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins; by which communication, Cotgrave adds, they help one another.

ANA'STROPHE.† *n. s.* [ἀναστροφὴ, a preposterous placing, from ἀναστρέφω.] A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

Anastrophe [is] a preposterous order, or a backward setting of words, thus: *All Italy about I went*, which is contrary to plain order, *I went about all Italy*. *Peacham, Gard. of Eloq.*

Anastrophe, or inversion, is a figure by which we place last, and perhaps at a great distance from the beginning of the sentence, what, according to the common order, should have been placed first. Milton begins his Paradise Lost by a beautiful example of this figure. *Walker, Rhetor. Grammar.*

ANA'THEMA.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀνάθεμα.]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

The *anathemata* of the church sometimes denote more particularly those gifts, which were hanged upon pillars, and set in public view, as memorials of some great mercy which men had received from God. In allusion to which, Socrates thinks the term *anathema* is used for excommunication, because thereby a man's condemnation is published and proclaimed, as if it were hanged up upon a pillar. *Christian Antiquities*, i. 249.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of.
South, Sermons.

2. Anglicised, and written *anatheme*; but little used. It is written *anathem*, among the *hard words* explained in Sylvester's Du Bartas, ed. 1621. p. 655.

But how is this divinity confronted by the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anatheme* to him, whosoever shall deliver as matter of faith (for so the Apostle must be understood) beside what was then delivered?
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist (1616) p. 5.

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes*,

at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world. *Sheldon, Mirac. of Ant.* 1616, p. 129.

3. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

ANA'THEMATISM.* *n. s.* [from *To anathematize.*] Excommunication.

Sundry civil effects — excommunication and *anathematism* by law do work.

Dr. Tooker, of the Fabrique of the Church, 1604.

ANA'THEMATIZATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *anathematisation.*] An extreme cursing. *Cotgrave.*

To ANA'THEMATIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *anathematiser*, from anathema.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

The pope once every year (on Maundy Thursday) excommunicates and *anathematizes* all heretics. *Bp. Barlow's Remains*, p. 220.

She therefore [the church of Rome] who is so very liberal of her *anathemas* and curses upon others, is herself *anathematized*, with a vengeance, by one whose authority she herself acknowleges to be divine. *Trapp, Popery truly stated*, Part I.

ANA'THEMATIZER.* *n. s.* [from *anathema.*] He who pronounces an anathema or curse.

The higher strain of the censorious *anathematizer*, that breathes out woes and damnations. *Hammond, Sermons.*

How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunderstruck with direful censures of excommunications, upon pretence of this crime, which have been less guilty than their *anathematizers!* *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANA'TOCISM. *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμὸς.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL.† *adj.* [Lat. *anatomicus*, Fr. *anatomique.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *antomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANA'TOMIST.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀνατομὸς, Fr. *anatomiste.*] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howell.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire.
Prior.

To ANA'TOMIZE.† *v. a.* [Gr. ἀνατέμνω, Fr. *anatomiser.*]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shakspeare.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formicæ sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seemeth to himself richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouze from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shaksp.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin, meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shaksp. Comedy of Errours.*

A'NATRON. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY.† *n. s.* See AMBURY. Anbury is also a disease in turnips. See Grose's Prov. Gloss. and Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk.

This, I have been informed, is the name of a black fly, that devours the tunips in their early state of vegetation. This fly lays its egg in the root of the turnip, and causes those warts or excrescences visible on the outside of it, in each of which may be found a small white worm, called also the *anbury*, which afterwards becomes that little black fly mentioned above.

A'NCESTOR.† *n. s.* [Lat. *ancessor* for *antecessor*; Fr. *ancestre*, referred by Cotgrave to *antecessure*, by others to *ains*, i. e. *before*, and *être*, to be; written formerly *aunciters*, Foxe's Pref. to Sax. Gosp. and *auncieters*, Stapleton's Fort. of the Faith, 1565.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*: which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective, to his *predecessors*.

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of hers. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Ralegh.*

Obscure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree,
The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*,
Were sons of earth like him, or sons of whores.
Dryden.

A'NCESTRAL.* *adj.* [from *ancestor.*] Resembling ancestors.

History is the great looking-glass, through which we may behold with *ancestral* eyes, not only the various actions of ages past, and the odd accidents that attend time; but also discern the different humours of men, and feel the pulse of former times. *Howell's Lett.*, iv. 11.

A'NCESTREL.† *adj.* [from *ancestor.*] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law. Johnson elsewhere writes it *ancestral.*

Limitation in actions *ancestrel*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

He soon afterwards solicited the office of sheriff, from which all his neighbours were glad to be reprieved, but which he regarded as a resumption of *ancestral* claims, and a kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of a trade.
Johnson Rambler, No. 192.

A'NCESTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancestor.*]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin.
Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*,

publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Addison.*

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame? *Pope.*

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHOR.† *n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat. ancep, ancop, Sax. *ankar*, Su.-Goth., *ancker*, Teut.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end, to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Heb.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*; and to *weigh anchor*.

The Turkish general perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he pli'd:
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulsers fast. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Reithrus, and secure at *anchor rides*. *Pope.*

4. The chape of a buckle; a buckle is usually described with its "tongue and *anchor*."

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabel. *Shakspeare.*

To A'NCHOR.† *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
'Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

[She] will'd me these tempests of vain love to fly,
And *anchor* fast myself on virtue's shore. *Sidney, Astroph. and Stella.*

Posthumus *anchors* upon Imogen. *Shakspeare, Cym.* v. 5.

There would he *anchor* his aspect, and die
With looking on his life. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cl.* i. 5.

Let us *anchor* our hopes, our trust, our confidence upon his goodness. *South, Serm.* viii. 141.

Witness that breast,
Which in thy bosom *anchor'd* his whole rest. *Bp. Henry King's Poems.*

A'NCHOR.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnsons says, that Shakspeare seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstemious recluse person. And Mr. Steevens observes, that this abbreviation [he might have said established usage] of the word *anchoret* is very antient. No one will doubt this, when I add, that the Saxon word ancep is *anchoreta*, *solitarius*, an hermit, a recluse. Barret, in his old dictionary, writes it *ancher*; and Chaucer, *ankir*. Rom. R. 6348.]

The *anchors* also, and charter monkes, vowed they not to die in their houses? *Crowley's Confut. of N. Shaxton*, 1548, sign. H. 6. b.

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my hope! *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Fools! they may feed on words, and live on air,
That climb to honour by the pulpit's stair;
Sit seven years pining in an *anchor's* chair. *Bp. Hall's Satires*, B. 4. *Sat.* 2.

A'NCHORABLE.* *adj.* Fit for anchorage.

We hasted towards the Swalley road, judging the worst to be past; the Indian shore being all the way in view of us, and the sea every where 20 leagues from land *anchorable*. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 40.

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor, and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *eanfastness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades, which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *anchraige*, *ancrage*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour, and bushelage of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c. in the town of Fowey. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

A'NCHORED.† *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.]

1. Held by the anchor.

Like a well twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

2. Shaped like an anchor; forked. Spoken of a serpent.

Shooting her *anchor'd* tongue,
Threat'ning her venom'd teeth.
More, Song of the Soul, P. 2. ii. 29.

3. In heraldry, *anchored*, or *ancred*, means a cross so termed; as the four extremities of it resemble the flook of an anchor.

A'NCHORESS.* *n. s.* [from *anchor* or *ancher*.] A female recluse; an hermitess; a religious woman who liveth solitary, as Bullokar defines the word.

Anch'resses that dwell
Mew'd up in walls. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

To this selected spot, now famous more
Than any grove, mount, plain had been before,
By relique, vision, burial, or birth,
Of *anchoress* or hermit.
Browne, Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.

A'NCHORET.† } *n. s.* [contracted from
A'NCHORITE. } *anachoret*, ἀναχωρητης,] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

Enforced solitariness is commonly seen in students, monks, friers, *anchorites*. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 85.

Macarius, the grent Egyptian *anchoret*. *Abp. Usher, Answer to a Jesuit*, p. 172.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself. *Sprat.*

You describe so well your hermetical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY.† *n. s.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the same signification. Formerly written *anchove*.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce or seasoning. Scaliger describes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed snout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw. Others make it a sort of sardine, or pilchard; but others, with better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from either. The fishing is chiefly in the night-time; when a light being put on the stern of their little fishing vessels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets. *Savary.*

Sausages, *anchoves*, tobacco, caveare. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 73.

They present me with some sharp sauce, or a dish of delicate *anchoves*. *Brewer's Lingua*, ii. 1.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the salso-acid gravies of meat; the sault pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENCY.* *n. s.* Antiquity. See ANCIENTY.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as "primus par regni," the first peer of the kingdom, is ranked before all the nobility, seated at the king's right hand, &c. And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedency, according to the dignity and *anciencies* of their respective sees. *Jura Cleri*, p. 42.

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a

coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed; for we mention *old customs;* but though old be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new* but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomsday book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes.* *Cowel.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. *Job*, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Industry
Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe. *Thomson.*

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,
We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shaks.*

A'NCIENT.† *n. s.* [from *ancient, adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;
Moderns beware! or if you must offend
Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior: not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients.* *Hooker.*

3. Old men.

They called together all the *ancients* of the city; and all their youth ran together, and their women to the assembly. *Judith*, vi. 16.

The same year were appointed two of the *ancients* of the people to be judges. *Hist. Susan*, 5.

A'NCIENT.† *n. s.* [This word is also written *anshent*, and heraldick writers call the guidon used at funerals *an anshent*. Cowel supposes the word to have been corrupted by sailors from *end-sheet*. See Cowel's Interpreter in V. ANCIENT.]

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

More dishonourable ragged than an old faced *ancient.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol;* whence in present use ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,
The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shaks.*

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient.*] In old times.

Trebisond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS.† *n. s.* [Fr. *ancienneté.*] Antiquity; existence from old times.

Never shall ye see them trewly grounde ther doynges upon God's hoyle worde, but eyther upon ther owne fylthye tradycyons, or upon the croked customes of the countrey brought in fyrst of all by ther cursel counsell, or upon the *auncyentnesse* of ther fathers, or holinesse of their doctors.

Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 19.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY.† *n. s.* [from *ancient.*]

1. The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most mingled, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. *Spenser on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting. *Shakspeare.*

2. The character or imitation of antiquity.

Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of their art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad this precious piece of *ancientry;* for before the time of Semiramis we hear no news of coats or crests! *Gregory's Posthuma*, p. 236.

You think the ten or twelve first lines the best; now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of *ancientry.*

West to Gray, Lett. 5. sect. 3.

A'NCIENTY*. *n. s.* [Fr. *ancienneté.*] Age; antiquity.

Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago?

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, sign. I. ii. b.

*ANCI'LE.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The sacred shield of the Romans.

Recorded to have been sent from heaven in a more celestial manner than the *ancile* of ancient Rome. *Potter, on the Number* 666, p. 176.

The Trojans secured their palladium; the Romans their *ancile;* and now the Roman Catholicks have so great care of their images.

Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 385.

A'NCILLARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *ancillaris.* Chaucer calls the Virgin Mary the *ancille* of the Lord. Fr. *ancille*, Lat. *ancilla.*] Attendant upon; subservient, as an handmaid.

It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions. *Blackstone.*

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

A'NCOME.* *n. s.* A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. A word used in the North of England. *Boucher.*

A'NCONY. *n. s.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND.† *conjunction.* [Sax. anð, from anab, the imperative of the Sax. anan-aþ, *to add to* or *make an heap;* according to Mr. Tooke. Dr. Jamieson prefers the Icelandick *end*, and the Su-Goth. *aen*, both meaning *and* as well as *if;* which indeed may more probably be the parent than the compound word anan-aþ.]

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonimous word.

Sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy brocage, *and* unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, *and* some good ladies gifts.
Spenser.

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own. *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the last of human kind. *Dryden.*

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mand, *and* those false colours *and* resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison.*

2. *And* sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if;* or means simply *if.*

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon.*

Nay, *and* I suffer this, I may go graze.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant and is omitted by all later writers, Dr. Johnson says; and Mr. Tooke approves it. The usage of it is found in our established version of the New Testament.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' if* thou seest my boy,
Bid him make haste. *Shaks. Two Gent. of Ver.*

But *and if* that servant say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming. *St. Luke*, xii. 45.

A'NDABATISM.* *n. s.* [from *andabatæ*, Lat. Gladiators, who fought hood-winked; which word (*andabatæ*) stands in Ash and in James's Military Dictionary, but without any notice of this anglicised formation from it.] Uncertainty.

To state the question, that we might not fall to *andabatism*, we are to understand, that as there be two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of our country to which we are travelling; so there are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this life, the other of the next.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, (1635) p. 121.

*ANDA'NTE** *adj.* [Ital.] In musick; expressive, distinct, exact.

A'NDIRON.† *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron;* an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand. By others imagined to be a corruption of *end-iron*, and in the north called *brand-iron.*] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *androginé*, from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgynal.*] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'NDROGYNE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *androgyne*, from ἀνὴρ and γύνη.] A kind of hermaphrodite.

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair? *Harmar's Transl. of Beza*, p. 173.

Plato, under the person of Aristophanes, tells a story, how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called for that reason *androgynes.* *Ferrand's Love Melancholy*, p. 72.

ANDRO'GYNOUS. *adj.* The same with *androgynal.*

ANDRO'GYNUS.† *n. s.* See ANDROGYNAL. An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes. This *androgynus* is given by Dr. Johnson. But our elder dictionaries give the substantive *androgyne*, which is from the Fr. sub. *androgyne;* as I have shewn. See ANDROGYNE.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from *ἀνὴρ* and *τεμνω.*] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

ANE'AR.* *prep.* [*a* and *near.*] Near.

The cardinal, pushed on, I suppose, by Walpole, continues to pursue me; and to fright the clergy of all sorts, as much as he can, from coming *anear* me. *Bp. Atterbury, Lett.* 50.

A'NECDOTE.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀνέκδοτον.*]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

Facts and *anecdotes* relating to persons, who have rendered their names illustrious in publick and national stations, are commonly recorded at large in obvious books. *Warton, Life of Bathurst.*

They will also specify the few remaining *anecdotes*, which occurred in a life so retired and sedentary as his. *Mason, Life of Gray.*

ANECDO'TICAL.* *adj.* Relative to anecdotes.

Particular *anecdotical* traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

To ANE'LE.* *v. a.* [from Sax. ele, oil. *Aneled*, inunctus, Prompt. Parv. Sometimes written *annoil.*] To give extreme unction.

When he was houseled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have.
Mort d' Arthur, iii. 175.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Supposing that either he knewe or prophesied of his departure; yet, before his departure, we sent for the abbot of the house to *annoyle* him.
Cavendish's Life of C. Wolsey.

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *γράφω.*] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. s.* *ἄνεμος* and *μέτρον.*] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE. *n. s.* [*ἀνεμώνη.*] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the center; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves.
Thomson, Spring.

A'NEMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*ἄνεμος* and *σκόπος.*] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygroscopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT.† *prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, he lives *anent* the market-house. Dr. Johnson has omitted to state, that *anent* is common in our northern counties for *opposite*. It is most probably from the Sax. onzean, *ex adverso*. It is sometimes written *anenst*, and so spoken in the North of England; and is also written *anentis*, in our oldest authors.

And right *anenst* him a dog snarling.
B. Jonson, Alch. ii. 6.

I cannot but pass you my judgement *anent* those six considerations, which you offered, to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence.
K. Ch. I. to A. Henderson, p. 56.

ANES. } *n. s.* The spires or beards of
AWNS. } corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM.† *n. s.* [*ἀνευρύνω*, Fr. *aneurisme.*] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wiseman.*

ANE'W.† *adv.* [from *a* and *new*, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather from *all* and *new*; which two words Chaucer uses for *anew*. *Anew* was also anciently written *of new.*]

1. Over again; another time: repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade.
Dryden.

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you,
To shew how well you play, must play *anew*.
Prior.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers.*

ANE'WST, or ANE'UST.* *adv.* [Sax. neþeꝛc, *neighbourhood.*] Nearly, almost. "*Aneust* the matter," i. e. about the matter. Much used in Berkshire.

ANFRA'CTUOSE.† } *adj.* [Fr. *anfractueux*,
ANFRA'CTUOUS. } from *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfractuose* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

This is that part which deeply insinuates itself into all the *anfractuous* passages of the brain.
Smith's Old Age, p. 217.

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulness of windings and turnings. This word, given and defined by Dr. Johnson, is, in our old dictionaries, what is written *anfractuosity*; [Fr. *anfractuosité*,] and explained by Cotgrave "a manifold (and uneven) compass, involution, turning or winding about."

Arteries taking their rise from the left capsula of the heart, bringing through several circuits, ambages, and *anfractuosities*, the vital spirits.
Rabelais, Tr. iii. 22.

ANFRA'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGARIA'TION.* [Lat. *angario*, to press.] Exertion.

This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angariation*; (as if God would feoffe grace and salvation upon us against our wills) nor some sudden protrusion to good.
Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 153.

The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience.
Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 43.

A'NGEL.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἄγγελος*; *angelus*, Lat. angel, Sax. *angel*, Su-Goth. *engel*, Germ.]

1. Originally a messenger. A Spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakspeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angels of darkness.*

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelation.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes, means *man of God, prophet.*

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shaksp.*

5. A messenger of any kind.

But best, the dear good *angel* of the spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd*, ii. 6.

6. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that if they were christians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGEL. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shaks.*

Or virgins visited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns and wreaths of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-AGE.* *n. s.* The existence or state of angels.

Why should you two,
That, happily, have been as chaste as I am,
Fairer, I think, by much, (for yet your faces,
Like ancient well-built piles, shew worthy ruins,)
After that *angel-age* turn mortal devils?
Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian, i. 2.

A'NGEL-LIKE.† *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*] Resembling an angel.

Myself have been an idle truant,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with *angel-like* perfection.
Shakspeare, T. Gent. Ver. ii. 4.

In heav'n itself thou sure wer't drest
With that *angel-like* disguise. *Waller.*

ANGE'LICALLY.* *adv.* In an angelick manner; like an angel.

A'NGEL-WINGED.* *adj.* [from *angel* and *wing.*]

She [philosophy] all *angel-winged*
The heights of science, and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear. *Thomson, Spring.*

A'NGEL-WORSHIP.* *n. s.* The worshipping of angels.

Angel-worship is plainly forbidden in the text of St. Paul, which I am now considering, [Col. ii. 19, 20.] as also in Rev. xix. 10., xxii. 9.
Trapp's Popery truly stated, Part 2.

A'NGEL-SHOT. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *angle-shot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA. n. s. [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica.* 2. Greater wild *angelica.* 3. Shining Canada *angelica.* 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Ralegh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroick deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK.† *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat. ængellic, Sax.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human. Spenser has placed the accent on the first syllable.

Goe visit her, in her chaste bowre of rest,
Accompanyde with *angelick* delights.
Spenser, Sonnet.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of the all-beauteous mind.
Pope.

To ANGE'LIFY.* *v. a.* [from *angel.*] To make like an angel.

The soul at this first resurrection must be spiritualized, refined, and *angelified.*
Farindon's Sermons. 1647, p. 55.

A'NGELOT.† *n. s.*

1. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

2. A gold coin, the value of half an *angel.* [Fr. *angelot*, which Cotgrave translates the English *angel*; and some suppose to have been *coined at Paris*, while subject to the English. Yet the French antiquaries take no notice of that, but that it was current in France, and was so called from the impress on it of an *angel* bearing an armorial shield. See Lacombe. See Roquefort, Gloss. de la Langue Rom. ANGELOT, ANGELET.]

3. A cheese so called. *Cotgrave.*

Skinner mentions this cheese to have been brought from Normandy, and supposes it to have been so called from some person of the name of *Angelot*, who first made or brought it into vogue. Mr. Boucher thinks it might owe its name to the price, i. e. of an *angel* or *angelot.* But these conjectures are removed by the authority of Roquefort, who tells us, that the *angelot cheese* is certainly made in Normandy, and particularly in that part of it called *Auge*; whence *augelot*, and by corruption *angelot.*

A'NGER.† *n. s.* [a word, Dr. Johnson says, of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by *Skinner* from ange, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango.* The Su-Goth, *anger*, trouble or grief, must also belong to the Lat. *ango.* The Sax. ange̓rlic, *terrible*, is, however, of near kin to anger.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation! *Hab.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor.*

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

3. This substantive is not often used in the plural number.

You're too remiss and wanton in your *angers.*
Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Whose voices, *angers*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, also he said be often heard.
Abp. Usher's Answer to a Jesuit, p. 175.

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant.
Shakspeare.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written *angrily.*

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angerly?*
Shakspeare.

Such jester's dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or seriously to be confuted. *Carew.*

A'NGERNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness!*
MS. cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 315.

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἀγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from ἀγγεῖον and τέμνω, to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE.† *n. s.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.]

1. The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are two semidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

2. A corner. This definition occurs in Bullokar's old Expositor.

Into the utmost *angle* of the world.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 47.

A'NGLE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *angul*, hamus. Sax. angel. German and Dutch, *angel.* And see Lœscheri Lit. Celt. p. 71. "*Angel*, vel *ankel* notabat inflexionem, incurvationem valde spectabilem. Hinc Anglo-Saxonibus *angle* notabat hamum vel uncinum, &c."] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fish; my bending hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;

With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed.
Pope.

To A'NGLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun, and *angelen*, Teut.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lake,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take.
Waller.

There meditate my time away,
And *angle* on, and beg to have
A quiet passage to a welcome grave.
Walton, Angler's Wish.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shaksp.*

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

To A'NGLE.* *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson has confounded this verb active with the neuter.] To entice.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were silent, he mused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd-house; and I now find your words true, That good company makes the way seem short. *Walton, Compl. Angler*, ch. 1.

A'NGLED.* *part. adj.* Having angles.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of curious fowls and fish;
Some he dry-ditches, some motes round with broths;
Mounts marrow bones; cuts fifty-*angled* custards.
B. Jonson, Masques, Nept. Triumph.

Like many-*angled* figures in the book
Of some greater conjurer. *Donne, Poems*, p. 86.

The thrice three-*angled* beech-nut shell.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 1.

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angle-rods*, and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole country with *angle rods*. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *angle.*] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook.
Dryden.

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

A'NGLES.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Angli.*] A people of Germany; a name also by which the English have been called.

The number of Saxons and *Angles*, Jutes, and other nations that came over, were not only sufficient to conquer and waste this whole province, but even to plant and people it soon again with numerous and new inhabitants.
Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.

Demanding by what name this people were called, answer was made him [Gregory,] that they were called *Angles*, or rather (if it were pronounced as they then called themselves) ENGELISCE, that is to say, English. The reverend father perceiving this name to allude unto the name of *angeli* in Latin, said, Verily not without cause are they called *Angles*, for they have faces like *angels*.
Verstegan's Restit. p. 153.

A'NGLICAN.* *adj.* [from *Anglus.*] English.

He projected, by pensions unto hopeful persons in either university, to maintain a seminary of youth instituted in piety and learning upon the sober principles and old establishment of the *Anglican* church. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

A'NGLICAN.* *n. s.* A member of the church of England.

The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholicks, *Anglicans*, or Calvinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pretend to be, strong Dogmatists. *Burke's Letter to R. Burke.*

To A'NGLICISE.* *v. a.* [from *Anglus.*] To make English; to convert into English.

He [the letter U] pleaded, that the same place and powers, which T had in the Greek language, he stood fully intitled to in the English; and that therefore of right he ought to be possessed of the place of T even in all Greek words *anglicised*, as system, hypocrite, etc. *Edwards, Can. Crit.* p. 275.

The glaring affectation of *anglicising* Latin words.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 282.

A'NGLICISM.† *n. s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

Besides the ill habit which they get of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored *anglicisms*.
Milton, of Education.

There is, amongst many others, an odd kind of *anglicism*, wherein some do frequently express themselves, as to say, *your* boores of Holland, Sir; *your* Jesuits of Spain, Sir; *your* courtesans of Venice, Sir. Whereunto one answered, not impertinently, My courtesans, Sir? Pox on them all for me, they are none of my courtesans.
Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 181.

A'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *angle.*] The art or practice of fishing with a rod.

Then did Deucalion first the art invent
Of *angling*. *Davors, Secrets of Angling*, b. 1.

A'NGLO-DANISH.* *adj.* What relates to the English Danes.

His excellent and large collection of Anglo-Saxon and *Anglo-Danish* coins.
Wotton, View of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 82.

A'NGLO-NORMAN.* *n. s.* An English Norman.

Hickes observes, that all the charters which shine with gilt crosses, and painted images or figures, such as have often deceived men unexperienced in these things, though otherwise very learned, were spurious, and forged by *Anglo-Normans* long afterwards.
Wotton, View of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 53.

A'NGLO-SAXON.* *n. s.* An English Saxon.

The Danish fashion of excessive drinking, a vice almost natural to the Northern nations, became so general among the *Anglo-Saxons*, that it was found necessary to restrain so pernicious and contagious a practice by a particular statute.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 1.

Long —— the battle groan'd,
Ere, blood-cemented, *Anglo-Saxons* saw
Egbert and Peace on one united throne.
Thomson, Lib. part IV.

Much greater honours seem to have been heaped upon the northern Scalds, in whom the characters of historian, genealogist, poet, and musician, were all united, than appear to have been paid to the minstrels and harpers of the *Anglo-Saxons*, whose talents were chiefly calculated to entertain and divert; while the Scalds professed to inform and instruct. *Percy's Reliques, Ess.* i. 1.

A'NGLO-SAXON.* *adj.* What relates to the Anglo-Saxons.

We might as well have printed our *Anglo-Saxon* Remains in the common character, as others have done with Willeramus's "Francick Paraphrase," and Otfrid's "Evangelical History."
Bp. Nicolson, to Mr. Lhwyd, Nic. Corr. i. 111.

It is probable, that the Danish invasions produced a considerable alteration in the manners of our *Anglo-Saxon* ancestors.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 1.

A'NGOBER. *n. s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR. *n. s.* [*angor*, Latin.] Pain.

If the patient be surprized with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppress about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakspeare.*

A'NGRY. *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: peradventure there shall be thirty found there.
Gen. xviii. 30.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakspeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue.
Prov. xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiseman.*

ANGUI'LLIFORM.* *adj.* [from Lat. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma.*] A word applied, in zoology, to that class of fishes, which are soft and slippery like the eel, and have not scales.

A'NGUISH.† *n. s.* [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat. *angest*, Su-Goth.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *sorrow*, and is seldom used to signify other passions. Rarely used in the plural.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguish* in her heart, is hard to tell.
Spenser, F. Q.

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis several
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul 's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Nor stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No musick cheers him, nor no feast can please.
Dryden.

Seeing myself engaged, yea and engulfed in so many *anguishes* and perplexities.
Trans. of Boccalini, (1626) p. 27.

To A'NGUISH.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson notices *anguished* as an adjective derived from *anguish*. It is, in the sole example which he has given, a verb. Indeed it is one of our oldest verbs. Wicliffe uses it for the modern word *distressed*, 2 Cor. iv. 16. "In all things we suffer tribulation, but we be not *anguished*." And we may re-

fer the etymology to the old Fr. *angoisser*, or perhaps to the Sax. verb angrumian.] To seize with anguish; to torture; to afflict with excessive pain.

Socrates was seen and observed to be much *anguished*, grieved, and perplexed; still seeming to feel some grief of mind.
Trans. of Boccalini, (1626) p. 108.

Oh! Saviour, what a dead night, what a fearful tempest, what an astonishing dereliction was that, wherein thou thyself cryedst out in the bitterness of thine *anguished* soul, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me! *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 131.

The spirits sinking inward, and retiring to the *anguished* heart. *Felltham, Res. of Death.*

Feel no touch
Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she.
Donne, Poems, p. 33.

A'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of chrystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY.† *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

What body ever yet could figure show
Perfectly perfect, as rotundity
Exactly round, or blameless *angularity?*
More's Song of the Soul, 3. 2. 38.

A'NGULARLY.† *adv.* [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthean face, now *angularly*, now circularly, every way aspected.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *angulous*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *adj.* [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST.† *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat. *anguste*, Fr.] Narrow; strait; an adjective found in our elder dictionaries, though not so stated by Dr. Johnson.

If, as Tycho proves the moon to be distant from 50 and 60 semidiameters of the earth; and, as Peter Nonius will have it, the air be so *angust*, what proportion is there betwixt the other three elements and it? *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 251.

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION.† *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath. It is termed, in Cockeram's dictionary, "the phthisick."

Those unknown tendencies and *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love. *Glanvil, Serm.* 1681. p. 313.

A'NHELOSE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED.† *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. Formerly *anientissed*.

Ye han erred; for ye han brought with you, to your conseil, ire, covetise, and hastifnesse, the which three thinges ben contrary to every conseil honest and profitable: the which three thinges ye ne han not *anientissed* or destroyed.
Chaucer, Melib.

ANI'GHT.* *adv.* In the night. An old expression, used by Chaucer, and not lost in Shakspeare's time.

To wetin, if that any strange wight
With tempest thither were iblowe *anight*.
Chaucer, Leg. of Hyp. 108.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smile.
Shakspeare, As you Like it, ii. 4.

ANI'GHTS.† *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*; or *on nights*; as *anights* was anciently written.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours.
Shakspeare.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees!
Swift, Description of Morning.

A'NIL. *n. s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS.† } *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The
ANI'LITY. } state of being an old woman; the old age of women. Anility is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means *dotage* in general, in our elder dictionaries.

Since the day in which the Reformation was begun, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and handed down, if not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blotches or marks of *anility*. *Sterne's Sermon on the Inauguration of K. Geo. III.*

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSAL.* *n. s.* [from *animadvert*.] That which has the power of perceiving and judging.

That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*; when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them. *More, Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 422.

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion upon* the authours. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice; not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hathr *animadversion* and sense properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient: not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense.
Glanville.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgement. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT.† *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakspeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Authour of the universe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being. *Grew.*

3. Used also without the particle.

It is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*, when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them.
More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 422.

ANIMADVE'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *animadvert*.] One that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

In these animadversions, saith he, I find the mention of old cloaks, false beards, night-walkers, and salt lotion; therefore the *animadverter* haunts playhouses and bordelloes; for if he did not, how could he speak of such geer?
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter upon*, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two schemes of tables of them.

- *Animals* are either
  - Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by
    - Lungs, having either
      - Two ventricles in their heart, and those either
        - Viviparous,
        - Oviparous, as birds.
      - But one ventricle in the heart, as
        - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        - Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;
        - frogs, tortoises, and serpents.
    - Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.
  - Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

- Greater than those either
  - Naked,
    - Terrestrial, as naked snails.
    - Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.
  - Covered with a tegument, either
    - Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.
    - Testaceous, either
      - Univalve, as limpets;
      - Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;
      - Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.
- Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass;
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    - Two principal parts, called bisulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as swine;
      - Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          - Beef-kind,
          - Sheep-kind,
          - Goat-kind.
        - Such as have solid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
    - Four parts, or quadrisulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
  - Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
    - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;
    - Many toes or claws; either
      - Undivided, as the elephant;
      - Divided, which have either
        - Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes;
        - Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

- Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;
  - The greater which have
    - A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
    - A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.
  - The lesser, the vermin or weazel-kind.
- Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the same specifick gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts, Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. *Watts, Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*; as the *animal* nature.

ANIMALCULAR.* } ANIMALCULINE. } *adj.* [from *animalcule*.] Relating to animalcules; belonging to animalcules.

Dr. Dwight has a theory, that the diseases, which are commonly imputed to stagnant waters and marsh miasmata, are produced by *animalcular* putrefaction. *Quart. Review on Dr. Dwight's Travels, &c.* 1823.

Animalculine putrefaction is the immediate cause of those diseases. *Dr. Dwight's Trav. in New Engl. &c.* vol. i. p. 436.

ANIMA'LCULE. *n. s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know that they all come of the seed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

ANIMA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence.

All the parts serving in any wise to *animality*, must be suddenly and irrecoverably smitten, and cease from their several uses. *Smith, Old Age*, p. 222.

The word animal first only signifies human *animality*. In the minor proposition, the word animal, for the same reason, signifies the *animality* of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heav'nly praise so well
As Helen in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirit of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. *Milton.*

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED. *part. adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with *animated* sounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'NIMATENESS. *n. s.* [from *animate*.] The state of being animated. *Dict.*

ANIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *producat*, which is the word of *animation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encrease; and two more to run through its state and declination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That has the power of giving life, or animating.

A'NIMATOR. *n. s.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their *animator*. *Brown.*

A'NIMOSE.† *adj.* [Fr. *animeux*.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute. *Dict.*

A'NIMOSENESS. *n. s.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

ANIMO'SITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *animosité*, Lat. *animositas*. But the old Fr. considers the word as implying only *courage*, *resolution*, and *hardiness*. See Cotgrave. The modern French is *spite* or *malice*.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, *animosity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not some method found out for allaying these heats and *animosities* among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addison.*

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil *animosities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'NISE.† *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat. *anijs*. Teut.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay tithe of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgement, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

A'NKER *n. s.* [*ancker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awme, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'NKLE.† *n. s.* [ancleop, Sax. *anckel*, Dutch, *ankel*, Su-Goth.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places. *Wiseman.*

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs and knees. *Prior.*

A'NKLED.* *adj.* Relating to the ankles.

Say he be black, he's of a very good pitch,
Well *ankled*, two good confident calves.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, i. 1.

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. s.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham.*

A'NNAL.* *n. s.* See ANNALS.

A'NNALIST.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

This is the sum of what passed in three years against the Danes returning out of France, set down so perplexly by the Saxon *annalist*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* b. v.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of Syrmium. *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS.† *n. s.* [*Without singular number*, Lat *annales*, Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken. *Annal* occurs in our best authors. History digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Huntingdon, as his manner is to comment upon the *annal* text, makes a terrible description of that fight between Cuthred and Ethelbald. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* b. iv.

To follow him in the pace that nature lent him, his life; or to the place where nature left him, his death; deserveth a various and curious tract; and were rather an *annal*, than an annual remembrance, to think hereby to add to him reputation. *Dr. Price's Sermon on Prince Henry's Death* (1613), p. 3.

Ye warlike dead, who fell of old
In Britain's cause, by fame enroll'd
In deathless *annal*, deathless deeds inspire!
Young, Sea-Piece, Od. 2.

Whether it be a last year's *annal*; a general history of England; or the present state of all mankind; it is undertaken with equal confidence, and finished with equal success. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 59.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!
Through such a train of woes if I should run,
The day would sooner than the tale be done!
Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

To A'NNALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *annal*.] To record.

Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antich.*, 1616, p. 332.

A'NNATS.† *n. s.* [*Without singular, annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits, paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowel.*

Which *annates*, or first fruits, were first suffered to be taken within the realm, for the only defence of Christian people against the Infidels. *Acts of Parl.* 33 ann. H. VIII. 31.

Though the council of Basil damned the payment of *annats*, yet they were paid here till Hen. VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown. *Bp. Barlow, Remains*, p. 172.

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

To ANNE'AL.† *v. a.* [Sax. anælan, to heat, to inflame.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may fix.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,
——— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which else shews waterish, bleak, and thin.
Herbert.

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture shone in glass *anneal'd*.
Dryden.

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

Mercury, in a crucible heated,
Presently hardeneth like silver *anealed*.
Ashmole, Theat. Chem. 1652, p. 331.

ANNE'ALING.* *n. s.* [from *anneal*.] The art of tempering glass. It is called by the workmen *nealing*. It is mentioned by Sir William Petty as one of the "several sorts of colorations now commonly used in human affairs, and as vulgar trades in these nations."

12. Enameling and *anealing*.
Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Soc. p. 286.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something: thus, we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is. *Ralegh.*

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

ANNE'X.† *n. s.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; additament.

To which, by way of application, I add these two *annexes* of holy prayer. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 1651. p. 14.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

ANNE'XARY.* *n. s.* [from *annex*.] Addition.

The lay people of all sorts, both men and women, both single and married, do inroll themselves into one or more of these societies, approaching so much nearer to the state of the clergy; unto which sundry of them are no other than *annexaries* and appurtenances. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

ANNEXA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

For the patrimonies of both crowns, I see no question will arise; except your majesty would be pleased to make one compounded *annexation*, for an inseparable patrimony, to the crown, out of the lands of both nations. *Bacon on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.*

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matt.* vi. that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The dean of Windsor, by an ancient *annexation*, is patron thereof. *Bp. Hall, Specialities of his Life*, p. 27.

ANNE'XION. *n. s.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. *Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT. *n. s.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.

2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin. *Shakspeare.*

ANNI'HILABLE.† *adj.* [from *annihilate*.] That may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

Is not this contradicting himself, for a man to affirm (as Cartes does in all his writings) that the world was created by God and depends on him, and yet at the same time to declare that it implies as plain a contradiction to suppose any part of matter *annihilable* by the power of God, as to suppose that two and three should not make five? *Clarke's Evidences, Pref.* p. 137.

To ANNI'HILATE. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make somewhat of nothing; so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'st me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practise this one way, t' *annihilate*
all three. *Donne.*

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and *annihilated.* *Woodward.*

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Ralegh.*

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

ANNI'HILATE.* *adj.* [Formerly written *adnihilate*, as the verb and substantive also were.] Annihilated.

What is then become of those immense bales of paper, which must needs have been employed in such numbers of books? Can these also be wholly *annihilate?* *Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ded.*

Any of which, by the smallest transposal or misapplication, is utterly *annihilate.* *Ibid. Pref.*

ANNIHILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:
Annihilation were to lose heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd where thought can soar.
Dryden.

ANNIVE'RSARILY.* *adv.* Annually.

A day was appointed by publick authority to be kept *anniversarily* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 312.

ANNIVE'RSARY. *n. s.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries.* *Dryden.*

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a-year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

ANNIVE'RSARY. *adj.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

A'NNIVERSE.* *n. s.* Anniversary.

It seems as if they sent the new-born guest
To wait on the procession of their feast;
And on their sacred *anniverse* decreed
To stamp their image on the promis'd seed.
Dryden, Brit. Red. ver. 29.

Who shall presume to mourn thee, Donne, unless
He could his tears in thy expressions dress,
And teach his grief that reverence of thy hearse,
To weep lines learned as thy *anniverse?*
Mayne on the Death of Donne.

A'NNO DOMINI.† [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A.D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

Stadlin's within:
She raises all your sudden ruinous storms
That shipwreck barks; and tears up growing oaks;
Flies over houses; and takes *Anno Domini*
Out of a rich man's chimney.
Middleton's Witch, i. 2.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See NUISANCE, the word now used. *Blount.*

A'NNOLIS. *n. s.* An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOMINA'TION.* [Barb. Lat. *annominatio.*] Alliteration. See AGNOMINATION.

Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time.
Tyrwhitt, Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer, § 1. *n.*

To A'NNOTATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *annoto*, Fr. *annoter.*] To make annotations. An useful word, hitherto unnoticed by our lexicographers; which I find in a very strange and obscure tract, and which Johnson adopts in his definition of the verb *comment.*

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus.
Ilive's Orat. p. 26.

ANNOTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes. Formerly, "a mark, note, or sign, whereby to know a thing." *Huloet.*

How shamefully are the bibles handled, which now hath neither *annotations* nor table.
Bale's Yet a Course at the Rom. Foxe, fol. 7. (1543.)

It might appear very improper to publish *annotations*, without the text itself whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

ANNOTA'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *annotation.*] A writer of notes; a commentator.

How fitly the Saracens are resembled to locusts, or scorpion-tail'd locusts, in Apocal. ix. 3. 5. 10. (as the like is also said of the Turks, ver. 19.) Mr. Mede hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotationists* of the new way have discovered. *Worthington's Miscell.* p. 58.

A'NNOTATOR.†. *n. s.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

Our countryman, Cardinal Allen, and the Rhemish *annotators.* *Bp. Barlow's Rem.* p. 217.

The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious *annotator.*
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 202.

I have not that respect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world.
Felton on the Classicks.

The observations of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, which some of Shakspeare's editors have attempted, and some have neglected. *Dr. Johnson, Prop. for p int Shaks.*

To ANNOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew.
Milton.

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

ANNOU'NCEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *annoncement.* In our old dictionaries *announcing* is found, instead of this word, which is quite of modern use.] A declaration; an advertisement; a notification.

ANNOU'NCER.*. *n. s.* [Fr. *annonceur.*] A declarer; a proclaimer; an advertiser; a bringer of news; a carrier of tidings. *Cotgrave.*

To ANNO'Y. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys* him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him.
Sidney.

Her joyous presence and sweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy.*
Spenser, F. Q.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked; let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

ANNO'Y.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *anoi*, *annoy.*] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy.*
Shakspeare.

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after past *annoy*,
To take the good viscissitude of joy. *Dryden.*

ANNO'YANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense. *Shaks.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*

The greatest *annoyance* and disturbance of mankind, has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any besieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER.† *n. s.* [from *annoy*, an old English substantive, in Sherwood.] The person that annoys.

ANNO'YFUL.* *adj.* [This adjective, and its cognate *annoyous*, have been employed, in our old language, by the same etymological analogy as *joyful* and *joyous* are from *joy.*] Full of annoy or trouble.

For al be it so, that al tarying be *anoiful*, algates it is not to repreve in yeving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, when it is suffisant and reasonable. *Chaucer, Melib.*

ANNO'YOUS.* *adj.* [old Fr. *anoieus.*] Troublesome.

Ye han cleped to your conseil a gret multitude of people, ful chargeant and ful *anoyous* for to here. *Chaucer, Melib.*

A'NNUAL. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose, renew,
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which
A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-expence of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

A'NNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

A'NNUARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *annuus.*] Annual.

Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.
John Hall, Poems, p. 10.

ANNU'ITANT.† *n. s.* [from *annuity.*] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

Whence shall we furnish materials for the meditation of the glutton between his meals, of a sportsman in a rainy month, of the *annuitant* between the days of quarterly payment? *Idler*, No. 24.

ANNU'ITY. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowel.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *adnullier*, *adnuller.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

A'NNULAR.† *adj.* [Fr. *annulaire*, from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'NNULARY.† *adj.* [Fr. *annulaire*, from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

A'NNULET. *n. s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. *Chambers.*

ANNU'LMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *annullement.*] The act of annulling.

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something beforementioned.

ANNUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE.† *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use, as Dr. Johnson observes; but formerly of established usage, as our old dictionaries shew.

Lo Sampson, which that was *annunciat*
By the angel, long or his nativitee.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

There [in the almanack] should he see his blessed Saviour's conception *annuntiated* by the angel, March 25. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 33.

They who did foretell the birth of John, the fore-runner of Christ; they who did *annunciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world,—they have a constant and a perpetual relation to the children of God.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

Let my death be thus *annunciated* and shewn forth till I come to judgement.
Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

ANNUNCIA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *annonciation.*]

1. The name given to the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the 25th of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year.
Bp. Taylor.

2. Poclamation; promulgation.

The *annunciation* of the Gospel.
Hammond's Sermons, p. 573.

A'NODYNE.† *adj.* [from α and ὀδύνη, Fr. *anodin*, "remedes *anodins*," Cotgrave. Dryden perhaps introduced *anodyne* into use; for Barrow, his contemporary, writes the word *anodynon*: "What pains or diseases soever infest us, that is an assured *anodynon*." Works, vol. iii. p. 170. edit. 1686. See the substantive *anodyne*. Coles gives the adjective *anodynous*, "belonging to anodynes," in 1685.] That has the power of mitigating pain.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness. *Burke.*

A'NODYNE.* *n. s.* A medicine which assuages pain. [The two examples which follow, are those given improperly by Dr. Johnson, as Mr. Mason has observed, to the *adjective.*]

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping still the nobler parts were sound:
But strove with *anodynes* t' assuage the smart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart. *Dryd.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

ANODY'NOUS.* *adj.* See ANODYNE.

To ANO'INT. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*; part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shaks.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit.
Deut. xxviii. 40.

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs *anoint.*
Dryden.

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister,
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs. *Shaksp.*

ANO'INTER.† *n. s.* [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers*, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion. Dr. Plot's Oxfordshire, chap. xxxviii.
Grey's Notes on Hudibras, 3. 2.

ANO'INTING.* *n. s.* [from *anoint.*] Anointment; the act of anointing.

Their bathings and *anointings* before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odours in diverse kinds at their feasts. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 390.

All the accomplishments and treasures of amorous delicacy, as sweet washings, *anointings*, clothings with embroidery, &c.
Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 23.

ANO'INTMENT.* *n. s.* The state of being anointed.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or divider over you? *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

ANO'MALISM. *n. s.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS.† *adj.* [*α priv.* and ὅμαλος, Fr. *anomal.*] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: it is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown, Vulg. Errours.*

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury. *Locke.*

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

ANO'MALOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularity.

ANO'MALY.† *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνωμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

The vulgar pronunciation of this letter hath diverse *anomalies*. *Butler, Eng. Gr.* (1633) p. 26.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature. *South.*

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided and better supplied. *Holder.*

A'NOMY.† *n. s.* [*α priv.* and νομος, Fr. *anomie.*] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The delights of the body betray us, through our over indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience. *Glanville's Præx. of Souls*, ch. 14.

Iniquity, in the Greek text, is ἀνομία, *anomy*; or a life without law. *Shelford's Discourses*, p. 269.

ANO'N.† *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute; Skinner* from *a* and *nean*, or *near; Minsheu* from *on on*. It seems to be the Sax. *an*, meaning *one*, and *on* meaning *in*. In an old romance I have seen it written *onane*. So Gawen Douglas writes it, (*on ane*,) according to Mr. Tooke.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakspeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon?*
Shall we see young Oberon? *B. Jonson.*

However, witness, Heaven!
Heaven, witness thou *anon!* while we discharge
Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out *anon*: meaning by that device to withdraw himself. *Clar.*

Still as I did the leaves inspire,
With such a purple light they shone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And spreading so, would flame *anon.* *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in shady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*α priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking. *Notes on the Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints or spurious editions. *Swift.*

A'NOREXY. *n. s.* [ἀνορηξια.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

ANO'THER.† *adj.* [Goth. *anthar*, another.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rise of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——A fourth?——
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Another yet? — a seventh! I'll see no more. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the rest,
By him with nightly deeds, and open love profess'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd. *Dryden.*

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concernments so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share, and to support his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before. *South.*

ANO'THERGAINS. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney.*

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* husband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

ANO'THERGATES.* *adj.* [from *another* and *gate* or *gait*. Sax. ȝaet, a road or way.] Of another sort or turn.

If we be of the spirituality, there should be in us *anothergates* manifestation of the spirit than is ordinarily to be found in the temporalty. *Bp. Sanderson, Serm. ad Cler.* iii.

A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon; and that, I ween, is *anothergates* manner, than to make the face shine. *Bp. Sanderson's Sermons*, p. 363.

Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *anothergates* adventure. *Hudib.* C. iii. v. 428.

ANO'THERGUESS.† *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, Dr. Johnson conceives to be corrupted from *another guise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form. But it may be corrupted from *anothergates.*] Of a different kind.

If you are bent to wed, I wish you *anotherguess* wife than Socrates had. *Howell's Lett. B.* 1. iv. 9.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot.*

ANOU'GH,* ANOW. See ENOUGH, ENOW.

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

A'NSLAIGHT.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝlaȝan, on-ȝlaȝan, to *strike*, to *kill.*] An attack; a fray. The parent, perhaps, of ONSLAUGHT, which see. Not now in use.

I do remember yet that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten,
And fled'st before the butler. *Beaumont & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, ii. 2.

To A'NSWER.† *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anȝrapian, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological notice of this word. — The Saxons, however, had anȝrapian, and and also anrpapian, in the sense of *to answer*. See Lye, Dict. Sax. et Goth. Serenius notices the Goth. *andswara*, reddere rationem facti, and the M. Goth. *andawaurd*, whence perhaps the Dutch *antwoorden*. The Danes have the verb *answarer*, to answer.]

1. To speak in opposition. [Mr. Mason has rightly observed that several of Dr. Johnson's senses of this word, as a verb *neuter*, may be called *active*. I have separated such.]

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable. *Boyle.*

2. To be accountable for: with *for.*

Those many had not dared to do evil
If the first man that did th' edict infringe
Had *answer'd* for his deed. *Shakspeare.*

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer for* not being men. *Brown, Vulg. Errours.*

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer for* it. *Locke.*

3. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for.*

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer for* my family. *Swift.*

4. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wise council. *Temple.*

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

5. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

6. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

7. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love. *Bp. Taylor.*

8. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh.*

In operations upon bodies for their version or teration, the trial in great quantities doth

not *answer* the trial in small; and so deceiveth many. *Bacon.*

To A'NSWER. *v. a.*

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd? *Answer* these questions first, and then a thousand more:
Answer them altogether. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money *answereth* all things. *Eccl.* x. 19.

3. To satisfy any claim, or petition, of right or justice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bid him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it. *Sidney.*

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths.
Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. 1.

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Ibid. Hen. V.*

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*. *Bacon.*

4. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must need be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person. *Swift, Gull. Travels.*

5. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity. *Atterbury, Serm.*

6. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

7. To appear to any call or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to *answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare, Lear.*

8. To be over-against any thing.

Fire *answers* fire; and, by their paly beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Chorus.

A'NSWER.† *n. s.* [Goth. *andswor*, excusatio, *Ser. Dict.* Sax. anbrpape, *an answer*. Dan. *answar*, answer, security.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in your sight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your trespass. *Shakspeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

4. Retaliation; corresponding practice.

Great the slaughter is
Here made by the Roman; great the *answer* be
Britons must take. *Shakspeare, Cym.* v. 3.

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. s.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with this race of *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift, on the Barrier Treaty.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. Denoting that to which a reply may be made; that may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God. *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make such government *answerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Ralegh.*

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable;* add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Ralegh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from islands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

To shew therefore the correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse, &c. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza*, p. 196.

A'NSWERER. *n. s.* [from *answer*.]

1. One that answers; one that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it, neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer* going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. s.* [æmττ, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmτ, and then softened to *ant*.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakspeare.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the several labourers I see
For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The *ant's* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

ANT-BEAR. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

ANT-HILL, or HILLOCK, *n. s.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquour, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Those who have seen *ant-hillocks*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it;* as, *an't please you; and if it please you.*

ANTA'GONISM.* *n. s.* Contest. See ANTAGONY.

ANTA'GONIST.† *n. s.* [Gr. -ανλαγωνις-ης, Fr. *antagoniste*.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was set before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all those as neuters, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTAGONI'STICK.* *adj.* [from *antagonist*.] Contending as an antagonist.

It may be too, i' the ordinance of nature;
Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistick*, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀνλὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTA'GONY.* *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ* and *ἀγώνια.*] Contest, opposition.

For others born idolaters, the moral reason of their dangerous keeping, and the incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial, will be sufficient to enforce the commandment of those two inspired reformers, Ezra and Nehemiah, to put an idolater as well under the Gospel.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. i. 8.

ANTA'LGICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *antalgique*, from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] That softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS. n. s. [Lat. from *ἀνταναάκλασις*, from *ἀνταναακλαω*, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some* craft, *that in old age thou mayst get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second deceit or subtilty.
2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart, (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them,*) shall that heart, *I say*, &c.

Smith, Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODI'TICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *antaphroditique*, from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] That is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. adj. [*ἀντὶ*, against, and *ἀποπλήξις*, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTICK. *adj.* [*ἀντὶ*, against, and *ἄρκτος*, the bear, or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctick*. *Milton.*

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole,
Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,
In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or sea. *Waller.*

ANTARTHRI'TICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *antarthritique*, *ἀντὶ*, against, and *ἄρθρῖτις*, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντὶ* and *ἄσθμα.*] Good against the asthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *act.*] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before.

Dict.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [from *antecede.*] Going before; preceding.

Admit that, which as capable of *antecedaneous* proof may be presupposed.

Barrow, Sermons, ii. 407.

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede, to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion.

Hale.

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. s.* [from *antecede.*] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies.

Hale.

ANTECE'DENCY.* *n. s.* The state of going before.

There can be no multitude without one, but one may be without a multitude; for unity is before any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity, in the same place, he [Dionysius] applieth unto the Deity. *Fotherby, Atheon*, p. 308.

Let the collections of the last *antecedency* be observed. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, 1693, p. 168.

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent to* merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause. *Bentley.*

ANTECE'DENT. *n. s.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Ascham.*

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the sun be fixed, the earth must move: *if* there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*. *Watts, Log.*

ANTECEDE'NTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent.*] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Search the reports of the pope's own rolls: undoubtedly they would receive the same answer which popes in former times have had, and with the same quick dispatch that our *antecessors* in this case have thought to be requisite. *Lord Northampton, Proceed. ag. Garnet*, sign. H h 4.

'Tis certainly derived to them by their *antecessours*.

Hammond on the Festivals of the Church.

2. A prepossessor; one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in king Edward's time before the conquest. *Brady, Gloss.*

A'NTECHAMBER. *n. s.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written improperly, *antichamber.*] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antichambers* past,
And this way moves with a disorder'd haste.

Dryden.

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted. *Addison.*

A'NTECHAPEL.* *n. s.* [*ante* and *chapel.*] That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body of it.

I presume he afterwards altered his directions, with regard to the place of interment; for he was buried on the south side of the *ante-chapel* of Trinity College chapel.

Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 190.

ANTECU'RSOR. n. s. [Latin.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To A'NTEDATE.† *v. a.* [from *ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?
Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow,
Or say, that now
We are not just those persons, which we were?

Donne's Poems, p. 4.

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier.*

2. To take something before the proper time.

You need not thank me, Conon; in your love
You *antedated* what I can do for you;
And I, in gratitude, am bound to this,
And am to much more.

Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

An *antedated* and diseased old age of riot and drunkenness. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 375.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliss above. *Pope.*

A'NTEDATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness? *Donne's Devotions*, p. 10.

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduceable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANTEDILU'VIAN. *n. s.* One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

A'NTEFACT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *antefactum.*] That which represents the fact before it occurs.

Some have published, that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's Supper to exhibit Christ's death in the postfact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the *antefact*.

Copie of the Proceedings of some Divines, 1641, p. 2.

A'NTELOPE. *n. s.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope* and wolf, both fierce and fell.

Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 26.

ANTELU'CAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *antelucanus.*

"Plinius secundus non tantùm *tempus*, quo convenire Christiani soliti fuerint, sed quodammodo etiam *locum*, quamvis subobscurè, indigitasse videtur, dum ait, eos *ante lucem* convenire solitos fuisse, unde Tertullianus *coetus* Christianorum *antelucanos* appellavit." Böhmeri Dissert. Jur. Eccl. Antiq. 12mo. Halae. 1729. p. 35.] Early before day-light.

There the Jupiter of exemplary honour and magnificence, there the Phosphorus of piety and *antelucan* devotion. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 44.

All manner of *antelucan* labourers, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix.* iii. 6.

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *adj.* [ἀντὶ, against, and ἡμέω, to vomit.] That has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE.† *adj.* [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That was before the creation of the world.

The Supreme,
Great, *antemundane* Father! *Young, Night Th.* 5.

ANTENU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

A'NTEPAST. *n. s.* [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'NTEPENULT. *n. s.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult:* a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICAL. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπίλημψις.] Good against convulsions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To A'NTEPONE.† *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Coles*, 1685.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT. *n. s.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY.† *n. s.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the state of being before either in time or situation.

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pope, Iliad*, xix. note, v. 93.

ANTE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posteriour and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*, which is impossible. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANTEPA'SCHAL.* *adj.* [from *ante* and *paschal*.] Relating to the time before Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *ante-paschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival. *Nelson, Fasts and Festivals.*

A'NTEROOM.* *n. s.* [from *ante* and *room*.] The room through which the passage is to a principal apartment.

An *ante-room* in the Duke's palace. *Shakspeare, T. Gent. Ver. Stage Dir.*

ANTETE'MPLE.* *n. s.* [from *ante* and *temple*.] What we now call the nave, was, in the primitive churches, the ante-temple.

Of the ancient churches there was a two-fold division: If we take it in the stricter sense, it includes only the buildings within the walls, which were the "narthex" or *ante-temple*, where the penitents and catechumens stood; the "naos" or temple, &c. *Christian Antiquities*, i. 229.

A'NTES. n. s. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. *n. s.* [from *ante* before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray.*

To A'NTEVERT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *anteverto*.] To prevent.

To *antevert* some great danger to the publick, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add.* C. 3.

It is high time to mourn for the *anteverting* of a threatened vengeance. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 157.

ANTHELMI'NTHICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *anthelmintique*, ἀντὶ, against, and ἕλμινθος, a worm.] That kills worms.

Anthelminthicks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NTHEM.† *n. s.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthym*, Dr. Johnson says; but neither the etymology, nor the orthography, which he proposes, is correct. *Anthem* is the Sax. ancepn, which is written by Chaucer *antem*, and in the Prompt. Par. *antym;* and corresponds to the Gr. ἀντιφωνια, and the Fr. *antienne*, i. e. alternate singing. See ANTIPHON.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire,
To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison.*

A'NTHEM-WISE.* *adv.* According to the manner of singing anthems; that is, alternately. See ANTIPHON.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure. *Bacon, Ess.* xxxvii.

A'NTHEMIS.* *n. s.* [In Botany.] Camomile.

The *anthemis*, a small but glorious flower,
Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower. *Tate's Cowley.*

ANTHO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [ἀνθολογία, from ανθος, a flower, and λέγω, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

This clause (εἰ δὲ μὴ χρόνον), which is omitted in Clemens Alexandrinus, is found notwithstanding both in Diogenes Laertius, in his life, and also in *the anthology*. *Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 334.

They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and master-piece. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, ii. 472.

ANTHOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* Relating to an anthology.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE. *n. s.* A kind of erysipelas.

A'NTHRAX. n. s. [ἀνθραξ, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains, a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from ἄνθρωπος, man, and λέγω, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE.† *n. s.* [ανθρωπομορφος.] One who believes a human form in the Deity; one of a sect who attributed to God the form of the human body.

The *anthropomorphites* sayde, the vertue of the mysticall benediction endured not to the next day. *Bp. Gardiner, Explic. of the Sacram. of the Aultar*, 1551, sign. I. 7. b.

It was the opinion of the *anthropomorphites*, that God had all the parts of a man, and that we are in this sense made according to his image. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 121.

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape, though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITE.* *adj.* Relating to the opinions of the anthropomorphites.

Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse *anthropomorphite* doctrines. *Glanville's Præex. of Souls*, ch. 4.

ANTHROPO'PATHY.† *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος, man, and πάθος passion, Fr. *anthropopathie*.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

Two ways then may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, in Himself, in his Saints; in Himself, by an *anthropopathie*, as we call it; in his Saints, by a sympathie; the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 106.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI.† n. s. [*It has no singular.* ἄνθρωπος, man, and φάγω, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It would make our cannibal Christians
Forbear the mutual eating one another,
Which they do do, more cunningly than the wild *Anthropophagi*, that snatch only strangers! *B. Jonson, Staple of News*, iii. 2.

But our poets have been preceded in the use of this word by an eminent old divine.

Histories make mention of a people called *anthropophagi*, men-eaters. *B. Gilpin, Serm. before K. Edw. VI.* (1552.)

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN. *n. s.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthopophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

G—knock, and call, he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee: knock, I say.

Shakspeare.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY. *n. s.* [ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φάγω, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY. *n. s.* [ανθρωπος, man, and σοφία, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *anthypnotique*, from ἀντὶ against, and ὕπνος, sleep.] That has the power of preventing sleep; that is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'ACK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and ὑποχονδρίακος.] Good against, hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA. n. s. [ἀνθυποφορα.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTHYSTE'RICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and ὑστερος.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to;* as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIA'CID.† *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTIA'CID.* *adj.* Contrary to sourness.

All animal diet is alkalescent or *antiacid.*

Arbuthnot.

A'NTIAPO'STLE.* *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, *against*, and *apostle*.]

The cardinals of Rome are those persons which may be fitly stiled *anti-apostles* in the Romish hierarchy. *Potter on the Numb.* 666. p. 96.

ANTIARMI'NIAN.* *n. s.* One who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. See ARMINIAN.

We are alarmed by many letters, not only of false Latin, but false English too, and many bad characters cast on good men, especially on the *Anti-arminians*, who are all, especially Dr. Prideaux, made seditious persons, schismatics, if not heretics. *Bp. Barlow's Remains*, p. 181.

ANTIARTHRI'TICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [*ἀντὶ* and *αρθριτικος.*] Medicines to assuage the gout. *Dict.*

ANTICHACHE'CTICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *antichachectique*, from *ἀντὶ*, against, and κάχεξις, a bad habit.] Denoting things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

A'NTICHAMBER. *n. s.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber;* which see.

A'NTICHRIST.* *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, *against*, and Χριστος.] The great enemy to Christianity.

As ye have heard that *Antichrist* shall come, even now are there are many *antichrists.*

1 *John*, ii. 18.

Antichrist, which was conceived in the primitive times, saw the light in Boniface the third, and was grown to his stature and ἄκμη in Gregory the Seventh.

Bp. Hall's Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, 3. § 6.

ANTICHRI'STIAN. *adj.* [from *ἀντὶ* against, and χριστίανος.] Opposite to Christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South.*

ANTICHRI'STIAN.* *n. s.* He who is an enemy to Christianity.

A new heresy, as the *antichristians* and priests of the breaden God, would persuade and make their credulous company to believe.

Rogers on the Creed, Pref.

To call them Christian Deists, is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-christians, or Christians and *Anti-christians.*

Waterland, Ch. p. 63.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM. *n. s.* [from *antichristian.*] Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism?* *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIA'NITY.† *n. s.* [from *antichristian.*] Contrariety to Christianity.

Whether the pope be antichrist, or no, I will not pretend to determine; though, by the by, he bids fair for that title; I am sure, popery is *antichristianity.* *Trapp, Popery truly stated*, Part 2.

A'NTICHRONISM.† *n. s.* [*ἀντὶ*, against, and χρόνος, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Song. 4.

To ANTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond.*

If our apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'tis like those
That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crouding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI'CIPATELY.* *adv.* [from *anticipate.*] By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favour that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to Peter.

Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.

ANTICIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation.* *L'Estrange.*

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one Supreme Disposer of things. *Stilling fleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

ANTI'CIPATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *anticipator.* This word occurs in Cotgrave, under *anticipant.*] A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTI'CIPATORY.* *adj.* [from *anticipate.*] That takes up something before its time.

Prophecy, being an *anticipatory* history, it is sufficient that it speak according to the usual language of historians.

More, Seven Churches, Pref. a. 5.

A'NTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and scorn at our solemnity?

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Of all our *antick* sights, and pageantry,
Which English idiots run in crouds to see.

Dryden.

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addison.*

A'NTICK.† *n. s.*

1. One that plays anticks; one that uses odd gesticulations; a buffoon; the anticks or tricks themselves.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* sits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakspeare.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient. —
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shaks.*

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels,
Or courtly *anticks;* the sad sports we riot in,
Are tales of foughten fields.

Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery.

Spenser, F. Q.

For ev'n at first reflection she espies
Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities,
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear.

Davies.

That there be fit and proper texts of Scripture every where painted [in the church], and that all the painting be grave and reverend, not with light colours or foolish *anticks.*

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 13.

To A'NTICK.† *v. a.* [from *antick.*] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antickt us all. *Shakspeare.*
Some (grosser pride than which, think I, no passed age might shame,)
By art abusing nature, heads of *antickt* hayre doe frame. *Warner, Albion's Eng.* p. 220.

A'NTICKLY. † *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scambling, outfacing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.
Shakspeare.

We had not rode above half a mile further, when lo! a Persian *antickly* habited, out of a poetic rapture (for the Persians are for the most part poets), sung our welcome.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

ANTICLIMAX. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ and κλῖμαξ.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*.
Addison.

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhoussey the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONSTITU'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *constitutional*.] Against the constitution.

Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anticonstitutional* dependency of the two houses of parliament on the Crown will be in that case.
Bolingbroke, on Parties, Lett. 19.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *convulsive*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

A'NTICOR. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOSME'TICK.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ and κοσμητικος.] Destructive of beauty.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetick* wash to the painted face of female beauty. *Lyttleton.*

A'NTICOURT.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ, against, and *court*.] In opposition to the court.

The *anticourt* party courted him at such a rate, that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere.
Reresby Mem. p. 153.

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTICREA'TOR.* *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *creator*.] One that opposes the creator or maker.

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator* of that universal foolery.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

A'NTIDOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal* we shall not deny.
Brown.

Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ANTIDO'TARY.* *adj.* [Fr. *antidotaire*.] Serving for a counterpoison; treating of counterpoisons. *Cotgrave.*

To A'NTIDOTE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *antidoter*, to furnish with preservatives, to preserve by antidotes. Cotgrave.]

With this nosegay of rue and wormwood *antidote* thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an honey-comb. *More, against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts, that no discipline or advice, no sermons or sacraments, could ever after *antidote* or work it out. *South, Serm.* vi. 367.

How I bless night's consecrating shades,
Which to a temple turn an universe;
Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the pestilential earth. *Young, N. T.* 9.

A'NTIDOTE.† *n. s.* [ἀντίδοτος, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else. It appears to have been not long in use, when Shakspeare wrote. For a book was published in 1548, bearing the title of "An Holsome *Antidotus*;" which is further described as "an holsome *antidotus*, or *counterpoysen*, agaynst the pestilent heresye and secte of Anabaptistes, &c."] A medicine given to expel the mischief of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion? To sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For every meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden, Juv.*

ANTIDYSENTE'RICK. † *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux, Fr. *antidysenterique*.] Good against the bloody flux.

A'NTIENT,* &c. See ANCIENT, &c.

ANTIENTHUSIA'STICK.* *adj.* Opposing enthusiasm.

According to the *antienthusiastick* poet's method.
Shaftesbury.

ANTIEPI'SCOPAL.* *adj.* Adverse to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first, in this point, with my consent, and sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the fury of their covetousness, ambition, and revenge, I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army to fetch in and punish delinquents. *K. Charles I. Eik. Bas.* ch. 9.

As for their principles, take them as I find them laid down by the *antiepiscopal* writers.
Dr. Hickes, 30th *Jan. Serm.* p. 17.

A'NTIFACE.* *n. s.* Opposite face.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face, that looks broad and big: the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. The *antiface* to this, is your lawyer's face, a contracted, subtile, and intricate face, &c.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Rev.

ANTIFANA'TICK.* *n. s.* An enemy to fanaticks.

What fanatick, against whom he so often inveighs, could more presumptuously affirm whom the comforter hath empowered, than this *antifanatick*, as he would be thought?
Milton, Notes on Griffith's Sermon.

ANTIFE'BRILE.† *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *febris*, a fever, Fr. *antifebrile*.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition.
Floyer.

ANTIFLA'TTERING.* *adj.* Opposite to flattering.

Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass, which shews us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it.
Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery, p. 144.

ANTIHYSTE'RICK.* *n. s.* [from the Fr. adj. *antihysterique*.] A medicine good against hystericks.

It raiseth the spirits, and is an excellent *antihysterick*, not less innocent than potent.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, 99.

Antihystericks are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sorts of spasmodick disorders. *Battie, on Madness.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.
Chambers.

ANTI'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an authour. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *loquor*, to speak.] A contradictor.
Dict.

ANTI'LOQUY.* *n. s.* Noticed by Mr. Boucher as an old word, denoting *preface, proem*, or *peroration*; and therefore ought to be written *anteloquy*; and in the dictionary of Cockeram, *antiloquy* is said to be "a term which stage-players use, called their cue." This probably meant rehearsal or previous recitation, *anteloquium*.

ANTIMAGI'STRICAL.* *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *magistrical*.] Against the office of a magistrate.

It would have been impossible for the Christian religion to have made such a spread in the world, at least, to have gained any countenance from the civil power, had it owned such *antimagistrical* assertions, either by its own avowed principles, or by the practice of its primitive possessors.
South, Sermon, v. 261.

ANTIMANI'ACAL.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ, and μανια.] Good against madness.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues.
Battie on Madness.

A'NTIMASQUE.* *n. s.* [A word of frequent usage in the seventeenth century.] It may have denoted a masque in contradistinction to the principal masque, ἀντὶ, and masque; or preceding it, *ante* and masque; or a *masque* of *antiques*.

Let *antimasques* not be long; they have been commonly of fooles, satyrs, baboons, wild-men, antiques, beasts, &c. moving and the like.
Bacon, Ess. of Masques and Triumphs.

On the scene he thrusts out first an *antimasque* of bugbears. *Milton, Ans. to Eik. Bas.* xx.

ANTIMINISTE'RIAL.* *adj.* Opposing the ministry or administration of the country. See ADMINISTRATION and MINISTRY.

If I say any thing *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason. *Gray's Letters.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL.† *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and μοναρχία, government by a

single person, Fr. *antimonarquique*. Formerly written *antimonarchial*, as in Reresby's Memoirs, p. 148., "a peevish *antimonarchial* fellow;" in which also *monarchial* occurs, p. 121., "whether the government should be *monarchial* or republican." (Milton uses *monarchal*, but in a different sense. Burke also writes *monarchial*, Works, ii. 291.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the croud, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchical* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONA'RCHICK.* *adj.* The same as antimonarchical.

Those who are of *antimonarchick* principles, have been desirous to maintain, that the beheading of K. Charles was as lawful as the opposition made to K. James. *Bp. Benson's 30th Jan. Serm.*

ANTIMO'NARCHIST.* *n. s.* An enemy to monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood.* p. 115.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY.† *n. s.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called στιμμι. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine; antimonk*. This etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, is what Furetière relates; and is of a romantick rather than a serious cast. From being found in the mines of all metals, it is probable that its denomination may have arisen from ἀντὶ and μονος, i. e. not confined to one thing, in opposition to one. See Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. et Gr. One of our old dictionaries cites Arab. *atimad*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossile glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead in the casting of printers' letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy, it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. *Chambers.*

Antimony is of a greyish white colour, and moderately brilliant; when combined with sulphur in the earth, it forms an ore of antimony commonly called *crude antimony*. *Parkinson.*

ANTIMO'RALIST.* *n. s.* An enemy to morality.

There is a sect of *antimoralists*, who have our Hobbes and the French duke de la Rochefoucault for their leaders. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 26.

ANTINEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφριτικος.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidnies.

ANTINO'MIAN.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀντὶ and νομος, Fr. *antinomien*.] One of the sect called antinomianism.

That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the *Antinomians*. *South, Serm.* vii. 102.

ANTINO'MIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the sect of the Antinomians.

It is a mad conceit of our *antinomian* hereticks, that God sees no sin in his elect; whereas he notes and takes, more tenderly, their offences than any other. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 233.

ANTINO'MIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of those who are called Antinomians. See ANTINOMIAN.

Antinomianism began in one minister of this diocese [Norwich], and how much it is spread, I had rather lament than speak. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 189.

ANTI'NOMIST.* *n. s.* One who pays no regard to the law.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretence of Christian liberty. *Bp. Sanderson, Serm.* p. 310.

A'NTINOMY.† *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος; Fr. *antinomie*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law; a rule in opposition to other rules.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers. *Baker.*

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, and to be punished with death, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, as it were, by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute, live unreproved in the same fact as he himself esteemed it. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 1.

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness, are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemp.* p. 50.

ANTIPA'PAL.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ, and *papal*.] Opposing popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism. *Milton, Answ. to Eik. Bas.* xxvii.

I could not well think of putting it under any other patronage, than that of the primate of the noblest and best established *antipapal* church in the world. *M. Geddes, Pap. Supr. Ded.*

ANTIPAPI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *papa*.] Opposing popery.

It is pleasant to see how the most *antipapistical* poets are inclined to canonize their friends. *Jortin on Mill. Lycidas.*

ANTIPA'RALLEL.* *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *parallel*.] Running in a contrary direction.

The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to repair those ruins, to renew the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy *antiparallel* to their disease. *Hammond, Serm.* p. 646.

ANTIPARALY'TICK.† *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παραλυσις; Fr. *antiparalytique*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

ANTIPATHE'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTIPATHE'TICK.* *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παθος.] Of an opposite disposition.

[Being] ty'd upon the sledge, a papist and a protestant in front, two and two together, being two very disperate and *antipathetick* companions, was a very ridiculous scene of cruelty. *Icon Libell.* p. 110.

ANTIPATHE'TICALLY.* *adv.* In an antipathetical or adverse manner.

ANTI'PATHOUS.* *adj.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.

Mistress, what point you at? —
Her lamps are out, yet still she extends her hand,
As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virtuous life.
Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth, iii. 2.

This *antipathous* extreme. *Ib. Four Plays in One.*

ANTI'PATHY. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and παθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to *sympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy against* standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours.
Pope.

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ-περίστασις*, formed of *ἀντὶ* and *περίσταμαι*, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition: or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the effusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal detests covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air, before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestilential* unguents, to anoint the nostrils with.
Harvey, on the Plague.

ANTIPHLOGI'STICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *antiphlogistique*, Gr. *ἀντὶ* and *φλογιστος*.] Good against inflammation.

I soon discovered —— under what circumstances recourse was to be had to the lancet, and the *antiphlogistick* regimen.
Sir W. Fordyce, on the Muriatick Acid, p. 3.

ANTIPHLOGI'STICK.* *n. s.* A medicine which checks inflammation.

It is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful *antiphlogistick*, and preservative against corruption and infection. *Bp. Berkley, Siris*, 59.

A'NTIPHON.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀντὶ* and *φωνη*, Fr. *antiphone*.]

1. The chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals; distinguished, in the offices, of the Roman Catholick worship, from the *versicle* and the *response*. Several instances occur in the poetry of Crashaw.

Vers. Lord, by thy sweet saving sign,
Resp. Defend us from our foes and Thine.
Hymn. The wakeful matins haste to sing, &c.
Antiphon. All hail, fair tree,
Whose fruit we be.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 163.

That simple young prince of Hungary said much less, without ring or intention, only reading of course the words of an *antiphone*, "Thou art fair and beautiful, &c."
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 392.

A sort of office, or service to Saint Edmund, consisting of an *antiphone*, versicle, response, and collect. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* ii. 56.

2. An echo, or response.

The great synod of Protestant ambassadors that are to meet at Hamborough, which to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 376.

ANTI'PHONAL.* *adj.* Relating to the antiphon; alternate.

Antiphonal singing was first brought into the church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the eastern churches. *Christian Antiquities*, ii. 111.

He [Calvin] thought that novelty was sure to succeed, that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious, &c.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 164.

ANTI'PHONAL.* *n. s.* A book of anthems. See ANTIPHONER.

We command and charge you that you do command the dean and prebendaries of your cathedral church; the parson, vicar, or curat, and churchwardens of every parish, to bring and deliver unto you all *antiphodals*, *missals*, grayles, processionals, &c. *Burnet, Ref.* ii. *Rec.* i. 47.

ANTI'PHONER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *antiphonarium*, Fr. *antiphonnier, antiphonaire*.] A book of anthems, or antiphons.

He Alma Redemptoris herde sing,
As children lered their *antiphonere*.
Chaucer, Prioresses Tale.

Item ii fair *antyphoners* of parchmente lymned with gold. *Warton's Sir T. Pope*, p. 337.

The *antiphonar* is that book which containeth the invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire, called the seven hours, or breviary. *Burn, Ecc. Law.*

ANTIPHO'NICAL.* *adj.* The same as ANTIPHONAL.

Pliny has recorded, that it was the custom in his time to meet upon a fixed day before light, and to sing a hymn, in parts, or by turns, to Christ as God; which expression can hardly have any other sense put upon it, than that they sung in an *antiphonical* way. *Wheatley on the Com. Prayer*, p. 161.

A'NTIPHONY.* *n. s.* The same as ANTIPHON.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies*, that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains, with the goodly *echo* they made. *Milton, Areop.*

Alternate psalmody, for its division into two parts, was commonly called *antiphony*.
Christ. Antiq. ii. 111.

ANTI'PHRASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *φράσις*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*. *South.*

ANTIPHRA'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *antiphrasis*.] In the manner of an antiphrasis.

The unruliness of whose pen, and the virulency thereof, none hath more felt than myself, as well in his book of Mitigation, as in his (*antiphrastically* so called) Sober Reckoning.
Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 206.

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.
Brown.

ANTI'PODES.† *n. s.* *It has no singular*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a mistake. [from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *ποδες*, feet.]

1. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shaks.*
So shines the sun, though hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here.
Waller.

2. Used by way of opposition.

My soul is an *antipode*, and treads opposite to the present world. *Stafford's Niobe, To the Reader.*

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgement, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel, than that which, by pulling out one pin in the scene, hath been thus shifted into its stead? *Hammond, Serm.*

A'NTIPOISON.* *n. s.* An antidote.

In venomous natures, something may be amiable: poisons afford *antipoisons:* nothing is totally or altogether uselessly bad.
Brown, Christ. Mor. xxviii. 1.

A'NTIPOPE.† *n. s.* [from *ἀντὶ*, against, and *pope*, Fr. *antipape*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

Pope Urban the sixth, coming to his episcopal chair, would be correcting the loose manners of the Cardinals: They, impatient of his reformation, set up another for an *anti-pope*, Clement the seventh. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 72.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *anti-pope*, who called himself Felix V. *Addis.*

A'NTIPORT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *antiporte*, Lat. *ante* and *portus*.] An outward gate or door. It should be written *anteport*.

This, like the chapel at Mecca, they esteem so holy, that it is only lawful for a Mussulman to enter it. If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the *antiport*, and set one step into it, he profaned it. *Smith, Mann. of the Turks*, p. 75.

ANTIPRELA'TICAL.* *adj.* [*ἀντὶ* and *prelate*.] Adverse to prelacy.

What say our *antiprelatical* opposites?
Bp. Morton's Episcopacy Asserted, p. 45.

ANTIPRELA'TICK.* *adj.* The same as ANTIPRELATICAL.

The rooters, the *antiprelatick* party, declaim against me. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 161.

A'NTIPRIEST.* *n. s.* An enemy to priests.

While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *antipriests*.
Waterland, Ch. p. 28.

ANTIPRI'ESTCRAFT.* *n. s.* Opposition to Priestcraft.

I hope she [the Church of England] is secure from lay bigotry and *antipriestcraft*.
Burke, Speech on the Claims of the Church.

ANTIPRI'NCIPLE.* *n. s.* An opposite principle.

When the devil had once planted this opinion of omens, it is likely it received great increase from that vulgar notion among the heathens, That besides one great cause and source of good, there was an *anti-principle* of evil, of as great force and activity in the world. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 168.

ANTIPRO'PHET.* *n. s.* An opposite or an enemy to prophets.

Well therefore might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, "Hereby we know that this is the last time."
Mede's Apostacy of the Later Times, p. 88.

ANTIPTO'SIS. *n. s.* [*ἀντίπτωσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIPU'RITAN.* *n. s.* An opposer of puritans.

This book [the Rehearsall Transprosed] is an attack on Dr. Samuel Parker, famous for his tergiversation with the times, now an *antipuritan* in the extreme, and who died bishop of Oxford, and king James's popish president of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Warton's Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems, p. 501.

ANTIQUA'RIAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *antiquarius*.] Relating to antiquity; partial to antiquities.

Your account of Gorhambury is very graphical. The library, according to your account, has been

an heir-loom ever since the time of Bacon. You say your *antiquarian* taste drew you thither.
Warburton's Letters, l. 213.

He [Sir Thomas Stradling] was remarkable for his critical skill in the British language, and his patronage of the Welch *antiquarian* literature.
Warton's Sir T. Pope, p. 219.

ANTIQUA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [This word is improper, and is now rarely if at all used.] An antiquary.

You talk of Jackson's Chronology, on which occasion you quote a line of Mr. Pope, which he would have envied you the application of; and would certainly have drawn a new character of a "diving *antiquarian*," for the pleasure of applying this line to him. *Warburton's Letters*, l. 47.

ANTIQUA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *antiquarian*.] Love of antiquities.

I used to despise him [bishop Lyttelton] for his *antiquarianism*: but of late, since I grew old and dull myself, I cultivated an acquaintance with him for the sake of what formerly kept us asunder.
Warburton's Letters. p. 428.

I digressed a little, (to let you see that I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me,) to take a view of Gorhambury. *Hurd to Warburton*, Lett. p. 429.

The sun was hot, but the spirit of *antiquarianism* gave us strength and courage to climb up to the platform of Saint John de Alfarache.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Let. 31.

A'NTIQUARY. *n. s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicts of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. *South*.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore. *Pope*.

The rude Latin of the Monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*. *Swift*.

A'NTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the *antiquary* times;
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise. *Shaks*.

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian docrines.
Hale's Common Law of England.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound? *Dryden*.

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound. *Addison*.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

A'NTIQUATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *antiquate*.] The state of being obsolete.

For this sin of sacrilege, as God began to punish it very early, even in Paradise itself; so hath he continually pursued and hounded this sin; as in Achan in the Old Testament, in Ananias and Sapphira in the New; that no one may pretend *antiquateness* of the Old Testament.
Appendix to Life of Mede. xli.

ANTIQUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *antiquate*.] The state of being antiquated.

Reason is a law
High and divine, engrav'd in every breast,
Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.
Beaumont's Psyche, xv. 164.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song,
That old and *antique* song we heard last night.
Shakspeare.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,
In such a style as courts might boast of now.
Waller.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them. *Dryden*.

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wisely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new. *Prior*.

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well beseen.
Spenser, F. Q.

Must he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?
Smith, to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;
For these not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne*.

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear.
Donne.

ANTI'QUE. *n. s.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar? as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold. *Swift*.

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. s.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged. *Addison*.

ANTI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*. *Addison*.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Ralegh*.

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon*.

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young? *Shakspeare*.

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ and *revolution*.] Adverse to revolutions in governments.

There these ministers and magistrates will hear him entertain the worthy aldermen with an instructing and pleasing narrative of the manner in which he made the rich citizens of Bourdeaux squeak, and gently led them by the publick credit of the guillotine to disgorge their *antirevolutionary* pelf. *Burke, Regicide Peace*.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST.* *n. s.* One who opposes a change or revolution in government.

At Whittington, between Sheffield and Chesterfield, is an old thatched cottage, the upper story of which, lighted by a very small window, is shewn as the apartment called by the *antirevolutionists*, "the plotting parlour." *Guthrie, Eng*.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect so called.

The *antisabbatarians* hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a sabbath: In which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the sabbath, and farewell religion. *Pagit's Heresiography*, p. 119.

ANTISACERDO'TAL.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ and *sacerdos*, a priest.] Hostile to priests.

The charge of such sacerdotal craft hath often been unjustly laid by *antisacerdotal* pride or resentment. *Waterland, Ch.* p. 58.

ANTI'SCII. n. s. It has no singular. [from ἀντὶ and σκια.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. *Chambers*.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and *scorbutum* the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm *anti-scorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot*.

ANTISCORBU'TICKS† *n. s.* pl. [from ἀντὶ, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy, Fr. *adj. antiscorbutique*.] Medicines against the scurvy.

The warm *anti-scorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbuthnot*.

It is well known, that hot *antiscorbuticks*, where the juices of the body are alcalescent, increase the disease. *Bp. Berkeley's Siris*, 97.

A'NTISCRIPT.* *n. s*, [ἀντὶ, and *scriptum*, Lat.] Opposition in writing to some other writing.

His highness read the charges, and admired at the virulency; with the *antiscripts* of the keeper, which were much commended.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, 1693, p. 199.

ANTISCRI'PTURISM.* *n. s.* [ἀντὶ and *scripture*.] Opposition to the Holy Scriptures.

Now that *antiscripturism* grows so rife, and spreads so fast, I hope it will not appear unseasonable to advise those that tender the safety and serenity of their faith, to be more than ordinarily shy of being too venturous on any books or company that may derogate from their veneration of the Scripture. *Boyle on the Style of the H. S.* p. 146.

ANTISCRI'PTURIST.* *n. s.* One that denies revelation; that opposes the truth of the Holy Scriptures.

Not now to mention what is by atheists and *antiscripturists* alleged to overthrow the truth and authority of the Scripture.
Boyle on the Style of the H. S. p. 4.

It [the study of various lections] enables them to give an account of the hope that is in them; to

confute the cavils of fanatical *anti-scripturists*; of some injudicious and fiery Romanists; and of all the shallow atheistical disputers of this world.
Blackwall, ii. 357.

ANTISE'PTICK.* *adj.* [ἀντὶ and σηπω, Fr. *antiseptique.*] Counteracting putrefaction.

A remedy, that is both diluting and *antiseptick*.
Battie on Madness.

ANTISE'PTICK.* *n. s.* A remedy against putrefaction; an antiseptick medicine.

This could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt; and I began to wonder how a preparation, the greatest *antiseptick* in nature, and extracted from a material that had been in use from the beginning of time for preserving as well as seasoning food, should have remained unemployed for the purpose of preserving from putrefaction the juices of the human body.
Sir W. Fordyce on the Muriatic Acid, p. 7.

ANTI'SPASIS. *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and σπαω to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK.† *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, against, and σπασμος, the cramp, Fr. *antispasmodique.*] That has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS.* *n. s.* pl. Medicines that relieve spasms.

Under this head of *antispasmodicks* every one, I suppose, will readily place, valerian, castor, the gums, and musk.
Battie.

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπαστικος. [Denoting medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *splenetick.*] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antispleneticks open the obstructions of the spleen.
Floyer.

ANTI'STES. * *n. s.* [Lat. *antistes.*] The chief priest or prelate.

He tells what the Christians had wont to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the προεστὼς, or *antistes*, did. *Milton, of Prel. Episcopacy.*

Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters.
Ibid.

ANTI'STROPHE.† *n. s.* [ἀντιστροφὴ, from ἀντὶ, the contrary way, and στροφὴ, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sort, called by the Greeks Monostrophick, or rather Apolelymenon, without regard to strophe, *antistrophe*, or epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the musick, then used with the chorus that sung.
Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.

ANTI'STROPHON. * *n. s.* [Lat. *antistrophe.*] A figure which repeats a word often.

That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to meddle with edged tools, I turned his *antistrophon* upon his own head.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

ANTISTRUMA'TICKS. *n. s.* pl. [from ἀντὶ and *struma*, a scrophulous swelling.] Medicines good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumaticks*, and purged him.
Wiseman.

ANTI'THESIS. *n. s.* in the plural, *antitheses.* [ἀντιθεσις, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.
Denham.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

A'NTITHETON. * *n. s.* [Gr. ἀντιθετον, pl. *antitheta.*] An opposite.

Those words which the voice is chiefly to stay upon, and give an extraordinary emphasis to, are such in which there lies some figure; as all *antithetas*, and correspondents, and words relating to another. *Instructions for Oratory*, (1661.) p. 136.

ANTITHE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *antithesis.*] Placed in contrast.

Parallel *antithetical* expressions are, in like manner, substituted for rhythm and cadence.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 179.

ANTITRINITA'RIAN.* *n. s.* An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The *antitrinitarians* have renewed Arius's old heresy; and they are called *Antitrinitarians*, because they blaspheme and violate the Holy Trinity.
Pagit's Heresiography, p. 116.

Nothing can be more notorious than that Atheists, Deists, Socinians, *Antitrinitarians*, and other subdivisions of Freethinkers, are persons of little zeal for the present establishment.
Swift against abolishing Christianity.

When therefore they [the papists] urge us with the doctrine of the Trinity, putting that and transubstantiation upon the same foot, they do what they are upon all occasions much addicted to, that is, undermine Christianity, in order to support popery; as the *Antitrinitarians*, on the other hand, by the same sort of arguing, support popery, in order to undermine Christianity.
Trapp's Popery truly Stated, Part 2.

A'NTITYPE. *n. s.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That relates to an antitype; that explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *venereal.*] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiseman.*

A'NTLER. *n. s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow *antlers*, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well grown stag, whose *antlers* rise
High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies.
Dryden.

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats' heads, and branching *antlers*
Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

A'NTLERED.* *adj.* [from *antler.*] Furnished with antlers.

A fowl with spangled plumes, a brinded steer,
Sometimes a crested mare, or *antler'd* deer.
Ovid's Metamorph. b. 8. by Mr. Vernon.

ANTO'ECI. *n. s.* *It has no singular.* [Lat. from ἀντὶ and οικέω, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA.† *n. s.* [from ἀντὶ and ὀνομὰ, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher intead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero; thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon.
Smith's Rhetorick.

This way of speaking, which the grammarians call an *antonomasia*, and which is still extremely common, though now not at all necessary, demonstrates how much mankind are naturally disposed to give to one object the name of any other, which nearly resembles it, and thus to denominate a multitude, by what originally was intended to express an individual.
A. Smith on the Formation of Languages.

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in use.

My travel's history:
Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle, —
It was my hint to speak. *Shakspeare.*

A'NTRIMS or A'NTRUMS.* *n. s.* Whims; vagaries; peevishness. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. Who adds, that the word is the same as *tanterums*, which is common in many parts of England. *Antrums* is also a Suffolk phrase. Moore's Suff. Words. Whence derived, I know not.

A'NVIL.† *n. s.* [ænpille, Sax. and also anpilt, *incus*; and the word is written *anvelt* by Chaucer.

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
The whilst his iron did on the *anvil* cool. *Shaksp.*
On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round.
Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest
Hotly and nobly, *Shakspeare.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

A'NVILED.* *part. adj.* [from *anvil.*] Fashioned on the anvil.

It must be told:
Yet, ere you hear it, with all care put on

The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop
Of passive fortitude.
Beaum. & Fl. Lover's Progress, iv. 1.

ANXI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*anxietas*, Lat. ancrumnej, Sax.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
Dryden.

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.
Pope.

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;
Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious about* the sense of other authors.
Locke.

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but sometimes *of*; less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change.
Granville.

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY.† *adj.* [*ains*, *ainohun*, Goth. anig, enig, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born. — Ay and have been so *any* time these four hours.
Shakspeare.

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as *any* whosoever, of defending your country with your sword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study? *Any* one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of these princely suitors that are already come?
Shakspeare.

An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itself all the whole length. *Locke.*

He never appears in *any* alacrity but when raised by wine. *Tatler.*

3. It is used in opposition to *none*.

I wound and I heal: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'NY-WHITHER.* *adv.* Any where; wheresoever.

This [profit] is the bait, by which you may inveigle most men *any-whither*. *Barrow's Works*, i. 9.

A'NY-WISE.* *adv.* In any manner. [Corruptly written *any ways*. See NOWISE.]

How can he be *any-wise* rich, who doth want all the best things, the only valuable things in the world, which any man may have, which any good man doth possess? *Barrow's Works*, i. 16.

A'ORIST.† *n. s.* [ἀόριστος, Fr. *aoriste*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

First and second *aorists* in the potential and subjunctive or conjunctive moods (which are futures too) are often in sacred and common writers equivalent to the future of the indicative.
Blackwall's Sacred Class. ii. 284.

The word ποιήσωμεν, which is commonly rendered in the imperative, "let us do," I have translated in the subjunctive *aorist*, in its proper sense, together with the conjunction ὅτι, "because we have done." *Knatchbull, Tr.* p. 156.

AO'RTA.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀορτή.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

The left ventricle of the heart doth, in its diastole, receive that blood that is brought unto it by the arteria venosa of the lungs; and having retained it a little, it doth, in its systole, conveniently pass a due proportion thereof into the *aorta*.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 244.

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could them nimbly move, and after fly *apace*.
Spenser.

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And since methinks, I would not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste. *Shakspeare.*

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him? *Tillotson.*

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*.
Milton.

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations, *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGO'GICAL.† *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγή; compounded of ἀπὸ, from, and ἄγω, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it; and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*. *Chambers.*

I demand a reason why any other *apagogical* demonstration, or demonstration ad absurdum should be admitted in geometry rather than this.
Bp. Berkeley's Analyst, § xxv.

*APARITHME'SIS.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἀπαριθμήσις.] A figure in rhetorick; enumeration. Walker classes this figure with *gradation* and *climax*.

What is common to these figures is an accumulation of particulars, which particulars form a whole. *Rhetor. Gram.*

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection; because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Ralegh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth: but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Ralegh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam,
To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shakspeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, despoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way.
Dryden.

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addison.*

APATHE'TICK.* *adj.* [Gr. α, and παθος.] Without feeling.

I am not to be *apathetick*, like a statue.
Harris, Treatise of Happiness.

A'PATHIST.* *n. s.* One without feeling. See APATHY.

APATHI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *apathist*.] Indifferent; unfeeling.

Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical* disposition. *Seward, Anecdotes*, v. 252.

A'PATHY. *n. s.* [α, not, and παθος, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame.
Milton.

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let stoicks boast
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in frost,
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APE.† *n. s.* [*ape*, Icelandish, Su-Goth. and Teut. apa, Sax. *eppa*, Welsh.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shaksp.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increas-

eth audacity. It is true that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within.
Granville.

Celestial beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,
And shew'd a Newton, as we show an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her custom: so perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Formerly the term for a fool. Fools used to carry apes on their shoulders; and "*to put the ape* upon a man," was a phrase equivalent to that of making a fool of him. This phrase is used by Chaucer, and adopted by Spenser. In later times strolling buffoons, or fools, are contemptuously called *ape-bearers* and *ape-carriers*.

Thus was the *ape*,
By their faire handling, put into Malbeccoes cape.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 31.

I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer*; then a process-server, a bailiff, &c.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of canters,
And colonies of beggars, tumblers, *ape carriers*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 5.

There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier*. *Overbury's Characters*, O. 7.

[This] he could do with as much ease, as an *ape-carrier* with his eye makes the vaulting creature come aloft. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix.* iii. 7.

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less.
Dryden.

Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

APE'AK, or APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PENNINE.* *n. s.* [from *alp* and *pen*, Celt. *top* or *summit*. See also ALP.] A vast ridge of mountains running through Italy.

Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless *Apennine*, and blows
To all the under world.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca, iii. 2.

The rugged *Apennines*, that roll
Far through Italian bounds their wavy tops.
Thomson, Liberty, p. 4.

A'PEPSY. *n. s.* [ἀπεψια. A loss of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'PER. *n. s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous.
Arbuthnot.

APE'RITIVE.† *adj.* Fr. *aperitif*,] from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

APE'RT.† *adj.* [Lat. *apertus*, old Fr. *apert*, *apiert*.]

1. Open; without disguise; evident.

The phrase "privy and apert" is frequent in our old language. Neither do the poets, by these insinuations only, acknowledge that their faculty is given to them of God; but also by their direct and *apert* confessions.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 358.

The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence.
Donne's Devotions, p. 209.

2. Simply, open.

ℵ is a gutteral sound, and of all other vowels the most *apert*. *Dalgarnos, Didasc.* p. 104.

APE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*: under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiseman.*

APE'RTLY.† *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

The malycyouse and covetouse Romanes, with those unpure apostles which they from time to time have sent unto this our nacion, hath [have] most *apertlye* shewed themselves to be those vile dogges and swyne, whome Christe admonyshed us to be ware of. Mathew vii.
Bale, Eng. Vot. P. ii. fol. A, ii. b.

In all their discourses of him they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity.
Sir G. Buck, History of K. Rich. III. p. 79.

You shall discourage no man privily or *apertly* from the reading or hearing of the said Bible.
Injunct. by K. Hen. VIII. Burnet, vol. 1. *Records*, p. 178.

APE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, — and the closeness, and muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of their speech different. *Holder.*

A'PERTURE. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier than from one appulse to another.
Holder.

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the open passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton, Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture*, and dissolution of distinctions. *Taylor.*

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of α, *priv.* and πεταλον, a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *apetalous*.] The state of being without leaves.

A'PEX.† *n. s. apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called, according to that of Lucan, "attollensque apicem generoso vertice flamen." This *apex* was covered with a fine net of yarn. *B. Jonson, K. James's Entertainment.*

Gaugamela might with a facile error be written for *naugamela*, there being no difference between *gimel* and *nun* but a small *apex* or excrescence, which oft-times escapes the printer's diligence, and more often might the transcriber's haste.
Gregory, Posthuma, p. 195.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it is broken off.
Woodward.

APHÆ'RESIS. *n. s.* [ἀφαιρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION. *n. s. aphelia*, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiack, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHE'TA. *n. s.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀ, without, and φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *aphonie*, from Gr. ἀ, without, and φώνη, speech.] A loss of speech. *Quincy.*

A'PHORISM. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀφορισμος.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable member of a community. *Rogers.*

A'PHORISMER.* *n. s.* [from *aphorism*.] A writer or relater of aphorisms.

We may infallibly assure ourselves, that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it.
Milton, of Ref. in England, b. 2.

A'PHORIST.* *n. s.* [from *aphorism*.] A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorist*.
Nelson's Life of Bp. Bull, p. 246.

APHORI'STICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *aphoristique*.] Having the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoristically* tell us.
Harvey.

APHRODISI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *aphrodisia-*
APHRODISI'ACK. } *que*, from ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to the venereal disease.

A'PHRODITE.* *n. s.* [from Ἀφροδιτη. The French have the feminine noun *aphrodite*.] A follower of Venus.

A medal, where grim Mars, turn'd right,
Proves a smiling *aphrodite*.
Cleaveland's Poems, p. 89.

A'PIARY. *n. s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they please. *Swift.*

A'PICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capsulæ seminales*, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'ECE. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success. *Shakspeare.*

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

API'ECES.* *adv.* In pieces.

Yield up my sword? that's Hebrew;
I'll be first cut *apieces*.
Beaumont and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 1.

He will knap the spears *apieces* with his teeth. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

The air
Totters and reels, and rends *apieces*, Drusus,
With the huge vollied clamour.
Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca, iii. 5.

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, *apish* nation
Limps after, in base aukward imitation. *Shaks.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;
And *apish* folly, with her wild resort
Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY.† *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

So *apishly* romanizing, that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Sin is generally so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 15.

Deride, and play upon his amorous humours,
Though he but *apishly* doth imitate
The gallant'st courtiers, kissing ladies pumps,
Holding the cloth for them, praising their wits.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

A'PISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *apish*.] Mimickry; foppery; insignificance; playfulness. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, defines "*Apishness*, comme *apish tricks*."

My *apishness* has paid the ransom for my speech, and set it at liberty. *Congreve.*

It [deism] was treated with that contempt, as suited, and was due, to the *apishness* of foreign manners. *Warburton, Serm.*

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome, my bully, my back; agad, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLU'STRE. n. s. [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses. *Addison.*

APO'CALYPSE.† *n. s.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings, Dr. Johnson says; he should have said, *the last book in the sacred canon;* and should have also omitted *only*.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw
Th' *apocalypse* heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypse*. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Nor do I think any of the learned will dispute that famous treatise to be a complete body of civil knowledge, and the revelation or rather the *apocalypse* of all state arcana.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Introduct.

A company of giddy heads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned, in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret *apocalypses*, and those hidden mysteries to private persons, times, and places, as their own spirit informs them! *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 677.

APO'CALYPTICAL.† *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.] Concerning revelation, or the book particularly so called; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

They are light and giddy-headed, much symbolizing in spirit with our *apocalyptical* zealots and fiery interpreters of Daniel and other prophets, whereby they often sooth or rather fool themselves into some illumination, which really proves but some egregious dotage. *Howell's Letters*, i. 6.

A man [Abp. Cranmer] so averse to Rome, so instrumental in planting the gospel, so laborious, so holy, that a great *apocalyptical* man, and no friend to the hierarchy, [Brightman, who wrote a commentary on the Revelation of St. John] takes him to be that angel pointed at by the Spirit of God, Revel. 14, that had power over the fire. *Jura Cleri*, p. 43.

This sect looketh for a temporary kingdom of Christ, that must begin presently, and last 1000 years. Of this opinion are many of our *apocalyptical* men, that study more future events than their present duty, and more rules by prophecies than precepts. *Pagit, Heresiography*, p. 117.

They catch at some single expression or phrase, which seems to be more plausible and capable of serving their turn; and this is no where more done than in treating upon *apocalyptical* or prophetical matters. *Worthington, Miscellanies*, p. 9.

APOCALY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCALY'PTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *apocalyptique*.] The same as apocalyptical.

It was concluded by some, that Providence designed him the *apocalyptick* angel which should pour out one of the vials upon the beast. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 314.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some *apocalyptick* ignoramus or other must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation. *South, Sermons*, v. 57.

APOCALY'PTICK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An apocalyptical writer.

The divine *apocalyptick*, writing after Jerusalem was ruined, might teach them what the second Jerusalem must be; not on earth, but from heaven, Apoc. xxi. 2. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* p. 107.

APO'COPE. n. s. [Gr. ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away; as *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU'STICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρύστικα, from ἀποκρούω, to drive.] Endued with a repelling and astringent power; applied to remedies which prevent the too great afflux of humours. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *n. s.* [ἀποκρύπτω, to put out of sight.] Books not publickly communicated; books whose authours are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authours, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scripture, but for human compositions. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL.† *adj.* [from *apocrypha*, and Lat. *apocryphus*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addison.*

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

Many *apocryphal* pamphlets (let him who likes them, call them books,) have been of late years writ and licensed, which endeavour to confute the established and known doctrine of our church, and all reformed churches in Europe; and maintain positions, which are evidently Socinian, Popish, or Pelagian. *Bp. Barlow, Remains*, p. 54.

All your lights and calls
Are but *apocryphal* and false. *Hudibras*, iii. 2.

4. It is also used for a person of uncertain credit.

Who shall take your word?
A whoreson, upstart, *apocryphal* captain?
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

APO'CRYPHAL.* *n. s.* A writing not canonical.

Nicephorus and Anastasius——upon this only account, (as Usher thinks,) because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*.
Hanmer, View of Antiquity, p. 419.

APO'CRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *n. s.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doutfulness of credit.

APOCRY'PHICAL.* *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.] Doubtful; not authentick.

The bishops in this synod, being destitute of scripture proof and authentic tradition for their image-worship, betook themselves to certain *apocryphical* and ridiculous stories, as Charles the great observed. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

APODI'CTICAL. *adj.* [Gr. ἀπόδειξις, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise were to make an Euclid

believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODI'CTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *apodictical.*] So as to be evident beyond contradiction.

Mr Mede's synchronisms are *apodictically* true to any one that has but a competency of wit, and patience, to peruse them. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 175.

APODI'XIS.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀποδέιξις.] Demonstration.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis* in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Richard III.* p. 60.

APODI'CTICK.* *adj.* [from *apodixis.*] Demonstrable.

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictick*, or of evident demonstration. *Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 23.

APO'DOSIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀπόδοσις.] A figure in rhetorick; the application or latter part of a similitude.

The apostle puts lords, and that for the honour of Christ, of whom he was to infer εις κύριος; the name of Christ being not to be polluted with the appellation of an idol; for his *apodosis* must have been otherwise εις δαιμων. *Mede, Apostasy of the Later Times*, p. 13.

*APODYTE'RIUM.** *n.s.* [Fr. *apodytere*, lieu où l'on se deshabille, Gr. ἀποδύτεριον. Roquefort Gloss.] The room before the entrance into the convocation-house at Oxford is so called, to this day. The vice-chancellor, proctors, &c. robe and and unrobe in it. Anciently, the word means the dressing-room of baths.

Going out of the convocation-house into the *apodyterium*, Mr. W. Rogers, one of his [K. James II.] retinue, said, Sir, this convocation-house is the place wherein they confer degrees. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 364.

APOGÆ'ON. } *n. s.* [Gr. ἀπὸ, from, and
A'POGEE.† } γῆ, the earth.] A point
APOGE'UM. } in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

The sun is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend.
Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogeum* absolveth one degree. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The sun in his *apogee* is distant from the centre of the earth 1550 semi-diameters of the earth, but in his perigee 1446. *More, Astr. Prop. Notes to his Song of the Soul*, p. 379.

*APO'GIATURA.** *n. s.* [Ital.] A cadence, in musick, at the pleasure of the singer or performer.

The organist, who feels what he performs and recollects the place and occasion of performance, will not fail to throw in those *apogiaturas* and delicate notes of passage, which from accentual change it into fluent melody. *Mason, Ch. Music*, p. 66.

A'POGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *apographe*, Gr. ἀπογραφον.] A copy; it is used in opposition to *autograph.*

APO'GRAPHAL.* *adj.* [from *apograph.*] Relating to a copy.

Parallel places—no where else extant but in these apocryphal or *apographal* pieces, either as citations, out of, or allusions to, them. *Dr. Lee's Dissert. Theolog.* 1752, vol. i. p.104.

APOLOGE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *apologetique*,
APOLOGE'TICK. } from ἀπολογέω, to defend; in our old lexicography, "*apological*, spoken in defence," Bullokar.] That is said in defence of any thing or person.

The principal mark which I aim at, throughout the whole body of the discourse, being an *apologetical* defence of the power and providence of God, his wisdom, his truth, his justice, his goodness and mercy. *Hakewill, Apol. of the Power of God, Preface.*

If, by looking on what is past, thou hast deserved that name, [of reader,] I am willing thou shouldst yet know more by that which follows, an *apologetical* dialogue. *B. Jonson's Poetaster.*

To begin an apology for those animadversions, which I writ against the remonstrant in defence of Smectymnuus; since the preface, which was purposely set before them, is not thought *apologetical* enough; it will be best to acquaint ye, readers, before other things, what the meaning was to write them in that manner which I did. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuse.

APO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apologiste.*] One that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

This more plainly appears from the writings of the Christian *apologists* of those times against the Heathens objecting to them. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

Which charge, should it now be resumed and brought in by Turks or Indians against us Protestants, good God! what should we do for an *apologist*. *Hammond's Sermons.*

Those scandalous imputations of pride and perverseness, which then rendered the Jews so odious to the world, as appears by divers passages in the ancient *apologists* for Christian religion. *Barrow, Works*, i. 286.

The University of Oxford, whose moderation and forbearance of late was such as to put a zealous *apologist* to great difficulties in clearing her of the scandalous imputation, is now arrived at the contrary extreme. *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton*, p. 69.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more seasonable to reform than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize for* my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake, Preparation for Death.*

The translator needs not *apologize for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope, Preface to Statius.*

APO'LOGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *apologize.*] Defender.

His *apologisers* labour to free him; laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him unto the charge of others. *Hanmer, View of Antiquity*, p. 239.

A'POLOGUE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apologue*, from Gr. ἀπολογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æsop is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories. *Locke.*

A'POLOGUER.* *n. s.* [from *apologue.*] A a fabler; a relater of stories. An unusual word.

A mouse, saith an *apologer*, [apologuer,] was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 559.

Why may not a sober *apologer* [apologuer,] be permitted, who brings his burthen to cool the conflagrations of fiery wits? *Waterhous's Apology for Learning*, &c. 1653. p. 258.

APO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*apologia*, Lat ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers, Dr. Johnson says. Sandys uses it for *vindication.*

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and *apology* to prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus address'd.
Milton.

A little longer suffer me, while I
Proceed in this divine *apology*. *Sandys's Job*, p. 32.

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology for* my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology for* publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. *Tillotson.*

APOMECO'METRY. *n. s.* [ἀπό, from, μῆκος, distance, and μετρέω, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Dict.*

APONEURO'SIS. *n. s.* [from ἀπὸ, from, and νεῦρον, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO'PHASIS. *n. s.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetorick, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *n. s.* [ἀπο and φλέγμα.] That has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *n. s.* [ἀπο and φλέγμα.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatisms* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. s.* [ἀπό and φλεγμα.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories. *Quincy.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. s.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remark-

able saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in Laertius and Lycosthenes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity. *Prior.*

APOPHTHEGMA'TICAL, APOPHTHE'GMATIST, &c.† See APOTHEGMATICAL, APOTHEGMATIST. &c. though the true way of writing these words is as APOPHTHEGM is given. But Dr. Johnson has placed all but *apophthegm* under the inaccurate form without *ph*.

APO'PHYGE. n. s. [ἀποφυγή, flight, or escape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterward imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. n. s. [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to the bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophysis*, or head of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplectick.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and swoonings. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLE'CTICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *apoplectique.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterwards terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wiseman.*

APOPLE'CTICK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person seized with an apoplexy.

Rasis, the Arabick physician, hath left it written as I have it from Quistorpius, that it was ordained by a law, that no *apoplecticks*, who foamed about the mouth, should be buried till after 72 hours. *Knatchbull, Tr.* p. 77.

A'POPLEX.† *n. s.* [See APOPLEXY.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake, the word being found in medical writers, not poets.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. 1.

Preternatural sleep, and preternatural watching, are altogether inconsistent; and therefore an *apoplex* and a frenzy are in no wise incident to the same person at the same time.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 131. 1666.

An *apoplex* falls under a double consideration; either as it is a disease, or as it is a symptom. *Ibid.* p. 223.

Out upon her! she's as cold of her favour as an *apoplex*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

How does his *apoplex*?
Is that strong on him still? *B. Jonson's Fox.*

This *apoplex* will, certain, be his end.
Shakspeare, K. H. IV. p. 2.

Whether they resemble an *apoplex*, or are only fainting, &c.

Mandeville, on Hypochondr. Disease, 1730. p. 279.

A'POPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A'POPLEXY. *n. s.* [ἀποπληξις.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

APO'RIA. n. s. [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetorick, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered m more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APORRHO'EA. n. s. [ἀπορρόη] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another: not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atomical *aporrhœas*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. n. s. [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σωπαω, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APO'STASY. *n. s.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostacy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apostacy, by what befel in heav'n
To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APO'STATE.† *n. s.* [*apostata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης. This word was formerly written, in our language, *apostata*; but was anglicised early in the seventeenth century. Dr. Johnson's example of this word, from Rogers's sermons, is a mistake; it being there an adjective.] One that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

Robbing it [the church] as Julian the *apostate* did. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 135.

Say, goddess, what ensued when Raphael,
The affable archangel, had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apostasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those *apostates*. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 44.

APO'STATE.* *adj.* False; traitorous; rebellious.

What more probable account of these ludicrous forms in the air can be given than the operation of *apostate* spirits, ready ποιειν ψευδος (in the phrase of St. John), to make a lie, as well as to tell one. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 218.

Easily the proud attempt
Of spirits *apostate*, and their counsels vain,
Thou hast repell'd. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 610.

To APO'STATE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To apostatize; to desert one's profession.

Mahomet himself *apostated*.
Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 150.

Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have thought themselves true.
Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, Med. 4.

They do *apostate* from the faith.
Wilcocke, English Protestant's Apology, p. 27.

APOSTA'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *apostate.*] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbans is an *apostatical* conformity.
Sandys.

All mankind stood condemned in the *apostatical* root of Adam. *Abp. Usher, of the Religion of the Anc. Irish*, ch. 1.

An hereticall and *apostaticall* church.
Bp. Hall, Reconciler.

The devil, when he brought in this *apostatical* doctrine [canonization] amongst Christians, swerved but little from his ancient method of seducing mankind.
Mede, Apostasy of the Later Times, p. 14.

To APO'STATIZE.† *v. n.* [from *apostate*, Fr. also, *apostasier*, to play the apostate, as Cotgrave renders it.] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

Leaving the Mahometans, let us take a short view of Rome Christian, though *apostatized* and degenerately Christian.
Worthington, Miscellanies, p. 29.

They now generally *apostatize* from their own cause, belye their own conscience.
Dean Martin's Letters, p. 5.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE.† *v. n.* [Fr. *apostemer*, to swell.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

These are no mean surges of blasphemy, not only dipping Moses the divine lawgiver, but dashing with a high hand against the justice and purity of God himself; as these ensuing scriptures, plainly and freely handled, shall verify, to the launching of that old *apostemated* errour. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wiseman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *apostemate.*] The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as vomitings, *apostemations*, salivations, &c. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *aposteme*, from
APO'STUME. } Gr. ἀποσ-ήμα.] A hollow swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The opening of *apostemes* before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiseman.*

APO'STLE. *n. s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness;
His champions are the prophets and *apostles.*
Shakspeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle:* a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts, Logick.*

APO'STLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *apostle.*] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree,
I thought it some *apostleship* in me
To speak things, which by faith alone I see.
Donne.

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship;* and so contain nothing but points of Christian instruction. *Locke.*

APO'STOLATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *apostolatus.*] Apostleship; mission.

Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the *apostolate.* *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 118.

When one considers the volumes that have been here filled with romances, both of the grave and the lighter kind, it might almost incline one to suspect something more than a mere Arabian whimsey in the hypothesis of the lunar *apostolate.* *Coventry, Philemon, Conv.* iii.

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick.*] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostle's writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY.† *adv.* [from *apostolical.*] In the manner of the apostles.

Those that are sincerely and fervently good, it cannot but make them have an antipathy against what is evil, and discern them that bear themselves never so *apostolically*, and yet are not right at the bottom, to be but hypocrites and lyars. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 3.

He that is rightly and *apostolically*
Sped with her [the church's] invisible arrow.
Milton, of Reform. in England, b. 2.

APOSTO'LICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *apostolical.*] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocency, sincerity, and exemplarity of life and unexceptionable *apostolicalness* of doctrine. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 8.

APO'STOLICK.† *adj.* [from *apostle*, and Fr. *apostolique.* The accent is placed by Dryden repeatedly on the antepenult. But the accent on the penultima is more in use; though contrary to the Greek derivation of *apostle.* It is, indeed, differently pronounced in our poetry, though Dr. Johnson has cited only that of Dryden. I cite other examples.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were *apóstolick?*
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

In vain, alas, you seek
The ambitious title of *apóstolick.*
Hind and Panther.

The glorious troop *apóstolike,*
The prophets' worthy company.
Wither's Hymnes, &c. 1623, p. 120.

Such blessed visions him inspire
Till th' *apostólick* hero wakes.
Bp. Patrick's Poems, &c. 1719, p. 25.

APO'STOLICKS.* *n. s.* "A kind of anabaptists; because they would be like the apostles, they wandered up and down the countries without staves, shoes, money, or bags; preaching up and down their celestial vocation to the ministry of the word."
Pagit's Heresiography, p. 28.

I might here run through a great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient hereticks. — The *apostolicks* in their vow of continence. *Fulke, Retentive*, p. 314.

APO'STROPHE.† *n. s.* [ἀποστροφὴ, from ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn, written *apostrophus* by B. Jonson, in his grammar; and defined "the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word."]

1. In rhetorick, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent. *Smith, Rhetorick.*
2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though; rep'*, for *reputation.*

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes;* and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift.*

APO'STROPHICK.* *adj.* [from *apostrophe.*] Denoting an apostrophe; belonging to it.

To APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe.*] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumæus, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *n. s.* See APOSTEME. [This word is properly *apostem.*] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey.*

To A'POSTUME.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *apostumer.*] To apostemate. *Dict.*

*APOTHE'CA.** *n. s.* [Lat. *apotheca*, a repository, Fr. *apotheque*, Sued. and Dan. *apothek.* The Danes also use *apotheker* for *apothecary.* In our old lexicography we have *apotheke*, a storehouse.] An apothecary's shop.

He [the master apothecary] shall ever now and then visit the *apotheca*, to cast out thereof all decayed drugs and compositions.
Sir W. Petty, Advance of Learning, p. 16.

APO'THECARY.† *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository: formerly written *poticary.* Teut. *apoteker.* See POTHECARY.] A man whose employment is to provide medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary.* *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM. *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm;* which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEGMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *apothegm.*] In the manner of an apothegm.

At the end [of the satire] is the first use, I have seen, of a witty *apothegmatical* comparison, of a libidinous old man.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, 4. 38. *n.*

APOTHE'GMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *apothegm.*] A collector of apothegms.

A poet or orator should send to the *apothegmatist* for his sentences.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Martin Scribler. ch. 13.

To APOTHE'GMATIZE.* *v. n.* [from *apothegm.*] To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHEO'SIS.* *n. s.* [ἀποθέωσις.] Deification; the right of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheosis.* *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,
An *apotheosis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APO'THESIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀπόθησις.] A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves one above another, on which were books, vestments, and holy vessels. See Sir G. Wheler's Description of the Ancient Primitive Churches, p. 100.

This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the sacred ministery, is very short from east to west, though it takes up the whole breadth of the church, together with the diaconicon or prothesis, and the *apothesis*, from north to south.
Sir G. Wheler's Desc. of Anc. Churches, p. 82.

APO'TOME. *n. s.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.
2. In musick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part αποτομη, and the other λημνα. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. † *n. s.* [Fr. *apozeme*, ἀπὸ, from, and ζέω, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Squirts read Garth till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

APOZE'MICAL.* *adj.* [from *apozem.*] Like a dedoction.

Wine, that is dilute, may safely and profitably be adhibited in an *apozemical* form in fevers. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 33.

To APPA'IR.* *v. a.* [Sax. apæpan or poppæpan, to overthrow, to spoil, Fr. *empirer.*] To impair, or bring into decay; to lessen; to make worse.

Gentlewomen, which fear neither sunne nor winde for *appairing* their beautie. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, fol. 61. b.

Riches greatly *appaired*. *Barrett, Alvearie.*

For whoso liveth in the school of skill,
And medleth not with any world's affairs,
Forsaketh pomps and honours that do spill
The mind's recourse to grace's quiet stairs:
His state no fortune by no mean *appairs*:
For fortune is the only foe of those
Which to the world their wretched wills dispose.
Mirrour for Mag. p. 346.

To APPA'IR.* *v. n.* To degenerate; to become worse.

I see the more that I them forbere,
The worse they be fro yere to yere;
All that lyveth *appayreth* fast.
Morality of Every Man, Hawkin's Old Pl. i. 38.

To APPA'L.† *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed he would have found so written, if he had examined our elder authors: "These golden swords, and daggers almost *appale* a man," Stubbe's Anat. of Abuses, fol. 31. "Bashful blushing did him then *appale*," Parrot's Springes for Woodcocks, Ep. 72.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,
That yet I quake and tremble over all.
Spenser, F. Q.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that the *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant.
Shakspeare.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarum; but took time to consider of it till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death that saddens all? *Pope.*

The monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd*,
Or shivering flies, or choak'd at distance stands.
Thomson.

To APPA'L.* *v. n.* [Lat. *palleo*, as well as the Fr. *appalir*, which has the neuter signification also. See Cotgrave in V. Mr. Boucher and Mr. Mason have cited the barbarous Latin *appalus*, signifying *soft*, (which they might have also referred to Gr. ἁπαλὸς,) in order to illustrate Spenser's usage of the word; but, surely, it is figuratively employed by the poet, adapting what befalls the *person* to the *thing*.] To grow faint; to be dismayed.

To make his power to *appallen*, and to fayle. *Lidgate.*

Therewith her wrathfull courage 'gan *appall*,
And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 26.

APPA'LEMENT. † *n. s.* [Fr. *appalment.*] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalement* to the rest. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A'PPANAGE. *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,
The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,
To deal it to the worst of human kind. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. † *n. s.* [Latin; but formerly we had the English *apparate*, instead of *apparatus*.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjusted before I come to the calculation itself. *Woodward.*

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstantials, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope, Letters to Gay.*

Where is then mention made of such *apparate* and order for publick sacrifices, as are beseeming to such a one? *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616) p. 271.

APPA'REL. *n. s. It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you. *Waller.*

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *appareiller*, from Lat. *apparo.*]

1. To dress; to cloath.

With such robes were the king's daughters that were virgins *apparelled*. *2 Sam.* xiii. 18.

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoses. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sidney.*

3. To cover or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley, Serm.*

4. To fit out; to furnish: not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

APPA'RENCE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Appearance.

To make illusion
By such an *apparence* of joglerie.
Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.

It pleased his highness, upon a notable *apparence* of honour, cleanness, and maidenly behaviour, to bend his affection toward Mistress Katherine Howard. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.* p. 470.

Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto outward *apparences*. *Trans. of Boccalini*, (1626) p. 66.

APPA'RENCY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *apparence.*] Appearance.

Feignyng of light thei werke
The dedes whiche are inwarde derke:
And thus this double hypocrisie,
With his devoute *apparencie*,
A vyser set upon his face;
Whereof, towarde the worldes grace,
He semeth to be right well thewed;
And yet his herte is all beshrewed.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

It will not be easy to comprehend how a law, that preserves the nobility from laying themselves out upon vain and gaudy *apparencies*, should tend to the limiting their estates. *Wren's Monarchy Asserted*, p. 145.

It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired, and such a manifestation of their authority, interest, and power, that would prevent or be sufficient to subdue any froward disposition that might grow up in the parliament. *Ld. Clarendon's Life*, ii. 21.

APPA'RENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret*.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented.
Shakspeare, Richard III.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the English crown.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

APPA'RENT. *n. s.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right ———
— I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;
I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*.
Shakspeare, Comedy of Err.

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotson.*

APPA'RENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *apparent.*] That which is apparent. An old English substantive. *Sherwood.*

APPARI'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *apparicion*, *apparition*, from Lat. *appareo.*]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,
Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing *apparitions*
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakspeare.*

A glorious *apparition!* had not doubt,
And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. *Milton.*

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,
Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;
Therefore I have intreated him,
That if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something
That checks my joys———
—Nor can I yet distinguish
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Denh. Sophy.*

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

APPA'RITOR.† *n. s.* [from *apparo*, Lat. to be at hand. And accordingly the word is written, agreeably to the etymology, *apparator*, by Sir T. Overbury, Minshew and Cotgrave. But the French write *appariteur.*]

1. Such person as is at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

The prætor with his train of lictors and *apparitors*, the rods and the axes, and all the insolent parade of a conqueror's jurisdiction. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* i. 3.

Skinner, the *apparitor*, made a fire of two faggots in the theatre-yard, and burnt the second volume of Athenæ Oxonienses. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 377.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Many heretofore have been by *apparitors* both of inferior courts, and of the courts of the archbishop's prerogative, much distracted, and diversly called and summoned for probate of wills, &c. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 92.

Was it to go about circled with a band of rooking officials, with cloakbags full of citations, and processes to be served by a corporality of griffon-like promoters and *apparitors?* *Milton, of Reform. in England*, b. 1.

To APPA'Y.† *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content; whence *well appayed*, is *pleased; ill appayed*, is *uneasy.* It is now obsolete; though found in our best writers.

How well *appaid* she was her bird to find? *Sidney.*

I am well *appaid* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden,*
So only can high justice rest *appaid.* *Milton.*

What a shame were it for us Christians not to be well *appaid* with a much larger, though but homely, provision. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

2. The sense is obscure in these lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid?* *Spenser.*

To APPE'ACH.† *v. a.* [Fr. *empecher*, old Fr. *apescher.*]

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shaks. Rich. II.*

Disclose
The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeached.* *Shakspeare.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Resolv'd to put away that lordly blame. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. viii. 44.

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden.*

Whether this *appeach* not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence*, § 1.

APPE'ACHER.* *n. s.* [from *appeach.* This substantive occurs in the Prompt. Parv. and is rendered *appellator*; and in Sherwood's Eng. and Fr. Dict. where it is translated *emputeur.* Foxe, in his Acts, speaking of Wicliffe, mentions "certain theeves that were named *appellatores*, accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltlesse."] An accuser.

APPE'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *appeach.*] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from.*

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an agressor, though he be in society and a fellow-subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And *to* their cause and *to* the gods *appeal'd.* *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal to* mankind. *Locke.*

To APPE'AL.* *v. a.* [The first example has been inaccurately given by Dr. Johnson as the proof of a verb neuter.]

1. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shakspeare.*

Bring forth your child, or I *appeal* you of murder. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady*, v. 10.

2. In the Latin sense of *appello*, to pronounce; or the old Fr. *apeler*, to utter simply, or in request and invocation. Not now in use.

They both uprose, and took their ready way
Unto the church, their praiers to *appele,*
With great devotion, and with little zele. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ii. 48.

APPE'AL. *n. s.* [from the verb *To* APPEAL.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation *from* an inferiour *to* a superiour judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferiour judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superiour judge. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal to* us
There make before them. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are distributers of justice, *from* whom there lies an *appeal to* the prince. *Addison.*

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowel.*

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal,*
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*
Against the Duke of Norfolk? *Shakspeare.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal,*
If I have injur'd thee that makes us equal. *Dryd.*

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders, *Bacon.*

APPE'ALABLE.* *adj.* [from *appeal.*] Subject to an appeal.

To clip the power of the council of state, composed of the natives of the land, by making it *appealable* to the council of Spain. *Howell, Letters*, i. ii. 15.

APPE'ALANT. *n. s.* [from *appeal.*] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your diff'rences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial. *Shaks.*

APPE'ALER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *apélor, appelour.*] One that makes an appeal, Dr. Johnson says; which Sherwood confirms by calling the *appealer* an *appealant*. It means also, in our old language, an accuser, or appeacher, who is termed *appellator*. See APPEACHER.

If I consented to you thus, as yee have here before rehearsed to mee, I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie.
Foxe's Acts, Life of Thorpe.

To APPE'AR.† *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat. *apperer*, old Fr. Rom. de la Rose.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

As the leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh.
Lev. xiii. 43.

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness.
Acts, xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgement of a tribunal.

When shall I come and *appear* before God?
Psalm xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser, Ireland.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shaks.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbuthnot.*

APPE'AR.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Appearance.

Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's *appear*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

APPE'ARANCE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apparence.*]

1. The act of coming into sight; as they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phænomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayward.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And be the substance not th' *appearance* chose.
Dryden.

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison.*

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Presence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPE'ARER.† *n. s.* [from *To appear.*] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown.*

CER. If you have told Diana's altar true,
This is your wife.
PER. Reverend *appearer*, no.
Shakspeare, Pericles, v. 3.

APPE'ARING.* *n. s.* [from *appear.*] The act of appearing.

The history of their *appearings* [the apparitions of spirits,] is so big with legend, and the account of the consequents of their signs so steeped in affection and superstition.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 222.

APPE'ASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease.*] That may be pacified; reconcilable.

APPE'ASABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *To appease.*] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Ecclus.* xliii. 23.

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more against them. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes
Th' incensed Deity. *Milton.*

3. To still; to quiet.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *appease*.
Dryden.

APPE'ASEMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *appaisement.*]

1. The act of appeasing. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

For the better *appeasement* of such tumultuary spirits the law hath appointed who shall dispense, and have power. *Dr. Tooker, of the Fabrique of the Church*, 1604, p. 50.

2. A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPE'ASER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *appaiseur.*] One that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances. *Sherwood.*

APPE'ASIVE.* *adj.* [from *appease.*] That mitigates or appeases. *Sherwood.*

APPE'LLANCY.* *n. s.* [from *appello.*] Appeal; capability of appeal.

APPE'LLANT. *n. s.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shaks.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the *appellant* and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shaks.*

These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

APPE'LLANT.* *adj.* Appealing; relating to an appeal, or to the appealer.

The party *appellant* [shall] first personally promise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, &c. *Const. and Canons Eccl.* 98.

APPE'LLATE.† *adj.* [*appellatus*, Lat.]

1. The person appealed against.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Created on appeal.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice; the judges, neither the original nor the *appellate*, are of his nomination.
Burke, on the French Revolution.

APPELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.]

1. Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellations*.
Brown, Vulgar Errours.

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

2. Mr. Boucher has observed, that as far as he can recollect, this noun is used in England, only to express the common name by which any person or thing is known. But it is one of our oldest substantives for *appeal*, being so defined in Huloet's Dict., and is common in our old writers; though Mr. Mason has cited Spenser's poetry merely as a peculiarity, in this sense.

There is such a noise i' the court, that they have frighted me home with more violence than I went! such speaking and counter-speaking, with that

several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, &c. *B. Jonson's Epicæne.*

Here is no lawful *appellation* spoken of, but the bishop of Rome's sentence pronounced void. *Fulke's Retentive*, p. 268.

And bade Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. 35.

APPE'LLATIVE.† *n. s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] A title or distinction.

There also [in the rosary] the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words: Join me to Christ, govern me always, &c. *Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, p. 218.

An *appellative* of scorn, a scene of laughter. *His Sermons at Golden Grove*, Serm. 16.

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts, Logick.*

APPE'LLATIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *appellativus*.] Common; usual; opposed to proper, peculiar.

Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of Books to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 401.

APPE'LLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as *this man is a Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify *a strong man*.

APPE'LLATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *appellatoire*.] That contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPE'LLEE. *n. s.* [from *appeal*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND.† *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column; the seal is *appended* to the record.

The parchment containing the record of admission is, with the seal *appending*, fastened to a ribband, and worn for one day by the new citizen in his hat. *Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Isl.*

2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

Hales-Owen, one of those insulated districts which, in the division of the kingdom, was *appended*, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant county. *Johnson, Life of Shenstone.*

APPE'NDANCE.* *n. s.* [from *append*.] Something annexed to, or hanging on, another.

Under the royal laws of our Maker,—under one sin mentioned all the species and *appendances* are wont to be comprised. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

When we see and hear of high titles, rich coats, ancient houses, long pedigrees, glittering suits, large revenues, we honour these (and so we must do) as the just monuments, signs, and *appendances* of civil greatness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 29.

APPE'NDAGE. *n. s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPE'NDANT.† *ad.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

The saying of the beads over, with a medal or other trinket of the pope's benediction *appendant*, getteth plenary indulgence. *Sir E. Sandys's State of Religion.*

A man in compliment uses to trick up the name of some esquire, gentleman, or lord paramount at common law, with the *appendant* form of a ceremonious presentment. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

The Normans, during the reigns of Will. I. Will. II. and Henry I., often set the witnesses names, corroborated with crosses after the Anglo-Saxon fashion; to which they added seals of wax *appendant*, according to the Norman manner. *Wotton's View of Hicks's Thesaurus*, p. 49.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law. *Appendant* is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manor; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowel.*

APPE'NDANT. *n. s.* That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of shipping. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are *appendants* to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

APPE'NDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *append*.] That which is by right annexed to another thing. See APPENDANCE.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman.*

To APPE'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *appendicate*.] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPE'NDIX. *n. s.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale, Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERCEI'VE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *apercoivre*, *appercevoir*.] To comprehend; to understand. Obsolete; though its descendant *apperception* is now in use.

For now goth he ful fast imagining,
If by his wives chere he mighte see,
Or by hire wordes *apperceive*, that she
Were changed. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

APPERCEI'VING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Perception; the act of perceiving.

For dread of jealous mennes *apperceivings*. *Chaucer, Squ. Tale.*

APPERCE'PTION.* *n. s.* [from *apperceive*.] A philosophical expression.

The philosopher makes a distinction between perception, and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. *Reid's Inquiry.*

APPE'RIL.* *n. s.* [from *peril*. This is the reading of old copies of Shakspeare, which the modern editors have changed into *own peril*, asserting that no such word as *apperil* exists; which, however, one of the commentators has asserted to be an expression now in actual use in the metropolis.] Danger.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Sh. Tim. of Ath.*

To APPERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right; with *to*.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining to* Mahomed the false prophet. *Ralegh.*

The Father, *t'* whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining to* this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth:* as for the sacrifices, they sod them in brass pots. 1 *Esdras.*

Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth to* their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

It is expected, I should know no secrets
That *appertain to* you? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

APPERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He shent us messengers, and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakspeare.*

APPE'RTENANCE. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appurtenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To APPE'RTENANCE.* *v. a.* To have as right belonging.

The buildings are antient, large, strong, and fair, and *appertenanced* with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

APPE'RTINENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *apertinent*.] Belonging; relating.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a gooseberry, *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

APPE'RTINENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Any thing pertaining.

You know how apt our love was to accord

To furnish him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

A'PPETENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *appetence*,
A'PPETENCY. } Lat. *appetentia.*]

1. Carnal desire; sensual desire.
Bred only and completed to the taste
Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,
To dress, to troule the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton.

2. Simply, desire.
Nor can your arguments, taken from human nature's prime *appetency* of truth, serve to conclude an infallibility in whatsoever shall be embraced for truth by a vast multitude of men of variety of natures, dispositions, and interests.
Sir K. Digby, Lett. p. 96.

A'PPETENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *appetens.*] Very desirous.
Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 60.

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that may be the object of appetite.
Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPETIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being desirable.
That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

A'PPETITE. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.
The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferiour natural desire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.
Why, she should hang on him,
As if increase of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Urge his hateful luxury,
And beastial *appetite* in change of lust.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.
Each tree
Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.
No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies.*
Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.
Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.
There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vellication, and abstersion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryd.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object of desire.
The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to.*
We have generally such an *appetite to* praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

To A'PPETITE.* *v. a.* [from the noun, an old Eng. verb, occurring also in Chaucer; now not used.] To desire.
A man in his natural perfection is fierce, hardie, strong in opinion, covetous of glory, desirous of knowledge, *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, p. 70.

APPETI'TION. *n. s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire.
The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond, Practical Catechism.*
We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or aversation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *appetitif.*] That desires; that has the quality of desiring.
The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.
I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

APPETI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *appetition.*] Palatable; desirable.
Some light inspersions of truth to make them *appetitious*, passable, and toothsome.
Brief Descript. of Fanaticks, &c. 1660, p. 17.

To APPLA'UD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.
I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That should *applaud* again. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To praise in general.
Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,
And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found!
Pope.

APPLA'UDER.† *n. s.* [from *applaud.*] One that praises or commends.
All poets are mad, a company of bitter satyrists, detractors, or else parasitical *applauders!*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 71.
What an ill report do some give of Episcopacy, others no better of Presbytery, and some worst of all of Independency, when yet each of them hath some great sticklers for them, and *applauders* of them. *Bp. Taylor's Art. Handsomeness*, p. 155.
I had the voice of my single reason against it drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders.*
Glanville's Scepsis.

APPLA'USE. *n. s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise; properly a clap.
This general *applause*, and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.
Shakspeare.
Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause.*
Milton.
Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it? *South.*
See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came
For pride of empire nor desire of fame;
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*,
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden, Fables.*

APPLA'USIVE.* *adj.* [from *applause.*] Applauding.
They bear him up with their *applausive* noise,
At which in secret heart he not a little joys.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Poems, p. 261.
Euclia, or a fair glory, appears in the heavens, singing an *applausive* song, or pæan of the whole.
B Jonson, Masque of Love's Triumph.

A'PPLE.† *n. s.* [Su.-Goth. *aple*, Teut. and old Fr. *appel*, Sax. appl, æppel, Welsh *afal*, Irish *aval*; "*Afal*, Celtica vox, pomum notabat; hinc *apfel*," Germ. Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 66.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.
Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold;
The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope, Odys.*

2. The pupil of the eye.
He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

To A'PPLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form like an apple.
The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, and the other in it.
Marshall's Gardening.

A'PPLE *of Love.*
Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'PPLE-GRAFT. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.
We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

A'PPLE-HARVEST.* *n. s.* [from *apple* and *harvest.*] The time of gathering apples.
The *apple-harvest*, that doth longer last.
B. Jonson's Forest, III.

A'PPLE-JOHN.* *n. s.* A species of apple, which is said to keep two years, but becomes very much shrivelled. See JOHN-APPLE.
What the devil hast thou brought there? *apple-johns?* thou know'st, Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john.* *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

APPLE-TART. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart made of apples.
What, up and down, carv'd like an *apple-tart!*
Shakspeare.

A'PPLE-TREE.† *n. s.* [Sax. apple-tpeope, æpel-tpe.]
The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sourish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and Papi. Those for the kitchen use are, codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal russet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitsour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*
Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air.
Dryden.

A'PPLE-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A'PPLEYARD.* *n. s.* [from *apple* and *yard*, an old Eng. subst. in the Promptuarium Parvulorum, rendered *pomerium.*] An orchard.

APPLI'ABLE.† *adj.* [from *apply.*] That may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable;* which see. Dr. Johnson.—But *appliable* rather regards abstract ideas, and *applicable* chiefly objects of sense: thus, a train of reasoning may be *appliable* on more occasions than one: a medicine, adapted to any particular order, is *applicable.*

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *appliable.* *Hooker.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry, is *appliable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE.† *n. s.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied; both which are also Dr. Johnson's definitions of *application*, which see. But *appliance* is more properly an argumentative support; *application*, an actual conjunction: though the distinction is little attended to.

Diseases desp'rate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakspeare.*
Are you chaf'd?
Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire requires. *Shakspeare.*
I will, between the passages of
This project, come in with my *appliance.*
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

APPLICABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability.* *Digby.*

This more mystical sense, which we are now a-rendering, of the Seven Churches, doth not at all clash with the literal sense of the same, nor exclude that useful *applicability* of them for the reproof or praise of any churches. *More on the Sev. Ch.* p. 2.

A'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That may be applied as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness, the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *applicable.*] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *applico.*] One who applies for any thing.

A'PPLICATE.† *n. s.* [Lat. *applico.*] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

To A'PPLICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *applico.*] To apply.

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object according to the nature of it.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.

APPLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *applicatio*, Fr. *application.*]

1. The act of applying any one thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.
2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be staunched.
3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor private, obscure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measur'd certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application.* *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application.* *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to.*

His continued *application to* such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. Reference to some case or position; as, the story was told, and the hearers made the *application.*

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application;* and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE.† *adj.* [from *applicate.*] That applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

A'PPLICATORILY.* *adv.* [from *applicatory.*] In a manner which applies.

Faith is therefore said to justify, that is, instrumentally or *applicatorily.*
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 194.

A'PPLICATORY.† *adj.* [from *applicate.*] That comprehends the act of application.

Another part of this *applicatory* information, may be for the discovery of our own particular estate and condition. *Bp. Wilkins, Eccles.*

A'PPLICATORY. *n. s.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments.
Taylor, Worthy Com.

APPLI'EDLY.* *adv.* [from *applied.*] In a manner which may be applied.

Religious and pious actions are more liable to superstition to be committed in them, than common, civil, or ordinary actions be; nay, all superstition whatsoever reflecteth upon religion. It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 267.

APPLI'ER.* *n. s.* [from *apply.*] That which adapts or applies one thing to another.

I betook myself to Scripture, the rule of faith, interpreted by antiquity, the best expositor of faith, and *applyer* of that rule.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 11.

For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applyer* alike.
Conf. at Hampton Court, p. 49.

APPLI'MENT.* *n. s.* [from *apply.*] Application. Obsolete.

These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments.*
Introd. to Marston's Malcontent.

To APPLY'.† *v. a.* [Lat. *applico*, old Fr. *applier.*]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied.*
Dryden.

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison.*

God has addressed every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to.* Locke uses *about* less properly.

Apply thine heart *unto* instruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is, the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself *to* several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to:* as, I *applied* myself *to* him for help.
8. To address to.

God at last
To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd,*
Tho' in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton.

Sacred vows and mistic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To busy; keep at work: an antiquated sense; for which we now use *ply.*

She was skilful in *applying* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*
That round about a cloud of dust did fly.
Spenser, F. Q.

To APPLY'. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?
Shakspeare.

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in

what manner they can be most successfully *applied to*. *Rogers.*

To APPO'INT.† *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as, to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat.* iv. 2.

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis.*

Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and his generations. 2 *Esdras*, iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just *Manasseh's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers, Dr. Johnson says; and, I may add, of other persons.

These ladies beauteous,
Goodly *appoynted*, in clothing sumpteous;
A number of people *appoynted* in like wise.
A. Barclay's Mirour.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

5. Used by Milton, in an extraordinary manner; and explained by Warburton, to arraign, to summon to answer. But I think it may mean, to limit, or direct; or rather, according to one of Barret's old explanations of *appoynt*, to blame, to lay the fault upon. Sherwood, in Milton's time, translates it *prescrire*.

Appoint not heavenly disposition, Father.
Milton, S. A. v. 373.

To APPO'INT.* *v. n.* To decree.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Achitophel. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 14.

APPO'INTER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *appointeur*.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

That this queen [Semiramis] was the first *appointer* of this chaste attendance [eunuchs] for her bedchamber, Ammianus testifieth. *Gregory, Posth.* p. 134.

APPO'INTMENT.† *n. s.* [*appointement*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job.* ii. 11.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none so near else. *Shakspeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture; dress;

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakspeare.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shaks.*

A fish was taken in Polonia: such an one as represented the whole appearance and *appointments* of a bishop. *Gregory, Posth.* (1650) p. 123.

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

His ambassadors complain of nothing more frequently than the slenderness of their *appointments*. *Hurd.*

6. [In law.] A devise to a corporation for a charitable use is valid, as operating in the nature of an *appointment*, rather than a bequest. *Blackstone.*

APPO'RTER.* *n. s.* [from *apporter*, Fr.] A bringer into the realm.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors and assistants, traitors; not those that receive it at second hand. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.* ch. 20.

To APPO'RTION.† *v. a.* [Fr. *apportionner*, from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon.*

To warm the dulness of melancholy by prudent and temperate, but proper and *apportioned* diets. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. at Golden Grove, Serm.* 16.

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *apportion.*] Just proportion.

There is not a surer evidence of the *apportionateness* of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary fates which it hath undergone. *Hammond, Pref. to View of the New Directory.*

APPO'RTIONMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *apportionnement.*] A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

Where any specifick thing, incapable of division or *apportionment*, shall have been reserved or made payable to the lessor or lessors, his or their heirs or successors, the same may be wholly reserved and made payable out of a competent part of such lands or tenements demised by any such several lease as aforesaid. *Acts of Parl.* 39 & 40. G. III. c. 41.

APPO'RTIONER.* *n. s.* A limiter; a bounder. *Cotgrave in V. Borneur.*

To APPO'SE† *v. a.* [Fr. *apposer*, questionner, from *appono*, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter. *Bacon.*

Whiles children of that age were playing in the streets, Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the outward glory of the house, or on the golden candlesticks or tables, but to hear and *appose* the doctors. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations.*

2. A latinism. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

APPO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *appose*.] In the old sense, an inquirer, a questioner. The office of "foreign *apposer*" exists to this day in the court of Exchequer.

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The Duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity. *Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an athiest or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgement is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Susannæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

Adding it not by way of conjunction, in which there might be some diversity; but by way of *apposition*, which signifieth a clear identity. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

APPO'SITIVE.* *adj.* [from *appose*.] Applicable.

The words in the parenthesis being only *appositive* to the words going immediately before. *Knatchbull, Tr.* p. 42.

A flame of fire, I conceive to be *appositive* to the foregoing words. *Ibid.* p. 260.

To APPRA'ISE.† *v. a.* [Ital. *apprezzare*, Fr. *apprisager*, *apprecier*, Lat. *pretium*. Our word *appraise* is a corruption of *apprise*, which is the true word for *valuation*, as its northern descent shews. *Apprise* and *apprisement* are accordingly found in good authors for *appraise* and *appraisement*; in Bacon and in Hall. Celt. *prid*, Goth. *pris*, Germ. *preis*, price or value, Su.-Goth. *prisa*, Welsh *prisio*, to value. Cotgrave also renders *apprecier*, to *prise*, to set a price upon; though, in other words he has followed the corruption.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

The sequestrators sent certain men, appointed by them, to *apprise* all the goods that were in the house. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life*, p. 57.

They would have *apprised* our very wearing clothes, had not Alderman Tooly and Sheriff Rawley declared their opinion to the contrary. *Ibid.*

APPRAI'SER.† *n. s.* [from *appraise*, Welsh *prisiwr*.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

On poems, by their dictates writ,
Criticks, as sworn *appraisers*, sit. *Green's Spleen.*

APPRA'ISEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *appraise*. Formerly, and rightly, *apprisement*.] Valuation.

There issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands. *Blackstone.*

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*
The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He need not be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture; and his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Ibid.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROPRIATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPRO'PRIATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stilling fleet.*

Many prebends in cathedral churches are founded in some living *appropriate*, which is their corps, and the principal part of their revenue. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 167.

APPRO'PRIATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Peculiarity.

The Bible's *appropriate* being (as itself tells us) to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple. *Boyle, on the Style of the H. Scrip.* p. 44.

APPRO'PRIATELY.* *adv.* [from *appropriate*.] Distinguishingly; fitly; in an appropriate manner.

APPRO'PRIATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *appropriate*.] Justness or fitness of application.

APPROPRIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *appropriate*.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee-simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee-simple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowel.*

Othobon, the pope's legate in England, by the command of Urban the Fifth, made a constitution for the endowment of vicars and *appropriations*; but it prevailed not. *Bp. Bramhall, Schism guarded*, p. 128.

APPRO'PRIATOR. *n. s.* [from *appropriate*.] One that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee-simple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

APPROPRI'ETARY.* *n. s.* [from *ad*, Lat. and *proprietary*.] A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Let me say one thing more to the *approprietaries* of benefices. *Spelman.*

APPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *approve*.] That merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any man, is very *approvable* in what profession soever. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

APPRO'VAL. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPRO'VANCE. *n. s.* [from *approve*.] Approbation: a word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reason. *Spenser.*

Should she seem
Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPRO'VE.† *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth* and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better course,
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble powers, that she pursu'd the worse? *Davies.*

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to show; to justify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shaksp.*

I'm sorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson.*

4. To experience: not in use.

Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make, or show to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies *to be pleased*, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or *of* your letter.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of* and be my customer for. *Swift.*

7. [In law.] To improve.

This inclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *approving*, an antient expression signifying the same as *improving*. *Blackstone.*

APPRO'VEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *approve*.]

1. Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

As in the choice of our acquaintance, so in our *approvement* of books.
The Princely Pelican, ch. 7.

2. [In law.] *Approvement* is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in order to obtain his pardon. *Blackstone.*

3. [In law also.] The lord may approve, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which they call melioration or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures in which the tenants have common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants. *Blackstone.*

APPRO'VER.† *n. s.* [from *approve*.]

1. One that approves.

[They] told him all the secree that they knewe—
They weren his *approvers* prively.
Chaucer, Frere's Tale.

Clysters are in good request — Hercules de Saxonià is a great *approver* of them.
Burton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 405.

Those who are alleged for the *approvers* of our liturgy. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

He that commends a villain, is not an *approver* only, but a party in his villainy.
South, Sermons, viii. 190.

2. One that makes trial.

Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people, such
That mend upon the world. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowel.*

APPRO'XIMANT.* *adj.* [from *approximate*.] Approaching.

That were, indeed, a well-tempered and a blessed reformation, whereby our times might be *approximant* and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 74.

APPRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing *approximate* dispositions unto animation.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To APPRO'XIMATE.* *v. a.* [from the adj.] To bring that which is remote or distant; near.

The favour of God, embracing all, hath *approximated* and combined all together; so that now every man is our brother, not only by nature, as derived from the same stock, but by grace, as partakers of the common redemption.

Barrow's Works, i. 241.

Time past is gone like a shadow; make time to come present: *approximate* thy latter times by present apprehensions of them: be like a neighbour unto the grave, and think there is but little to come. *Browne, Christ. Mor.* ii. 30.

To APPRO'XIMATE.* *v. n.* To come near.

Among such five men there will be one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one bad, and the other three middling, and *approximating to* the first and the last.

Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity.

APPROXIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape.

Grew's Musæum.

This is the best and truest *approximation* to God: "Walk before me," saith God to Abraham, "and be upright." *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 91.

2. In science, a continual approach, nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Whether if the end of geometry be practice, and this practice be measuring, and we measure only assignable extensions, it will not follow that unlimited *approximations* completely answer the intention of geometry?

Bp. Berkeley's Analyst, qu. 53.

APPU'LSE.† *n. s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking against any thing.

An hectick fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams. *Harvey.*

In vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder.*

2. Arrival; landing; resting.

I have, in a former treatise, shown that the history of Deucalion, and of the *appulse* of the Ark, was adopted by different nations, and referred to their own country. *Bryan's Analys.* ii. 412.

3. [In astronomy.] The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, or any fixed star.

The observation of the moon's *appulses* to any fixed star is reckoned one of the best methods for resolving this problem. *Adams.*

APPU'RTENANCE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *appartenance*. See APPERTENANCE.] That which belongs or relates to another thing; an adjunct.

The *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

APPU'RTENANT.* *adj.* [Fr. *appartenant*.] An adjective applied to law purposes.

Common *appurtenant* is, where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable; as hogs, goats, and the like, which neither plough nor manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

To A'PRICATE.† *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun. *Dict.*

You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been κωμωδουμενος for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*. Cesar, I think, saith that "verbum insolens tanquam scopulum fugiendum est." I'll name you one or two, to APRICATE, *suscepted*, *vesicate*, *continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*. *Lett. Ray to Aubrey*, ii. 159.

APRI'CITY. *n. s.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine. *Dict.*

A'PRICOT, or APRICOCK.† *n. s.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny, Dr. Johnson says; Minsheu, "quod *in aprico coctus*; others, from *præcox*, soon ripe. But see *Abricock*, which is the Fr. *abricot*. So the Spanish *albaricoque*, which some trace to the Persian *bricoc*.] A kind of wall fruit.

Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Give cherries at time of year, or *apricots*.

B. Jonson, Epicœne.

A'PRIL. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed: Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

A'PRIL-FOOL.* *n. s.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first of April; who is made a fool by being then sent on some absurd errand; which the Swedes call *April-arende*, a sleeveless errand, and the person so sent *April-narr*, an April-fool.

He will be the choicest of Cupid's *April-fools*; and I will not say an egregious ass, but camel, to bear his burthens. *Hay's Essay on Deformity.*

The French too have their all-fool's-day, and call the person imposed upon "an April fish, poisson d'Avril," whom we term an *April fool*.

Brand's Popular Antiquities.

A'PRIL-FOOL-DAY.* *n. s.* The first of April; All-fools-day; which see.

I do not doubt but it will be found, that the balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old first of April; nay, I much question whether infatuation will have any force on what I call the false *April-fool-day*. *The World*, No. 10.

A'PRON.† *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *afore one*, Dr. Johnson says; which is as curious as *upper-on*, proposed in a copy of Johnson which belonged to Mr. Henshall. It may be from the Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth; the old Eng. orthography being *napron*; and in our northern speech *nappern* is sometimes the pronunciation. Lacombe, however, gives the old Fr. *appronaire*, and *appronier*, for *aprons*. And we may go to the Celt. *apparn*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: hast thou more?
——— Hold up, you sluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakspeare.*

The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakspeare.*

How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen? —— Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers. *Shaksp.*

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*

A'PRON. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON *of a goose.* The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. s.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakspeare.*

A'PRONED.† *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

Their authors would be counted somebody; the small regency of an *apron'd* auditory, or handful of illiterate disciples, how hath it drove men to singularity in opinions and doctrines.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 361.

The cobbler *apron'd* and the parson gown'd.

Pope.

*APROPO'S.** *adv.* [Fr. *à propos*.] Opportunely; to the purpose.

Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apropos*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and the sale of that vain simple book of Weston's.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. xvii.

A'PSIS. n. s. apsides, plural. [ἀψίς.] Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

Cheyne.

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, groweth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *Apter* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *apter* through a natural inclination unto piety; *opter* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause.

Hooker.

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength. *Temple.*

One who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addison.*

Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shakspeare.*

5. Qualified for.

These brothers had a while served the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt*. *Sidney.*

All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

To APT.† *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.

We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight.
B. Jonson.

In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.

They are things ignorant,
And therefore *apted* to that superstition
Of doting fondnes.
Beaumont & Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 3.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'PTABLE.* *adj.* [from *apto.*] Accommodable; suitable. Obsolete. *Sherwood.*

To A'PTATE. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*

A'PTITUDE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Fitness.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.

He that is about children, should study their nature and *aptitudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them: what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'PTLY. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shak.*

But what the mass nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encrease them, and in age repair?
Blackmore.

2. Justly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were not possest of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Saviour which are in the Evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very *aptly.*

A'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitness; suitableness.

The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things; with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris, Miscellanies.*

2. Disposition to any thing; of persons.

The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power from the people. *Shakspeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.

What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency; of things.

Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections, as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

A'PTOTE. *n. s.* [of α and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

A'QUA. n. s. [Lat.] A word signifying *water*, very much used in chymical writings.

A'QUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis;* which serves as a menstruum f dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammoniack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice versâ*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

A'QUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

A'QUA MIRABILIS. [Lat.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

A'QUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal ammoniack, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

A'QUA-TINTA. * *n. s.* [Lat. and Ital.] A species of engraving now much practised, imitating, upon copper, drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.

A'QUA-VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromaticks. But some appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

AQU'ARIUS. * *n. s.* [Lat.] The eleventh sign in the zodiack.

A constellation in the watery sign,
Which they *Aquarius* call.
Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 17.

AQUA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from
AQUA'TICK. } *aqua*, water, Fr. *aquatique.*]

1. That inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are those whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that grow in the water.

Of the *aquatical* [trees] I reckon the poplars, asp, alder, willow, sallow, osier, &c. *Evelyn.*

AQUA'TICK.* *n. s.* That which grows in the water. Flags, and such like *aquaticks*, are best destroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'QUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog in ditches and standing plashes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'QUEDUCT.† *n. s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches. Dr. Johnson writes the word *aqueduct*, but *aquæduct* is certainly more correct.

You shall then have *aquæducts* and useful passages for running water made from Jerusalem. *Stokes on the Minor Prophets*, 1659, p. 575.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addison.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

AQUE'ITY.* *n. s.* [from *aqueous.*] Wateriness. Coined, perhaps, for the rhyme's sake, by the facetious poet.

The *aqueity*
Terreity and sulphureity
Shall run together again. *B. Jonson.*

A'QUEOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *aqueux*, from *aqua.*] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture. *Ray on the Creation.*

The alimentary juice taken into the lacteals, if I may so say, of animals or vegetables, consists of oily, *aqueous*, and saline particles. *Bp. Berkeley's Siris*, § 38.

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.

A'QUILINE.† *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle, Fr. *aquilin.*] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquiline* nose. *Brown.*

Those ends were answer'd once; when mortals liv'd
Of stronger wing, of *aquiline* ascent
In theory sublime. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

A'QUILON.* *n. s.* [Fr. from Lat. *aquilo.*] The north wind.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the colick of puff'd *Aquilon.*
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress. iv. 5.

A'QUOSE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *aquosité.*] Wateriness. *Dict.*

A. R. stands for *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George.

A'RAB.* *n. s.* A native of Arabia.

The sabbath — called *dumaad* by the vulgar *Arabs.* *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 324.

This solemn pilgrimage to Mecca having been a religious usage, which all the tribes of the *Arabs* had long been devoted to.
Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, p. 115.

Arrian remarks, that the *Arabs* had not only different dialects, but different languages.
Parkhurst, Heb. Lex. Pref.

A'RABESQUE.* *adj.* [Fr. *arabesque*, Su. and Dan. *arabisk.* A word derived from the Arabs.] Relating to the architecture of the Arabs and other Mahometans; to the ornaments of foliage, plants, and the like, on their buildings; and sometimes used as distinguishing the lighter kind of Gothick architecture in general.

Having read that the Moors built one part of this palace, I concluded I was admiring something as old as the Mahometan kings of Seville; but upon closer examination was not a little surprized to find lions, castles, and other armorial ensigns of Castille and Leon, interwoven with the *arabesque* foliages.
Swinburne's Trav. through Spain, Lett. 31.

A'RABESQUE.* *n. s.* The Arabick language.

The Arabick, or *Arabesque*, as it is called, is still the current language. *Guthrie's Geog. Egypt.*

ARA'BIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Arabia.

Mecca, Mocura and Munychiates of old, and then the stony *Arabian* metropolis.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 321.

[The] *Arabian* prophet with delights
Of sense allur'd his eastern proselytes.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, v. 378.

The mosque of Cordova — I think may be fairly deemed a proper sample of *Arabian* sacred architecture. *Swinb. Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 44.

ARA'BIAN.* *n. s.* A native of Arabia.

Neither shall the *Arabian* pitch tent there.
Isaiah, xiii. 20.

Cretes and *Arabians*, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.
Acts, ii. 11.

ARA'BICAL.* *adj.* Arabian.

I, being addicted to read such scrolls, — took one of the quires in my hand, and perceived it to be written in *Arabical* characters.
Shelton's Tr. of D. Quix. ii. 2. 1.

ARA'BICALLY.* *adv.* In the Arabian manner or interpretation.

Mahomet, whose name *arabically* signifies deceit. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 321.

A'RABICK.* *adj.* Arabian.

What way was there taken for spreading his [Pocock's] *Arabick* translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ?
Worthington to Hartlib, Epist. 7.

The foliage-work, arches, pillars, and battlements, are executed in the most elaborate and finished manner of that style which has usually been called Gothick; of late this appellation is exploded, and that of *Arabick* substituted for it.
Swinburne's Trav. through Spain, Lett. 44.

A'RABICK.* *n. s.* The language of Arabia.

It may be hoped, that some time the original *Arabick* of the alcoran may be printed.
Worthington to Hartlib. Epist. 16.

That Schultens had from the *Arabick* happily and satisfactorily illustrated some very obscure and difficult words of the Hebrew text, must, I think, be acknowledged by every candid enquirer after truth. *Parkhurst, Heb. Lex. Pref.*

A'RABLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *arable*, Lat. *arabilis.* Lacombe.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. *Dryd.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries.
Addison.

ARACHNOI'DES.† *n. s.* [from ἀράχνη, a spider, and εἶδος, form, old Fr. *aragnoïde*, in the sing. number.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain.
Chambers.

ARA'IGNEE. n. s. [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.
Dict.

A'RAIN, or A'RRAIN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *aranea.*] A spider. North of England. Grose, and Craven dialect.

To ARA'ISE.* *v. a.* [*a* and *raise.*] To raise.

I have seen a medicine,
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary,
With spritely fire and motion; whose simple touch
Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.
Shakspeare, All's Well, &c.

ARA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb, Dr. Johnson says. The French have this adjective, *araigneuse*, which Cotgrave renders "full of spiders." *Araine* is still a provincial word for a *spider.*] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus.
Derham.

ARA'TION.† *n. s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture: first, *aration*, and all things belonging to it. *Cowley.*

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST.† *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *arcubalist.* See ARCUBALIST.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the French by our King Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBALISTER.* *n. s.* [Bas Bret. *arbalestr*, old Fr. *arbalister.*] A cross-bow-man.

When Richard was at the siege of this castle, [Chaluz,] an *arbalester* standing on the wall, and seeing his time, charged his steel bow with a square arrow, or quarrel, making first prayer to God that he would direct the shot, and deliver the innocency of the besieged from oppression.
Speed's Hist. of Eng. p. 481.

A'RBITER. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom. *Temple.*

To A'RBITER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *arbitrer*, Lat. *arbitror.*] To judge. *Huloet.*

A'RBITRABLE.† *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat. or Fr. *arbitrable*, which our old dictionaries give; one of the oldest of which (Huloet's) defines the word, "that which is to be judged by an arbiter," determinable; not noticed by Dr. Johnson.]

1. Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

2. Determinable.

The value of moneys or other commodities is *arbitrable* according to the sovereign authority and use of several kingdoms and countries.
Bp. Hall's Cases of Conscience, Dec. 1. Case 1.

ARBI'TRAMENT.† *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*, Dr. Johnson says. It is so written by Milton, and Dr. Johnson and others have charged the great poet with blundering in orthography, only because they have followed a bad edition of his poetry, and have not taken the pains to examine the passage as it was printed in his life-time. I therefore correct *arbitrament* in the example given by Dr. Johnson.]

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrement* it lies.
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to transgress repel.
Milton, P. L. viii. 640.

A'RBITRARILY.† *adv.* [from *arbitrary.*] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

Tickell has ignorantly and *arbitrarily* altered "comperto" to "comperiens."
Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

A'RBITRARINESS.† *n. s.* [from *arbitrary.*]

1. Despoticalness; tyranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

2. Choice.

All things in the world are very different one from another, and have all manner of variety, and all the marks of will and *arbitrariness* and changeableness, (and none of necessity,) in them.
Clarke on the Attributes, p. 47.

ARBITRA'RIOUS.† *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Arbitrary; depending on the will.
These are standing and irrepealable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarious* dependance upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

2. Despotick.
The most specious devices of *arbitrarious* superstition. *More, Conj. Cabb*, p. 249.
An exprobration of their misery, and a tyrannical and *arbitrarious* insultation over their calamitous condition. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, p. 25.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.
Where words are imposed *arbitrariously*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.
In vain the Tyrian queen resigns her life,
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,
If lying bards may false amours rehearse,
And blast her name with *arbitrary* verse. *Walsh.*
Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
Their little lusts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.
It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Holden at will or pleasure.
Those impropriated livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes *arbitrary* curacies.
H. Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Err. p. 67.

4. Voluntary, or left to our choice.
Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 277.

To A'RBITRATE.† *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.
This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*. *Shakspeare.*
He doth use much to *arbitrate* quarrels.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
Things must be compared to, and *arbitrated* by, her [wisdom's] standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity.
Barrow's Works, i. 6.

2. To judge of.
Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

To A'RBITRATE. *v. n.* To give judgement.
It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. *South.*

ARBITRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*arbitration*, old French, from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending; decision.
It is acted with such circumstances of external concealment that it is out of the notice and *arbitration* of all observers. *South, Serm.* viii. 25.

ARBITRA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.*
Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governour; a president.
Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high *arbitrator* sit secure
In his own strength, this place may be expos'd.
Milton.

3. One that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul.
Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addison on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.
But now the *arbitrator* of despairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.
Shakspeare.
The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakspeare.*

ARBITRA'TRIX.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A female judge; an arbitress. This substantive has not escaped Dr. Ash's notice; but it is also found in the old lexicography of *Sherwood*.

ARBI'TREMENT. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.
I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumstance more. *Shakspeare.*
We of the offending side
Must keep aloof from strict *arbitrement*. *Shaks.*
Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the sword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromise.
Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBITRESS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arbitra*.]

1. In the Latin sense, a witness.
Overhead the moon
Sits *arbitress*. *Milton, P. L.* i. 785.

2. A female arbiter or judge.
I shall likewise assay those wily *arbitresses*, who in most men have, as was heard, the sole ushering of truth and falsehood between the sense and the soul, with what loyalty they will use me in conveying this truth to my understanding.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. ii. 3.
The best of the Roman historians calls the victory the just *arbitress* of the cause.
Abp. Sancroft's Modern Policies, 1657, § 5.

A'RBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORATOR.* *n. s.* [Fr. *arborateur*, a planter, dresser of trees, Cotgrave.]
The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our *arborators* into many errours and mistakes. *Evelyn.*

ARBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.
A grain of mustard becomes *arboreous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*
They speak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excrescence, or rather a superplant bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimulate. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'RBORET. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.
No *arboret* with painted blossoms drest,
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around. *Fairy Queen.*
Now hid, now seen,
Among thick woven *arborets* and flow'rs,
Imborder'd on each bank. *Milton.*

ARBORE'SCENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *arborescens*.] Growing like a tree.
Nonius supposes the tall rosea (*arborescent* hollihocks) that bears the broad flower for the best. *Evelyn.*

ARBO'RICAL.* *adj.* [from *arbor*.] Relating to trees. Not now in use.
If the historian points haply at some of those motes in the royal oak, he makes good what he promised in the entrance of the forest, that he would endeavour to make a constant grain of evenness, and impartiality, to pass through the whole bulk of that *arborical* discourse.
Howell, Letters, iv. 23.

A'RBORIST. *n. s.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.
The nature of the mulberry, which the *arborists* observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

A'RBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.
From under shady *arborous* roof
Soon as they forth were come to open sight
Of day-spring, and the sun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *n. s.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.
Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shakspeare.*
Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The clasping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*
For noon-day's heat are closer *arbours* made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the opener glade. *Dryd.*

ARBOUR-VINE. A species of bind weed; which see.

A'RBUSCLE. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] the *arbute*, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Rough *arbute* slips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree stock. *May, Virg.*

ARBU'TEAN.* *adj.* Of arbute.
Arbutean harrows, and the mystick van.
Evelyn, Virg.

ARC. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.
Their segments, or *arcs*, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle.
Newton, Opticks.

2. An arch.
Load some vain church with old theatrick state,
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A continued arch; a walk arched over.
Or call the winds through long *arcades* to roar,
Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

2. A small arch within a building.
A few steps of the rood-loft remain; and, on the opposite side, is a small *arcade* or receptacle for holy water. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 6.

ARCA'DIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Arcadia; much used in our poetry for *pastoral* or rural.
Charm'd with *Arcadian* pipe.
Milton, P. L. xi. 132.

Who led the rural life in all its joy
And elegance, such as *Arcadian* song
Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times.
Thomson, Autumn, v. 220.
Thou shalt be our star of *Arcady*.
Milton, Comus, v. 341.

A'RCANE.* *adj.* [Lat. *arcanus*.] Secret; mysterious.

Have I been disobedient to thy works?
Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy?
Tragedy of Locrine, v. 4.

It was a doctrine of those ancient sages, that soul was the place of forms, as may be seen in the twelfth book of the *arcane* part of divine wisdom, according to the Egyptians.
Bp. Berkley, Siris, § 269.

ARCA'NUM.† *n. s. in the plural* arcana. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

By the assistance of this *arcanum*, I, though otherwise "impar," have adventured upon so daring an attempt. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. 5.

Concerning the paper-office, I wish those instruments and state-*arcana* had been as faithfully and constantly transmitted to that useful magazine as they ought to have been.
Evelyn to Bp. Nicolson, Lett. 1699.

In some mysterious paragraphs, — certain *arcana* are joined for brevity sake, which in the operation must be divided.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.

ARCH. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown tide,
As the recomforted through the gates. *Shaksp.*
Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my space.
Shakspeare.

The royal squadron marches,
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden, Albion.*

3. The sky or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of sea and land? *Shakspeare.*

4. [from ἄρχω.] A chief: obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night.
Shakspeare.

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the sand.
Pope.

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* so high that giants may jet through.
Shakspeare.

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling, and making it rise in several forms of feathers and drinking-glasses, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and sweetness.
Bacon, Ess. of Gardens.

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἄρχω, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shaksp.*
There is sprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shaksp.*

2. Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*

ARCH,† in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class. [from ἄρχω or ἄρχι.] as, *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sounds as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*, Dr. Johnson says; but this is not a general rule; for *arch-architect*, and *arch-enemy*, require the first sound of *ch*.

ARCHAIO'LOGY.* *n. s.* This word, which might be expected here, as next in regular order, is placed after all the words in composition, with *arch*; which now follow.

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost
All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and the excess
Of glory obscur'd. *Milton.*
'Tis sure th' *archangel*'s trump I hear,
Nature's great passing bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *n. s.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *Dead nettle*.

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHAPO'STLE.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *apostle*.] Chief apostle.

That the highest titles would have been given to St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the apostles, or the like.
Trapp, Popery truly stated, part. i.

ARCHA'RCHITECT.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *architect*.] The Supreme Architect.

I'll ne'er believe that the *arch-architect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt
Only for shew. *Sylvester, Du Bartas.*

ARCHBE'ACON. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Palestina. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans.

Cranmer is returned with welcome,
Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury. *Shaksp.*

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. s.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bestowing on him, at his asking,
The *archbishoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd.
Shakspeare.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbishoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else.
Clarendon.

ARCHBO'TCHER.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *botcher*.] Chief mender, ironically.

Thou, once a body, now but air,
Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer.
Bp. Corbet to the Ghost of R. Wisdome.

ARCHBUI'LDER.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *builder*.] Chief builder.

Those excellent *archbuilders* of the spiritual temple of the church, I mean the Prophets and Apostles. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* p. 9.

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHCHE'MICK.* *adj.* [from *arch* and *chemick*.] Of the highest chemick power.

The *arch-chemick* sun. *Milton, P. L.* iii. 609.

ARCHCONSPI'RATOR.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *conspirator*.] A principal conspirator.

Severian, the grand adversary and *archconspirator* against Chrysostom.
Maundrell's Journey, p. 13.

ARCHCRI'TICK.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *critick*.] The chief critick.

About two months past, he was promoted, for his singular great merits, to a more sublime dignity, even to be the *archcritick* of the sacred muses.
Tr. of Boccalini, (1626) p. 187.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. s.* [*archdiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar or vicegerent. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

Lest negligence might foist in abuses, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY.† *n. s.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.]

1. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*.
Carew's Survey.

2. The place of residence of an archdeacon.

The Roman antiquities in this city [Barcelona] are, 1. A mosaick pavement. 2. Many vaults and cellars of Roman construction. 3. The *archdeaconry*, once the palace of the prætor or Roman governor. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 4.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIVI'NE.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *divine*.] A principal theologian.

Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *archdivines*, exclaims against it and all such rash monastical vows. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 587.

ARCHDU'CAL.* *adj.* Belonging to an archduke.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *archducal* family. *Guthrie.*

ARCHDU'CHESS.† *n. s.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

My lord of Bristol coming from Germany to Brussels, notwithstanding that at his arrival thither the news was fresh that he had relieved Frankindale as he passed; yet he was not a whit the less welcome, but valued the more by the *archduchess* herself and Spinola, with all the rest.
Howell, Letters, i. 3.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDU'KEDOM.* *n. s.* The territory of an archduke.

Austria is but an *archdukedom.* *Guthrie.*

ARCHE'NEMY.* *n. s.* A word applied both in prose and poetry to Satan; as well as, simply, to a chief enemy.

To whom the *arch-enemy,*
And thence in heaven call'd Satan.
Milton, P. L. i. 81.

This *arch-enemy* and deceiver was busy in sowing tares, which too soon became fruitful.
Hallywell, Melamp. p. 42.

Yonder's the head of that *arch-enemy;*
That sought to be encompass'd with your crown.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. iii.

ARCHFE'LON.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *felon.*] The chief of felons.

Which when the *arch-felon* saw,
Due entrance he disdained. *Milton, P. L.* iv. 179.

ARCHFI'END.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *fiend.*] The chief of fiends.

Thus answer'd the *arch-fiend,* though now disguised. *Milton, P. R.* i. 357.

ARCHFLA'MEN.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *flamen.*] Chief priest.

In lesser figures are represented the Satrapæ or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestick figures; and on the other, the magi or *arch-flamens,* some of which hold lamps, others censers or perfuming pots, in their hands. *Sir T. Herbert's Trav.* p. 143.

The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrifices, their *archflamens* and vestal nuns.
Howell, Lett. ii. 11.

ARCHFLA'TTERER.* *n. s.* The principal flatterer.

The *arch-flatterer,* with whom all the pretty flatterers have intelligence, s a man's self.
Bacon, Ess. of Love.

If he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the *arch-flatterer,* which is a man's self.
Bacon, Ess. of Praise.

ARCHFOU'NDER.* *n. s.* The chief founder.

Him, whom they feign to be the *archfounder* of prelaty, St. Peter. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* i. ii.

ARCHGO'VERNOUR.* *n. s.* The chief governour.

The *arch-governour* of Athens took me by the hand, and placed me; and there, I say, I saw Socrates abused most grossly.
Brewer, Lingua, ii. 4.

ARCHHE'RESY.* *n. s.* The greatest heresy.

He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by.
Butler's Characters.

ARCHHE'RETICK.* *n. s.* Chief heretick.

This spirit appeared early in opposition to the apostolical doctrine; and Christ, who is both God and man, was soon denied to be man as God. Simon Magus, the *arch-heretick,* first began; and many after followed him.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. III.

Philip of France, on peril of a curse,
Let go the hand of that *arch-heretick.*
Shakspeare, K. John.

ARCHHY'POCRITE.* *n. s.* A great hypocrite.

Alexius, the Grecian emperour, that *arch-hypocrite* and grand enemy of this war.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 68.

ARCHMAGI'CIAN.* *n. s.* Chief magician.

Lying wonders wrought by that *archmagician,* Apollonius. *Spencer on Prodigies,* p. 239.

ARCHMO'CK.* *n. s.* Principal mockery or jest.

O 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock,*
To lip a wanton in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste. *Shaksp. Oth.*

ARCHPA'STOR.* *n. s.* "The shepherd and bishop of our souls."

The Scripture speaketh of one *arch-pastor* and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *n. s.* Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.
Hooker.

ARCHPI'LLAR.* *n. s.* The main pillar.

That which is the true *archpillar* and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 294.

ARCHPO'ET.* *n. s.* The principal poet by repute.

He was then saluted by common consent with the title of "archipoeta," or *arch-poet,* in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat.
Pope, of the Poet Laureat.

ARCHPOLITI'CIAN.* *n. s.* A transcendant politician.

He was indeed an *arch-politician.* *Bacon.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *prelate.*] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and quality, an *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *presbyter.*] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

ARCHPRE'SBYTERY.* *n. s.* The absolute dominion of presbytery.

"The government of the kirk we despised" not, but their imposing of that government upon us; not presbytery, but *archpresbytery,* classical, provincial, and diocesan presbytery, claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendancy, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own. *Milton, Eicon.* § xiii.

ARCHPRIE'ST. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *priest.*] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the *arch-priests.*
Ayliffe, Parerg.

ARCHPRI'MATE.* *n. s.* The primate over other primates; as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York; and, in Ireland, the archbishop of Armagh over the other archbishops.

One *arch-primate* or protestant pope.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. i. 6.

ARCHPRO'PHET.* *n. s.* Chief prophet.

The *arch-prophet,* or St. John Baptist.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 60.

ARCHPRO'TESTANT.* *n. s.* A principal or distinguished protestant.

These sayings of these *arch-protestants* and master ministers of Germany.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, p. 9.

ARCHPU'BLICAN.* *n. s.* The distinguished publican.

Restitution is a duty no less necessary than rarely practised among Christians. The *archpublican* Zaccheus knew that with this he must begin his conversion.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, i. 7.

ARCHRE'BEL.* *n. s.* A principal rebel.

Dillon, Muskerry, and other *arch-rebels.*
Milton, Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.

ARCHTRA'ITOR.* *n. s.* The archenemy; the devil; any distinguished traitor.

It must needs be then a torrent insufferable, unspeakable, and incomprehensible, which He hath set himself to prepare: But for whom? for the devil and his angels, that is, for the *archtraitor,* the chief rebel that stands out against Him.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 513.

In this poem [Chaucer's Tale of the Nun's Priest,] the fox is compared to the three *archtraitors,* Judas Iscariot, Virgil's Sinon, and Ganilion who betrayed the Christian army under Charlemagne to the Saracens.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 420.

ARCHTRE'ASURER.* *n. s.* High treasurer.

The Elector of Hanover claims the post of *arch-treasurer.* *Guthrie.*

ARCHTY'RANT.* *n. s.* The principal tyrant.

As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosopher's position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the *arch-tyrant* of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vassals, yea, chained slaves.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 25.

ARCHVI'LLAIN.* *n. s.* An extraordinary villain.

So may Angelo,
In all his dressings, characts, titles, forms,
Be an *arch-villain.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He that's now t'oppose you,
I know for an *arch-villain.*
Massinger, Parl. of Love.

ARCHVI'LLAINY.* *n. s.* Great villainy.

All their *arch villainies,* and all their doubles,
Which are more than a hunted hare e'er thought on. *Beaum and Fl. Wom. Prize,* iii. 4.

ARCHWI'FE.* *n. s.* [An old substantive, employed by Chaucer in opposition to "slender wives," (that is, wives of slender means, of low degree) at the close of the Clerk's Tale.] A wife in the higher rank of society.

Ye *archewives,* stondeth ay at defence,
Sin ye be strong, as is a great camaille,
Ne suffreth not, that men do you offence.
And sclender wives, feble as in bataille —
Ay clappeth as a mill, I you counsaile.
Clerk's Tale, ad fin.

ARCHA'ICK,* *adj.* [Lat. *archaicus.*] Of the old fashion; ancient.

The head-dress of the females at Bernay is peculiar, and so very *archaic,* that our chambermaid at the inn appeared to deserve a sketch, full as much as any monumental effigy.
Dawson Turner's Tour in Norm. vol. 2. p. 124.

ARCHAIO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *archéologie,* from ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity. Written also *archæology.*

My addiction to the *archæology* of Fl. Josephus, who is yet a very good director in this matter, hath stopt my more curious pursuit of the best proof of ancient measures.
Pococke's Comm. on Hosea, 1685, sign. a.

He [Plot] appears, from a tritical philosophy, to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Dano-Saxon *archæology.*
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, Pref. p. vi.

ARCHAIOLO'GICK. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM.† *n. s.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phrase or mode of expression.

Either coming to or often very neare it, [the authorized translation,] saving where by the *archaisme,* or circumlocution, occasioned to recede.
W. Slatyer, Pref. to the Psalms of David in four Languages, 1643, sign. A 5.

I shall never use *archaisms* like Milton. *Watts.*

A'RCHED. *part. adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond: thou hast the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakspeare.*

Let the *arched* knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

A'RCHER. *n. s.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shakspeare.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakspeare.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;
For seldom, *archers* say, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'RCHERESS.* *n. s.* [from *archer.*] She that shoots with a bow.

The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is,
In all my quiver ————
I do select; to thee I recommend it,
O *archeress* eternal!
Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p. 143.

A'RCHERY. *n. s.* [from *archer.*]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth the preeminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye!
Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dr.

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,
And turn love's soldiers upon thee,
To exercise their *archery*.
Crashaw, Steps to Temple.

Say from what golden quivers of the sky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftness and power by birth are thine.
'Tis I believe this *archery* to shew,
That so much cost in colours thou,
And skill in painting dost bestow
Upon thy ancient arms the gaudy heavenly bow.
Cowley.

A'RCHES-COURT. *n. s.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court:* dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made. *Cowel.*

A'RCHETYPE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *archetype*, Lat. *archetypum.*] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense; yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their *archetype*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts, Logick.*

ARCHE'TYPAL.† *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have seen
Him who is fairer than the sons of men:
The source of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris.*

Nothing in the world can be more beautiful and lovely than that which hath the most exact symmetry and conformity with the *archetypal* copy of divine loveliness and beauty. *Hallywell, Excel. of Mor. Vir.* p. 112.

ARCHE'US. n. s. [probably from ἀρχῶ.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHI'ATER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *archiatre*, from Gr. ἀρχὴ, the chief, and ἰάτρος, a physician.] A chief physician.

I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiater*, the king's doctor; who, albeit he was doubtless a very skilful physician, yet did me little good, so malignant was my distemper. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 233.

A'RCHICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἀρχικὸς.] Chief; primary.

When the brutish life leads us astray from the government of reason, and we cast away that ἀρχικὸν σκῆπτρον, that principality and *archical* rule, wherewith God hath invested us, over all our corporeal passions and affections; then the order of the creation is inverted, and the beast governs the man. *Hallywell, Excel. of Mor. Vir.* p. 48.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL.† *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively, and withal, I can exercise an *archidiaconal* authority annexed thereto. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 328.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL.† *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop; formerly written *arch-episcopal.* "The prior of Canterbury, in whom the *arch-episcopal* jurisdiction, during a vacancy, was invested." H. Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, p. 35.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

Matthew Parker, thus irrefragably settled in the *archiepiscopal* see, with three other bishops, in the same month of December, solemnly consecrated Edmund Grindall and Edwin Sands. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler.* i. 17.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPACY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *archiepiscopatus.*] The state and dignity of an archbishop.

I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and abolition of any more than his [Laud's] *archiepiscopacy.* *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 5.

ARCHIMA'NDRITE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *archimandrita.*] The chief of a convent; the head of a religious society; a prior. The word is given by Coles, in 1685; and I think Rycaut has somewhere used it.

A'RCHITECT. *n. s.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The *architect's* glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude
Admiring entered, and the work some praise,
And some the *architect*, his hand was known
In heaven, by many a tow'red structure high
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes. *Shaks.*

A'RCHITECTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials? *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

ARCHITECTO'NICAL.* *n. s.* [from ἀρχὸς, chief, and τέκτων, building or the builder.] That which forms or builds any thing.

Those inferiour and ministerial arts, which are subjected unto others, as to their *architectonicals*. *Fotherby, Athcomastix*, p. 186.

ARCHITECTO'NICAL.* *adj.* Having skill in architecture.

Geometrical and *architectonical* artists look narrowly upon the description of the ark, the fabrick of the temple, and the holy city in the Apocalypse. *Sir T. Brown's Misc. Tracts*, p. 6.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχῶ, and τέκτων.] That has the power or skill of an architect; that can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle.*

A'RCHITECTOR.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *architector.*] A builder. Obsolete.

Having first, like a skilful *architector*, made the frame, he now raises and sets it up. *Austin's Hæc Homo*, p. 55.

They think to overcome us with numbers too, laying claim to all merchants, pilots, seamen, *architectours*, masons, &c. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix.* iv. 11.

A'RCHITECTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *architect.*] She who builds.

If Nature herself, the first *architectress*, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) windowed your breast. *Wotton, Remains*, p. 139.

A'RCHITECTURE. *n. s.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building. *Architecture* is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,
Cities for use, and forts for safety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes arose,
These for devotion, and for pleasure those.
Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. *Burnet, Theory.*

ARCHITE'CTURAL.* *adj.* [from *architecture.*] Relating to architecture.

Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most finished manner of that excellent *architectural* sculptor, Michael Burghers, is by no means a faithful and exact representation.
Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, p. 16.

A'RCHITRAVE. *n. s.* [from ἀρχὴ, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.
Pope.

A'RCHIVES.† *n. s.* pl. *Without a singular*, Dr. Johnson says, which is a great mistake; as my examples will shew; [*archiva*, Lat.] The place where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.
Government of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

This I transcribed out of the Greek manuscript, which we have extant in the *archive* of our publick library. *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650) p. 249.

It may be found in the same *archive*, where the famous original compact between magistrate and people, so much insisted on, in the vindications of the rights of mankind, is reposited.
Warburton's Alliance, Ch. and St. (1st ed.) p. 90.

Boccacio himself calls his master Leontius an inexhaustible *archive* of Grecian tales and fables.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 70.

A'RCHLIKE.* *adj.* Built like an arch.

An *archlike* strong foundation.
Young, Night Th. 7.

A'RCHLY.* *adv.* [from the *adj.* arch.] Jocosely.

This he *archly* supposes.
Thyer's Notes to Butler's Remains.

A'RCHNESS.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.* arch.] Shrewdness; sly humour, without malice.

He [Fontaine] generally took his subjects from Boccacio, Poggius, and Ariosto; but adorned them with so many natural strokes, with such quaintness in his reflections, and such a dryness and *archness* of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, ii. 68.

*A'RCHON.** *n. s.* [from ἀρχων.] The chief of the magistrates among the Athenians.

Plutarch relates, that himself was honoured with the freedom of Athens, made a member of the tribe Leontis, and afterwards bore the office of *archon*. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, i. 12.

We might establish a doge, a lord *Archon*, a Regent. *Bolinbroke on Parties*, Lett. 8.

A'RCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise.*] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

A'RCHY.* *adj.* [from *arch.*] In the form of an arch.

Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes.
Partheneia Sacra, 1633. Pref.

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcto*, to streighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTICK. *n. s.* [from Ἄρκτος, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARTICK.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

A'RTICK *Circle.* The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'RCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.
Ray on Creation.

A'RCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.

2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

3. In [gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'RCUATURE. *n. s.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

A'RCUBALIST. *n. s.* [Lat. *arcubalista.*] A crossbow; an engine to shoot stones.

It is an historical fact, that Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist*, a machine which he often worked skilfully with his own hands. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* i. 158.

ARCUBA'LISTER.† *n. s.* [from *arcubalista*; not from *arbalist*, as Dr. Ash asserts.] A crossbow man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God, *Camden, Remains.*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

A'RDENCY.† *n. s.* [from *ardent.*]

1. Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

2. Heat.

By how much heat any one receives externally from the *ardency* of the sun, his internal heat is proportionably abated.
Sir P. Herbert's Travels, p. 27.

A'RDENT.† *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning, old Fr. *ardent.*]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjorum, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirits. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a cole-black steed pursued the chace;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled.
Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal power may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest.
Prior.

A'RDENTLY. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Sprat, Sermons.*

A'RDENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ardent*; an old substantive in our language.] Ardency.
Sherwood.

A'RDERS.* *n. s.* Fallowings, or ploughings of ground. Coles, 1685. And Grose.

A'RDOUR.† *n. s.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

That grand universal fire, which shall happen at the day of judgement, may, by its violent *ardour*, vitrify and turn to one lump of crystal the whole body of the earth: Nor am I the first that fell upon this conceit. *Howell's Letters*, i. 1.

2. Heat of affection; as love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is used only by *Milton*, who adopts it from the Ital. *ardore*, in Dante's Paradiso, c. xxii. 54.

Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

ARDU'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

I hope the *arduity* will not be unconquerable, nor the defence of them be wholly waved. *Waterhous's Apology for Learning, &c.* 1653. p. 95

A'RDUOUS. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.
Pope.

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

A'RDUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be;* as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

A-RE, or *Alamire*. The lowest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re to plead Hortensio's passion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C fault, that loves with all affection. *Shaksp.*

A'REA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison.*

In *areas* vary'd with Mosaick art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

To ARE'AD, or, ARE'ED.† *v. a.* [apeban, Sax. to counsel, from the Teut. *raad*, counsel, *raden*, to advise.] To advise; to direct; to declare; to shew.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 1.

But what adventure, or what high intent,
Hath brought you hither into Fairy land,
Aread, Prince Arthure, crowne of martiall band.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 6.

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.
Milton, P. L.

Arede, good gentle swaine,
If in the dale below, or on yond plaine;
Or is the village scituate in a grove?
Browne's Brit. Past. i. 2.

In the following passage, it seems employed for *read*.

I will o'erlook
Her hardly open'd book,
Which to *aread* is easie', to understand divine.
John Hall, Poems, p. 61.

ARE'EK.* *adv.* [A low expression, from *a* and *reek.*] In a reeking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*
Mordanto at Madrid to seek. *Swift.*

AREFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

To A'REFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, *&c.*, and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, *&c.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

*ARE'NA.** *n. s.* [Lat. The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with *arena*, sand, to drink up the blood of prize-fighters slain in it, and to render it steadfast footing for the next combatants.] The space for combatants; or other exhibitions, in a theatre.

Within [the remains of a theatre] is a very large *arena*, but the just measure of it could not be taken, by reason of the houses with which the Turks have almost filled it up.
Maundrell, Journey, p. 16.

ARENA'CEOUS.† *adj.* [Lat. *arenaceus.*] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

Fishes whose egg or spawn is *arenaceous.*
Brown, Vulg. Err. iv. 10.

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it.
Woodward on Fossils.

ARENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*

A'RENOSE.† *adj.* [Fr. *arenose*, from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy, full of sand. *Dict.*

ARE'NULOUS. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aréomètre*, from Gr. ἀραιὸς and μέτρον.] An instrument to measure the density or gravity of any liquid.

AREO'PAGITE.* *n. s.* [Gr. Ἀρειοπαγίτης. See AREOPAGUS.] A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus at Athens.

Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and believed; among the which was Dionysius the *Areopagite*. *Acts*, xvii. 34.

Some say that there was no appeal from the *Areopagites* to the people; but others are of a contrary opinion. *Potter's Antiq. of Greece*, i. 19.

An *Areopagite* signified proverbially an excellent person. *Hammond on the Acts*, xvii. 19.

AREO'TICK. *adj.* [Gr. ἀραιωτικα.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuant; applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbifick matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *Dict.*

ARETO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from ἀρετὴ, virtue, and λέγω, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'RGAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *argalh*, "egout, puits perdu." Roquefort. Written also *argaile* and *argol.*] Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

I know you have arsnick,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, *argaile*, alkaly. *B. Jonson, Alch.*

The brightest colours, dyed with this material, are made by over-dying the same; and then by discharging part of it by back-boyling it in *argol.*
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 298.

A'RGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As swift as fiery light'ning kindled new,
His *argent* eagle with her silver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax.*

In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Translated saints, or middle spirits hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

A'RGENT-HORNED.* *adj.* [from *argent* and *horned.*] Silver-horned.

Bright as the *argent-horned* moone.
Lovelace, Luc. p. 151.

ARGENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver. *Dict.*

A'RGENTINE.† *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like silver; appearing like silver; as the moon is often said by the poets to appear.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*, I will obey thee. *Shakspeare's Pericles*, v. 2.

A'RGENTRY.* *n. s.* [from *argent.*] Materials of silver; plate. Not now in use.

Having preserved Count Mansfelt's troops from disbanding, by pawning his own *argentry* and jewels, he passed this way. *Howell's Letters*, i. 2.

No medals or rich stuff of Tyrian dye,
No costly bowls of frosted *argentry.*
Howell's Poem to K. Charles I.

A'RGIL.† *n. s.* [Fr. *argile*, Lat. *argilla*, Gr. ἄργιλλος.] Potter's clay; a fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

Potter's clay is not pure *argill.*
Kirwan's Manures, p. 61.

Argill is that part of clay, to which this owes its property of feeling soft and unctuous, and of hardening in fire; it is difficultly soluble in acids, and scarce ever effervesces with them. When combined with the vitriolick acid, it forms alum.
Kirwan's Manures, p. 6.

ARGILLA'CEOUS.† *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

Clayey loam denotes a compound soil, moderately cohesive, in which the *argillaceous* ingredient predominates. *Kirwan's Manures*, p. 9.

ARGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

A'RGOSY.† *n. s.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship; supposed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa*, or *Ragosa*, a *Ragozine*, corrupted. It must not be omitted, that the Fr. *argousin*, and the Ital. *argosino*, mean the lieutenant of a galley.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack. Grose considers *argosies* as still a northern word for ships.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;
There where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

They might perhaps find stuff enough, I will not say to lade an *argosy*, but to overlade any man's wit in the world to reply unto.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Mine *argosies* from Alexandria,
Loaden with spice and silks, now under sail,
Are smoothly gliding down by Candy shore
To Malta, through our Mediterranean sea.
Marlowe's Jew of Malta.

To A'RGUE.† *v.n.* [*arguo*, Lat., *arguer*, Fr.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her what
A woman of less place might ask by law;
Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks.
Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an idea.
Locke.

2. To dispute; with the particles *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do Christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely *argue against* the salvability of each other?
Decay of Piety.

He that by often *arguing against* his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself.
Locke.

I do not see how they can *argue with* any one, without setting down strict boundaries.
Locke.

To A'RGUE.† *v.a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her end.
Donne.

2. To persuade by argument. This definition and example Johnson has erroneously given to the verb neuter.

It is a sort of poetical logick which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play.
Congreve, Ded. to Old Bachelor.

3. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

4. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins
Among them: how can God with such reside?
Milton.

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually tossing from one side to the other.
South.

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal.
Newton, Opticks.

5. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them.
Dryden, Fables.

The accidents are not the same, which would have *argued* him *of* a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same.
Dryden, Fables.

6. To prove by appearance.

What's he that thus boldly enters in?
His habit *argues* him a Christian.
Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.

A'RGUER.† *n.s.* [Fr. *argueur*.] A reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be proselytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin.
Decay of Piety.

Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.
Atterbury.

A'RGUING.* *n.s.* [from *argue*.] Argument; reasoning.

Those heart risings and internal *arguings* against the reception of those joyful tidings.
Smith, Portraiture of old Age, p. 22.

He had, to his sufficient memory and incomparable invention, a clear discerning judgement; and that not only in scholastical affairs and points of learning, which the *arguings*, and besides them the designment of his writings, manifest beyond dispute, but in the concerns of publick nature both of church and state.
Fell, Life of Hammond, sect. i.

A'RGUMENT. *n.s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art.
Dryden.

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing.
Tillotson.

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.
Locke.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best object,
Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,
Dearest and best.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To the height of this great *argument*
I may assert eternal providence,
And justify the ways of God to man.
Milton.

Sad task! yet *argument*
Not less, but more heroick than the wrath
Of stern Achilles.
Milton.

A much longer discourse my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.
Sprat, Sermons.

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals.
Dryden.

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
Shakspeare.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names.
Locke.

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.
Tillotson.

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument for* a future state.
Atterbury.

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.
Chambers.

To A'RGUMENT.* *v.n.* [from the noun.] An old English verb used for *to reason; to discourse.* Obsolete.

But yet they *argumenten* faste
Upon the pope and his estate.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prolog.

ARGUME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free,
Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,
And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.
Pope.

ARGUMENTA'TION. *n.s.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from some propositions more known and and evident; so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter.
Watts, Logick.

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect.
South.

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm.
Dryden.

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to nothing.
Addison.

ARGUME'NTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid.
Atterbury, Pref. to his Sermons.

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative of* providence is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind and disseminated far and wide.
Ray.

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; disposed to controversy.

ARGUME'NTATIVELY.* *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argumentatively*, so much as oratoriously.
Bp. Taylor, Artifical Handsomeness, p. 115.

Chamier has in reality exhausted the question, both historically and *argumentatively*, in his disputes against the Romanists.
Waterland, Ch. p. 69.

To A'RGUMENTIZE.* *v.n.* [from *argument*.] To debate; to reason.

Must it needs follow that all the unmixed and *argumentizing* philosophy, all arts and sciences, must be brought from Canaan?
Mannyngham, Discourses, p. 34.

A'RGUMENTIZER.* *n.s.* [from *to argumentize*.] One who debates or reasons.

This *argumentizer* should, to have made this story more probable, have cited this proclamation.
Brady, Introd. to Old Eng. Hist. 1684, p. 241.

ARGU'TE.† *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat. *argut*, old Fr. "un sçavant, un habile homme," Lacombe.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.
2. Shrill.

ARGU'TENESS.* *n.s.* [from *argute*.] Wittiness; acuteness.

The arguments of the Grecian [Plutarch,] drawn from reason, work themselves into your understanding, and make a deep and lasting impression in your mind; those of the Roman [Seneca,] drawn from wit, flash immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect: so this tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, that pleases you for continuance with his propriety.
Dryden, Life of Plutarch.

A'RIA. n.s. [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

A'RIAN.* *n.s.* One of the sect of Arius, who denies that Christ is the Eternal God.

The *Arians*, and the Eunomians, admitting that Christ took on him a real human body, yet denied that he took on him an human soul.
South, Sermon, viii. 279.

A'RIAN.* *adj.* Belonging to Arianism.

Will they say it [the Church] was not reformed, when the *Arian* heresy was suppressed?
Trapp, Popery truly stated, part I.

A'RIANISM.* *n. s.* The heresy or sect of Arius.

The alcoran is but a sytem of the old *arianism*, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and Judaism. For Mahomet's father was an heathen, his mother a Jewess, and his tutor was Sergius the monk, a Nestorian; which sect was a branch of *arianism*. These, crudely mixed, made up the farrago of the alcoran. But the prevailing part was *arianism*.

Leslie, Truth of Christianity, p. 129.

What will the Romanists say of the whole Church in a manner, both eastern and western, when it was overspread with *arianism?*

Trapp, Popery truly stated, part I.

To A'RIANIZE.* *v. n.* [from *Arian.*] To admit or follow the tenets of Arianism.

These some were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the *arianizing* Vandals and the expiring of their power.

Worthington, Miscellanies, p. 89.

A'RID.† *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry, Fr. *aride.*]

1. Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him Summer were an *arid* waste.

Thomson.

2. Metaphorically, dry; cold; pedantick.

ARI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryness; siccity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryness. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

A'RIES. n. s. [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiack; the first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon.*

3. The act of striking, or conflicting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA. n. s. [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT.† *adv.* [Sax. aɲehꞇ, aɲihꞇ, *upright.*]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright*. *Spenser.*

These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright*,
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtile, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their heart *aright*. *Psalms.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

The doing of courtesies *aright*, is the mixing of the respects for his own sake and for mine.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*.

Dryden.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLATION. *n. s.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. n. s. [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE.† *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen.* [Sax. aɲiɲan, aɲaɾ.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arise*. *Dryden.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Esdras *arose* up, and said unto them, Ye have transgressed the law. 1 *Esd.* ix. 7.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah*, xxvi. 19.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts*, xi. 19.

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.

Another Mary then *arose*,
And did rig'rous laws impose. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various senses of this word see RISE.

A'RISTARCHY.* *n. s.* [from ἄριστος, greatest, and ἀρχη, government.] A body of good men in power.

The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology.

Harrington, Brief View of the Ch. of Eng. p. 153.

ARISTO'CRACY. *n. s.* [ἄριστος, greatest, and κρατέω, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach.

Swift.

A'RISTOCRAT.* *n. s.* [Fr. from the Greek, as in ARISTOCRACY. A word of modern use, imported into this country in the early part of the French democratical revolution.] A favourer of aristocracy.

What his friends call *aristocrats* and despots.

Burke.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aristocracy.*] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [This is an old English adverb, in the dictionary of Sherwood.] In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *aristocratical.*] An aristocratical state. *Dict.*

ARISTOCRA'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *aristocratique.*] Aristocratical.

Though with the temper'd monarchy here mix'd
Aristocratick sway, the people still,
Flatter'd by this or that, as interest lean'd,
No full perfection knew.

Thomson, Liberty, P. IV.

Subdivisions in government are only admissible in favour of the dignity of inferiour princes and high nobility; or for the support of an *aristocratick* confederacy under some head; or for the conservation of the franchises of the people in some privileged province. *Burke's Works*, iii. 264.

ARISTO'CRATY.* *n. s.* [The same as ARISTOCRACY, Fr. *aristocratie.* This seems the more precise orthography.]

Their pure forms of commonwealths, monarchies, *aristocraties*, democraties, are most famous in contemplation: but in practice they are temperate, and usually mixt.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 37.

This art — has sometimes made use of a monarchy, sometimes of an *aristocraty*, sometimes of a democraty. *Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 179.

ARISTOTE'LIAN.* *adj.* [from the philosopher *Aristotle.*] Founded on the opinion of Aristotle.

The historian has here the very same advantages over the moral philosopher, that the experimental naturalist has over the *Aristotelian* in physicks.

Warburton on Prodigies, Part II.

This is just the *Aristotelian* hypothesis of sensible species, which modern philosophers have been at great pains to refute. *Reid's Inquiry.*

ARISTOTE'LIAN.* *n. s.* A follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

The *Aristotelians* were of opinion, that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth. *Sir Miles Sandys, Essays*, p. 210.

Some of Plato's followers, in particular, when they talk of the world of ideas, entertain us with substances and beings no less extravagant and chimerical. Many *Aristotelians* have likewise spoken as unintelligibly of their substanial forms.

Addison, Spect. No. 56.

ARISTOTE'LICK.* *adj.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle.

The *Aristotelick* or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 443.

ARI'THMANCY. *n. s.* [from ἀριθμὸς, number, and μαντεία, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

ARITHME'TICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception.

Grew.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progression, as in the fifth observation.

Newton.

ARITHME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xestes being a simple

fraction, and *arithmetically* regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *n. s.* [from *arithmetick.*] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table. *Addison.*

ARI'THMETICK. *n. s.* [ἀριθμὸς, number, and μέτρέω, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick.*
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

The Christian religion, according to the Apostle's *arithmetick*, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion. *Bp. Taylor.*

ARK.† *n. s.* [Lat. *arca*, Goth. *arka*, Sax. aɲc, Basq. *arca*, Welsh and Bas Bret. *arch*, old Fr. *arche.*]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; but not wholly.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the *ark*, and shall pitch it within and without with pitch. *Genesis* vi. 14.

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous *ark*, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him an *ark* of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch, and put the child therein. *Exod.* ii. 3.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubims were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

3. A chest, coffer, or binn; so used in most of the languages cited in the etymology; and still common, in this sense, in our northern counties.

The one, the margarite or pearl; the other, the cabinet or *ark* to keep this jewel.
Bp. King, Vine Palatine, p. 6.

Bearing that precious relike in an *arke*
Of gold. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. v. 15.

ARM.† *n. s.* [Sax. aɾm, eaɾm; Su. Goth. Germ. and Teut. *arm.* "*Arm* (a brevi) antiquissimis temporibus notavit frachium, sicut hodiè: hinc Gothica vox *arms* in Gloss. Junii, p. 66. Anglo-Saxones dicebant eaɾm. Convenit cum Latino *armus*, necnon *armilla*. Vid. Voss. Etymol. Scandi eâdem significatione hanc vocem usurpant: nam *armgeir* ipsis erat hasta mannaria, apud Verelium in Indice Hist. Goth." Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 76.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine *arm* fall from my shoulderblade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpless friends who view from shore
The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their *arms* across. *Dryden.*

2. The bow of a tree.

The trees spread out their *arms* to shade her face,
But she on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his spreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines.
Gay.

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An *arm* ariseth of the Stygian flood.
Dryden, Æneid.

We have yet seen but an *arm* of this sea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular *arm*, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his *arm*, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Ascribe we all. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

ARM'S END. *n. s.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wish for a better companion.
Sidney's Arcadia.

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the *arm's end.* *Shakspeare.*

In the same sense is used *arm's length.*

ARM'S REACH.* *n. s.* [Sax. eaɾm-ɣeɾæce, Cædmon.] Within the stretch or reach of the arm.

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he *armed* his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan. *Genesis.*

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;
He's *arm'd* without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Their wounded steeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead masters.
Shakspeare.

3. To furnish; to fit up: as, to *arm* a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others *armed* with digestives.
Wiseman's Surgery.

4. To provide against.

His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was sure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenser.*

To ARM. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;
And princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him.
Shakspeare.

ARMA'DA.† *n. s.* [Span. a fleet of war, from the Lat. *armata*, supplying *classis*, the *fleet.*] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado.* B. Jonson writes it correctly.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole *armado* of convicted sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *Shaks.*

I could report more actions yet of weight
Out of this orb, as here of eighty-eight,
Against the proud *Armada*, stil'd by Spain
The Invincible, that cover'd all the main.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

At length resolv'd to assert the watery ball,
He in himself did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged seamen might their master call,
And chose for general, were he not their king.
Dryden.

ARMADI'LLO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout lik a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the stongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more dclicate than that of a sucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'RMAMENT.† *n. s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war, military or naval.

So small were her *armaments*, and her councils thus divided. *Bryant's Troy.*

He possessed neither such courage, nor such vigour and activity of mind, as to undertake in person the conduct of the *armament.* *Robertson.*

ARMAME'NTARY. *n. s.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'RMAN. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses. *Dict.*

A'RMATURE. *n. s.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endowed with great swiftness and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. *Dec. of Piety.*

A'RMED. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chambers.*

A'RMED *Chair.*† *n. s.* [from *armed* and *chair*, Dr. Johnson says; but it is usually called, I believe, an *arm-chair.* So we say, an *elbow-chair.*] An elbow-chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARME'NIAN *Bole.* *n. s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN *Stone.* *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold. *Chambers.*

ARME'NTAL. } *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armen-*
A'RMENTINE. } *tinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMENTOSE. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'RMFUL.* *n. s.* [from *arm* and *full*. The Danes have also *arm-fuld*. This is an old English substantive, which neither Dr. Johnson, nor subsequent lexicographers, have thought worthy of notice.] What the arm can hold.

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold
Lockt in the heart of earth, can buy away
This *armful* from me; this had been a ransom
To have redeem'd the great Augustus Cesar,
Had he been taken.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster. iv. i.

He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his "*armfull* of weeds," and demeans himself in the dull expression so like a dough-kneaded thing.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

Let that happy soul hold fast
Her heavenly *armful*. *Crashaw's Poems*, p. 59.

A'RMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed. *Shaks.*

A'RMHOLE. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

ARMI'GEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] an armour-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described: then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. *Harris's Description of the Globes.*

A'RMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS. *n. s.* pl. [in a ship.] The same with waste clothes, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbridge heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*.
Chambers.

ARMI'NIAN.* *n. s.* One who supports the tenets of Arminius, which are in opposition to those of Calvin, respecting particularly free will, predestination, grace, and universal redemption.

The *Arminian* may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God.
Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.

I am not, nor would be, accounted willingly *Arminian*, Calvinist, or Lutheran, (names of division) but a Christian. For my faith was never taught by the doctrine of men.
Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 10.

ARMI'NIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the sect or doctrine of Arminius.

He that has looked into controversy, and especially those two, which are now the most considerable, the *Arminian*, and the Socinian.
South, Sermons, ix. 315.

ARMI'NIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of Arminius.

For *Arminianism*, I must and do protest before God and his angels, the time is yet to come that I ever read [a] word in Arminius.
Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 11.

Laud, Neil, Montagu, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*.
Hume, Hist. of England.

He [Bishop Hall] soon became eminent in the theology of those times, preached against predestination before prince Henry with unrivalled applause, and discussed the doctrines of *Arminianism* in voluminous dissertations.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iv. 2.

ARMI'POTENCE. *n. s.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Latin.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Latin.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier. *Shakspeare.*

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonous*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE.† *n. s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

Many reasons of prudence might incline the king of England to think this *armistice* more desirable than a continuance of the war. *Lyttelton.*

A'RMLESS.* *adj.* [from *arm* and *less*.]

1. Without an arm.

On a wall this king his eyen cast,
And saw an hand *armles* that wrote full fast.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

2. Without weapons or arms.

Truth laughs at death,
And terrifies the killer more than kill'd:
Integrity thus *armless* seeks her foes,
And never needs the target, nor the sword,
Bow, nor envenom'd shafts.
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Next, we reave thy sword,
And give thee *armless* to thy enemies.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta, v. 2.

They of the religion, are now townless and *armless*. *Howell, Instruct. for For. Trav.* p. 116.

The king of Morocco, and others with an army —suddenly invaded Spain, lying *armless* and open; and so conquered it. *Howell, Letters*, i. 3.

A'RMLET. *n. s.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find.
Donne.

Every nymph of the flood her tresses rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMO'NIAC. *n. s.* [erronequsly so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See AMMONIAC.

A'RMORER.† [*n. s. armorier*, Fr.] It is usually written *armourer*.

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armourers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man. *Shaks.*

The *armourers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs.
Bacon.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains
Were there: The butcher, *armorer*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe.
Dryden.

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armourers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakspeare.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL.† *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as ensigns *armorial*.

These five cinques, or these 25 round spots, which in arms do signify numbers, as some writers have observed, have not been only imprinted upon their altars, but being (as it is probable) from thence derived, have been accounted a symbolical device and made *armorial*.
Potter on the Numb. 666. p. 176.

It is not even from domesday-book, pedigrees in the heralds' office, *armorial* bearings, &c. that this controversy is to be finally and effectually adjusted. *Warton, Enq. Rowl.* p. 124.

2. Simply, belonging to armour. *Cotgrave.*

A'RMORIST. *n. s.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *armoirie*, Span. *armeria*, L. Lat. *armarium*.] Usually written *armoury*.

1. The place in which arms are reposited for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the *armoury* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge. *Milton, P. L.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their *armouries* and magazines contemns.
Milton, S. A.

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armoury*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold.
Milton, P. L.

3. Ensigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day.
Spenser, F. Q.

Your great grandfather, Henry the Seventh, (whether more valiant, or fortunate, I know not,) being almost at once an exile and a conqueror, united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families. *Sir H. Wotton, Paneg. to K. C. I.*

A'RMOUR.† *n. s.* [*armure*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defensive arms; a word not frequent in the plural number.

Your friends are up and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakspeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Christ allows them, is prudence and innocence. *South.*

We'll want no mistresses,
Good swords, and good strong *armours!*
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. s.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*

Others hold their plate under the left *armpit*, the best situation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. s. without the singular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Those *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A state of hostility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confed'rates, are in *arms*. *Shakspeare.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing. *Dryden.*

Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet sung. *Milton.*

And seas and rocks and skies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *Pope.*

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *n. s.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders, and their *army* sing,
Which follow'd great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

ARNA'TTO.* } *n. s.* A vegetable produc-
ARNO'TTO. } tion of the West Indies.

Arnotto dyeth of itself an orange-colour, is used with pot-ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons, but not upon cloth, as being not apt to penetrate into a thick substance. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society*, p. 299.

Arnatto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their chocolate, to which it gives, in their opinion, an elegant tincture and great medicinal virtue. They suppose that it strengthens the stomach, stops fluxes, and abates febrile symptoms; but its principal consumption is among painters and dyers. It is sometimes used by the Dutch farmers to give a richness of colour to their butter: and very small quantities of it are said to be applied in the same manner in the English dairies. *Guthrie's Geography.*

ARO'INT. See AROYNT.

*ARO'MA.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἄρωμα, Fr. *arôme*.] Used by some writers for *myrrh*; and in chymistry, signifies the odorant principle, the volatile spirit, of plants.

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preserve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are endued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *aromatique*.]

1. Spicy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; strong scented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. s.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Ralegh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *aromatizer*.]

1. To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon.*

2. To scent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Brown.*

ARO'MATIZER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which gives spicy quality.

Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to enrich our sallets, we have already spoken. *Evelyn.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *arise*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. On every side.

And all above was sky, and ocean all *around*. *Dryden.*

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to encompass.

From young Iūlus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. To wake from sleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouse* the jades,
That drag the tragic melancholy night. *Shakspeare.*

2. To raise up; to excite.

But absent, what fantastick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

ARO'W.† *adv.* [Formerly written *on row*. Spenser writes *arew*, Fr. *rue*, Goth. *rud*, line or order. See ROW.]

1. In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chastest plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

2. Successively; in order; one after another.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor. *Shakspeare, Comedy of Errours.*

Three days *arow*, to pass the open street. *Mir. for Magistrates*, p. 321.

ARO'YNT.† *adv.* [This word, Dr. Johnson says, is of uncertain etymology; and he offers none. Perhaps it may be referred to the old Fr. *roigner*, (from the Lat. *averrunco*, or *aurunco*,) to pare, to clip; and figuratively, to keep under, to hinder from rising, to disarm. See Cotgrave in VV. *roigner*, and *rongner*; a very proper meaning to be used (as the word is used) in exorcising a witch; that is, be thou disarmed, be thou kept under, stand off. But a learned friend tells me, that in the dialects of Cheshire and Lancashire the terms *rynt*, *rynt thee*, *roynt*, or *runt*, are used by milkmaids to a cow which has been milked in order to drive her away, to make room for others to come in her place; which words seem to be derived from the old English word *arowme* in Pierce Plowman's Creed, which is there explained by *remote*, *scorsum*; appearing to be derived from the Sax. ꝑýman, or ꝑumian, *to get out of the way*; as in the Saxon gospels, Luke xiv. 9, we read ꝑým ðýrum men ꝑeċl, "give this man place." *Arowme* is also used by Chaucer in his House of Fame, B. 2. v. 32, and is explained by Speght *roaming*, *wandering*; and by Tyrwhitt, at large.] Be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

*ARPE'GGIO.** *n. s.* [Ital.] In musick, the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, plainly heard in succession, accompanying the voice.

The funeral song — was sung in recitative over his grave by a racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with *arpeggios* swept over the strings of the harp. *Walker's Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards*, p. 17.

*ARQUEBUSA'DE.** *n. s.* [Fr. Existing in old Fr. under a very different meaning, that of *the shot of an arquebuse*; but perhaps formed, in consequence of being applied to wounds made by that weapon.] A distilled water, applied to a bruise or wound.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water, which you sent her. *Chesterfield.*

A'RQUEBUSE.† *n. s.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuss*. When guns were first used, a bow was joined to the same stock which served for the musquet, and thence it was called by Menage *arcubugio*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carabine, or fusee.

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. *Bacon.*

ARQUEBUSI'ER. *n. s.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. *Knolles.*

A'RR.* *n. s.* [Dan. *ar*, Sued. *arr*, Sax. appa.] A mark or seam, made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice. Used in Cumberland, and other northern counties.

The healen plaister eas'd the painful sair,
The *arr* indeed remains, but naething mair. *Relph's Poems*, p. 2.

A'RRA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arrha*, or *arra*.] A pledge. Not now in use.

By his spirite hath God grafted us into his Christ, as the braunches are into the true vine, by whose sap, even his sayd spirite, we have not onely our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant, but also are set so sure into eternall lyfe, that it is

impossible for sinne, satan, flesh, or whatsoever, to condemne us.

Anderson on the Hymn Benedictus, (1573) p. 4. b.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. s.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

A'RRACK, or ARA'CK.† *n. s.* The word *arack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arack*. But what we understand by the name *arack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spect.*

Many persons drink a spirituous liquor, *arraki*, which the Tartar mountaineers distil from plums, sloes, dog-berries, elderberries, and wild-grapes.

Pallas, Travels in the Crimea.

A'RRACK-PUNCH.* *n. s.* The liquor called punch, composed, in a great degree, of arrack. See PUNCH.

He gets drunk with *arrack-punch*, staggers home at three in the morning, quarrels with the watch, and breaks lamps.

Dr. Warton's Works, p. 186.

They treated me with port-wine and *arrack-punch*; and now and then, when they had drank so much as hardly to distinguish wine from water, they would conclude with a bottle or two of claret.

Graves's Recollection of Shenstone, p. 16.

To ARRA'IGN.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word, inaccurately, from the Fr. *arranger*, to set in order. It is from the old Fr. *arraigner*, impétrer, appeler en justice, solliciter un jugement, assigner. V. Lacombe and Roquefort. And *arrainier*, from the low Lat. *arrainare*, citer devant un tribunal.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, wherehe is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Cowel.

Summon a session, that we may *ararign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath
Been publickly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial. *Shakspeare.*

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign the originals of Maro's pen? *Rosc.*

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge.

Dryden, Dedication to the Æneid.

ARRA'IGNMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *araisnment.*] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden.*

The night thou [O blessed Saviour] hadst spent in watching, in prayer, in agony, in thy conveyance from the garden to Jerusalem; from Annas to Caiphas, from Caiphas to Pilate; in thy restless answers, in buffetings, and stripes; the day in *arraignments*, in haling from place to place, in scourgings, in stripping, in robing and disrobing, in bleeding, in tugging under thy cross, in woundings and distension, in pain and passion.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations. The Crucifixion.

ARRAI'MENT.* *n. s.* [from *array.* This should be the proper word for *raiment*, according to Dr. Johnson; who, however, seems not to have known the existence of *arraiment.* See RAIMENT.] Clothing; dress.

For their taste they must have weekly fish, herbs, and fruits, brought well-nigh from all places in Italy; for their clothing, the softest *arraiments* [that] can be had.

Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 176.

Is my condition worse than sheep ordained for slaughter, that crop the springing grass, clothed warm in soft *arrayment*, purchased without their providence or pains?

Quarles, Judg. and Mer. The Slothful Man.

A'RRAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. ærenð, Dan. *arend*, Su-Goth. *arande.*] The old word for errand, message; so written by Chaucer, and not disused in the time of Milton.

Such may be said to go out upon such an *arrand.* *Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel*, p. 187.

ARRE'CTARY.* *n. s.* [from *arrectarius*, Lat. set upright.] A beam or post standing upright.

The *arrectary* or beam of his cross.

Bp. Hall's Works, 1661, vol. 2. p. 278.

To ARRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new.

Spenser, F. Q.

How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed. *Cheyne.*

To ARRAN'GE.* *v. n.*

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in the present conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind. *Burke's Two Letters*, p. 14.

ARRA'NGEMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *arrangement.*] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastick bodies, which may be facilitated by use.

Cheyne.

Nor think thou seest a wild disorder there;
Through this illustrious chaos to the sight,
Arrangement neat and chastest order reign.

Young, Night Th. 9.

In my new *arrangement*, I ought to have placed this piece under the Translations.

Warton's Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

He views the piles of fall'n Persepolis
In deep *arrangement* hide the darksome plain.

Warton's Pleasures of Melancholy.

ARRA'NGER.* *n. s.* [from *arrange.*] One who plans or contrives.

None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and *arrangers*, have been convicted.

Burke, Reflections on the Executions in 1780.

A'RRANT.† *adj.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt. Butler says, as Mr. Malone observes, that it comes from *arrenter*, Fr. (pronounced *arranter*,) "to let out for rent or hire;" and so an *arrant* knave or whore is such a one as is *hired* to be naught. Eng. Gram. 4to. 1633, p. 2. of Index. To this etymology I do not accede, but think with Dr. Johnson that it is a corruption of *errant* or *errand;* and the examples which I add, of *errand*, in this sense, are on our side.

1. Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* sot than before. *L'Estrange.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore.

Dryden.

He [the devil] makes all his subjects *errand* vassals, yea chained slaves.

Bp. Hall's Remains, p. 25.

That they were a company of *errand* hypocrites we have little cause to doubt, because our blessed Saviour, who knew their very thoughts, calls them [the Scribes and Pharisees] so even to their faces.

Asheton, Serm. at Guildhall Chapel, 1673. p. 11.

2. Applied to things.

Your justification is but a miserable shifting off those testimonies of the ancientest fathers alleged against you, and the authority of some synodal canons, which are now *arrant* to us.

Milton, Animad. on Rem. Defence.

A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS.† *n. s.* from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images. Not often found in the plural number.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich array and costly *arras* dight.

Spenser, F. Q.

He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,
To hear the process. *Shakspeare.*

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras.* *Denham's Sophy.*

I have of yore made many a scrambling meal
In corners, behind *arrasses*, on stairs.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 4.

ARRA'UGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.

Spenser, F. Q.

ARRA'Y.† *n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. *order.* It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraiatorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war. [So the Sax. eopaðe means a cohort or legion.]

The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array.*

Hayward.

Wert thou sought to deeds,
That might require the *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess. *Milton, P. R.*

A general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day.

Denham.

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which there sat most brave embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety; not with broidered hair or gold, or pearls, or costly *array*. 1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb *to array* a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowel.*

To ARRA'Y.† *v. a.* [*arrayer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order. Not much in use.

His barge was for him *araied*.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with*, or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty.
Job, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heaven, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton, P. L.*

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head.
Dryden.

3. In law. See ARRAY in law.

ARRA'YERS.† *n. s.* pl. [old Fr. *arraiour*, sergent de compagnie, maréchal de camp.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowel.*

ARRE'AR.† *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Spenser. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild and unfrequented land,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear.
Spenser, F. Q.

To be "*arrere*," to be behind with account or reckoning. *Huloet.*

ARRE'AR.† *n. s.*

1. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay.
Dryden.

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away or lost. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

2. The rear. See ARRIERE.

The first comes sometimes in the *arrear*.
Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel. p. 74.

ARRE'ARAGE.† *n. s.* A word now little used. [Low Lat. *areragium*.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowel.*

Paget set forth the king of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*.
Shakspeare.

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

ARRE'ARANCE. *n. s.* The same with *arrear*. See ARREAR. *Dict.*

To ARRE'CT.* *v. a.* Lat. *arrigo*, part. *arrectus*. To raise or lift up. Obsolete.

Arrectynge my sight towarde the zodiake,
The signes xij for to beholde afarre.
Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

ARRE'CT.* *adj.* [Lat. *arrectus*.] Erected; figuratively, attentive.

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect*.
Bp. Smalridge, Serm. p. 9.

Having large ears, perpetually exposed and *arrect*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.* § 11.

Eager for the event,
Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang,
Each trembling heart with grateful terrors quell'd.
Akenside, Pl. of Imag. b. i.

ARRENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm, or old Fr. *arrenter*, low Lat. *arrendare*.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. Crept in privily. [from *ad* and *repo*.]
3. Mad. [Lat. *arreptitius*.]

Mock oracles, and odd *arreptitious* frantick extravagancies. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 43.

ARRE'ST. *n. s.* [from *arrester*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgement, is to shew cause why judgement should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a man's person, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment. *Cowel.*

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night. *Taylor.*

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon.*

ARRE'ST. *n. s.* [In horsemanship.] A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice. See ARREST.

Good tidings, my Lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shaksp.*

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all. *Shaksp.*

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to Master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shaksp.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden mace
Arrested all that goodly company.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 44.

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To with-hold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest. *Davies.*

As often as my dogs with better speed
Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed. *Dryden.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows,
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*. *Philips.*

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry.
Bacon.

To ARRE'T.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *arrester, arreter*; low Lat. *arretare*.] Obsolete; but frequent in Spenser. To assign; to allot; to decree.

The charge which God doth unto me *arret*,
Of his deare safety, I to thee commend.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 8.

But, after that, the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second best that lov'd her better.
Ib. F. Q. iv. v. 21.

ARRE'T.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A decree.

ARRE'TTED.† *adj.* [*arretatus*, low Lat.] One that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arretted* to one under age. *Cowel.* See *To* ARRET.

To ARRI'DE.† *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
3. To please well; to content with delight; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. This is the definition in our old dictionaries, and it agrees with the usage of it by Ben Jonson; who, however, ridicules the word with much humour. I add an example from Wither, the contemporary of Jonson, to shew that the word was certainly used in a serious sense, which some have doubted.

A pretty air; in general, I like it well: but in particular, your long die-note did *arride* me most.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

F. 'Fore heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceedingly.

C. *Arrides* you?

F. Ay, pleases me, (a pox on't,) I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another sheaf, I know not how! I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, 'tis against my genius!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

I have had more care to suite the capacitie of the vulgar, than to observe those criticismes which *arride* the learned.
Wither, Transl. of the Psalms, 1632, Pref. p. 1.

A'RRIERE. *n. s.* [French.] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Hayward.*

*

A'RRIERE BAN.† *n. s.* [*Casseneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban: Ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately. It is also written *band.*] A general proclamation, by which the King of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

This sea being of too limited a surface to yield competent supply to so vast a region labouring universally under this calamity, nature seems distressed and reduced to her last shifts; and, when her common methods fail, summons (as it were) her *arriere band* to prevent, for ought we know, some sort of dissolution.

Sir H. Sheere, Disc. of the Medit. Sea, p. 26.

Thus vice the standard rear'd; her *arriere ban*
Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

A'RRIERE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them, in the same manner.

A'RRIERE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRI'SION. *n. s.* [*arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. *Dict.*

ARRI'VAL. *n. s.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?
She, like the sun does still the same appear,
Bright as she was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulysses upon his own island. *Broome, View of Epick Poetry.*

ARRI'VANCE. *n. s.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming: not in use.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance.* *Shakspeare.*

To ARRI'VE.† *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing, by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty. *Addison.*

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen; with *to* before the person or thing. This sense seems not proper, Dr. Johnson says: but our best authors use it.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thousand lives. *Waller.*

In the age of that poet, [Æschylus,] the Greek language was *arrived to* its full perfection.

Dryden, Pref. to Troil. and Cressida.

Whether he that hath these notions of repentance, is ever like to *arrive to* the truth of repentance, He alone knows, who knows whether He will give such an one another heart or no.

South, Serm. vii. 126.

To ARRI'VE.* *v. a.* To reach.

Ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Ere he *arrive*
The happy isle. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 408.

Lest a worse woe *arrive* him.

Milton, Treat. of Civil Power.

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo.* Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *n. s.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.] The
A'RROGANCY. } act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance.* *Shaksp.*

Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.

Shakspeare.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Discoursing of matter dubious, and on any controvertible truths we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head: *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

A'RROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty: proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant.*

Spenser on Ireland.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

Temple.

A'RROGANTLY.† *adv.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so, by their rashness, become the greatest hinderers of such things, as they more *arrogantly* than godly would seem (by their own private authority) most hotly to set forward. *K. Edw. VI. Injunctions, Sp.* p. 16.

Our poet may
Himself admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Dryden.

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of prowess
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd;
What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave sheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *arrogant.*] The same with *arrogance*; which see. *Dict.*

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims, only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Sir Walter Ralegh.

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

Where selfness is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct.

More's Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 372.

A'RROGATIVE.* *adj.* [from *arrogate.*] Claiming in an unjust manner.

Mortification, not of the body, (for that is sufficiently insisted upon,) but of the more spiritual *arrogative* life of the soul, that subtil ascribing that to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's.

More's Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 371.

ARRO'SION. *n. s.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'RROW. *n. s.* [apepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best *arrow* with the golden head. *Shaks.*

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side.

Hayward.

A'RROWHEAD. *n. s.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'RROWY.† *adj.* [from *arrow.*]

1. Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of *arrowy* show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milton.*

2. Formed like an arrow.

The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue.

Cowper, Task, b. 6.

ARSE. *n. s.* [eapre, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an ARSE. A vulgar phrase signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not *hang an arse.* *Hudibras.*

ARSE-FOOT. *n. s.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper.* *Dict.*

A'RSENAL.† *n. s.* [*arsenale*, Ital. *arcinael*, Teut. from the Lat. *arx, arcis*, a citadel. *Arsenal* is placed among the *hard words*, which are explained in Sylvester's Du Bartas, ed. 1621, p. 654.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war, where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome. *Addison.*

ARSE'NICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick.*] Containing arsenick; consisting of arsenick.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

A'RSENICK.† *n. s.* [ἀρσένικον.] A volatile and highly inflammable metal, of a bluish white colour, remarkably brittle, and softer than any other metal. It is called *white arsenick*, when in the state of oxide; and is, in all its combinations, highly poisonous.

Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little.

Woodward on Fossils.

A'RSMART.† *n. s.* [*persicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

It is said that if a handful of *arsmart* be put under the saddle, upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travaile fresh and lustily!

Coles, Art of Simpling, p. 68.

A'RSON.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *arson*, a burning, from *arser*.] The law expression for the crime of house-burning.

ART.† *n. s.* [*arte*, Fr. *art*, Su. Goth. *ars*, Lat. "*Ars* vel *art* olim significabat virtutem, fortitudinem, et Suedis vel hodiè *art* notat virtutem." Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 77.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Blest with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest *art*, the *art* to blot. *Ibid.*

2. A science; as, the liberal *arts*.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body. *B. Jonson.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at *arts* he did not understand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the *art* of making sugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The *art* of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakspeare.*

5. Cunning.

More matter with less *art*. *Shakspeare.*

Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art* as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it so. *Shaks.*

ART, or AIRT.* *n. s.* [Gael. and Ir. *aird*, a cardinal point. Dr. Jamieson.] Quarter: as, 't wind's in an ill *airt*; a phrase in part of Yorkshire. *Craven, Gloss.*

ARTE'RIAL.† *adj.* [from *artery*, and Fr. *arterial*.] That relates to the artery; that is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the *arterial* road.
Blackmore.

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the *arterial* tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastick force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *n. s.* [Gr. αρληρία and τέμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

A'RTERY. *n. s.* [*arteria*, Lat. from the Gr.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the *artery*; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the *artery*. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and inmost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elastick tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'RTFUL. *adj.* [from *art* and *full*.]

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was certainly the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryd.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoin'd,
In useful craft successfully refin'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryd.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated? *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICK.† } *adj.* [from *arthritis*, and
ARTHRI'TICAL. } Fr. *arthritique*.]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

I have forgotten whether I told you in my last a pretty late experiment in *arthritical* pains.
Sir H. Wotton's Rem. p. 455.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and by the motion of fibrous and musculous parts, are able to make progression. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. s.* [ἄρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint.] Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

A'RTICHOKE.† *n. s.* [*artichault*, Fr. *artiskok*, Dan. *artischocha*, Su. Goth. In Lombardy an artichoke is also *articiocco*; and *ciocca* is a tuft or lock of hairs, which the *choke* certainly resembles.]

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the fruit or seed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'RTICHOKE *of Jerusalem*.† A species of sun flower, yielding bulbous, esculent roots, of a flavour not unlike to sweet potatoes.

A'RTICK. *adj.* [It should be written *arctick*, from ἄρκτικος.] Northern; under the bear. See ARCTICK.

But they would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circle; for the sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example, it is, contrary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three,
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty one,
Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*.
Dryden, Epist. 7.

A'RTICLE. *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the, an; the* man, *an* ox.

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order, are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shaks.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the Christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakspeare.*

It would have gall'd his surly nature,
Which easily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakspeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.]

1 To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at last to shew his face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howell, Voc. For.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

2. To draw up articles.

They detected them to the archbishop, by *articling* against them for their doctrine.
Strype's Life of Abp. Cranmer, B. i. ch. 23.

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errours and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living

ARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTI'CULARLY.* *adv.* [from *articular.*] Sounding every syllable, and staying at every point, i. e. stop. *Huloet.*

ARTI'CULATE.† *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as, *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd
To beasts; whom God, on their creation day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate;* and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to the joints.

The causes internal of these *articulate* pains move upon one hinge of Hippocrates, which he calleth humors. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 75.

To ARTI'CULATE.† *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices. *Glanville.*

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
For their own good and ours. *Shakspeare.*

4. To joint.

If we consider, on the part of the bones, first, the scapula, and take notice that it is seated on the strong part of the back;—that it is *articulated* to the humerus per arthrodiam. *Smith, Port. of Old Age*, p. 59.

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTI'CULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations.* *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation*, I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

A'RTIFICE. *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTI'FICER. *n. s.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer.* *Sydney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly shew. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow: not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer.* *B. Jonson.*

ARTIFI'CIAL.† *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilius used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to skreen,
As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen;
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears. *Shaks.*

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Temple.*

4. Skilled in stratagem; cunning. This definition is found in our old dictionaries, and is supported by good authority.

The great trust his majesty reposed in him, infinitely above and contrary to his desire, was in itself liable to envy; and how insupportable that envy must be, upon this new relation, he could not but foresee; together with the jealousies, which *artificial* men would be able to insinuate into his majesty. *Continuation of Clarendon's Life*, ii. 72.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Arguments.* [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Lines*, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, *&c. Chambers.*

ARTIFI'CIAL *Numbers*, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIAL.* *n. s.* The production of art.

There ought to be added to this work many and various indices, besides the alphabetical ones; as namely, one of all the *artificials* mentioned in the whole work. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to S. Hartlib*, p. 19.

ARTIFICIA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *artificial.*] Appearance of art.

Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality.* *Shenstone.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY.† *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, how *artificially* he set out the torments of his own conscience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* sifted. *Addison.*

3. Craftily; with stratagem.

So *artificially* did this young Italian behave herself, that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons, both in the court and country. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Times*, B. 3.

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulness. *Dict*

ARTIFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice.*] The same with *artificial.*

To A'RTILISE.* *v. a.* [A word coined for the occasion. But though, in the example, it is written *artilise;* it is, in the old translation of Montaigne, *artize:* "I would naturalize arte, as much as they *artize* nature." Florio's Tr. of Mont. 1613, p. 491.] To give the appearance of art to.

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalise art, instead of *artilising* nature. The expression is odd; but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

ARTI'LLERY.† *n. s. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr. from the old verb, *artiller*, to fortify. Low Lat. also *artillaria*, Basque, *artilleria.*]

1. Weapons of war; always used of missive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And Heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the skies? *Shakspeare.*

I'll to the tower with all the haste I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakspeare.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

A'RTISAN.† *n. s.* [French.] Dr. Johnson

has placed the accent on the last syllable, which formerly prevailed; but it is now on the first.

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artizans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton, Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,
Best of painters, if you can,
With your many colour'd art,
Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I, who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

A'RTIST. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,
Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste.
Waller.

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:
The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but using another way, fell much short.
Newton, Opticks.

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one think himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

A'RTLESS.† *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art; sometimes with the particle *of*.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land, *Artless of* stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

She maintains a train of prating pettifoggers, prowling sumners, smooth-tongued bawds, *artless* empericks, hungry parasites. *Brewer, Lingua*, iii. 5.

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington.

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

A'RTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *artless*.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope.*

A'RTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *artless*.] Want of art; absence of fraud.

A'RTSMAN.* *n. s.* [from *art* and *man*.] A man skilled in arts.

The pith of all sciences, which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions. *Bacon on Learning*, B. ii.

A'RVEL.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies; Sax. ærfull. Craven Dialect.] A funeral. North in general. Grose. Craven District of Yorkshire. Crav. Dial. Grose adds the *arvel-supper*; i. e. the the feast made at northern funerals; and *arvel-bread*, cakes given at funerals.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

*ARU'SPEX.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A soothsayer.

Adorn'd with bridal pomp, she sits in state;
The publick notaries and *aruspex* wait.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. 10.

ARU'SPICE.* *n. s.* [Dr. Ash gives this substantive as denoting divination by inspecting the entrails of beasts, from the Lat. *aruspicium*. Others have applied it to the diviner, or person inspecting, from *aruspex*; and with greater propriety; *aruspicy* being the proper word for the action.]

The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero, were not priests, but augurs and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods. *Bp. Story on the Priesthood*, ch. 5.

They [the Romans] had colleges for augurs and *aruspices*, who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c.
Howell's Letters, iii. 23.

ARU'SPICY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *aruspicium* or *haruspicium*. The act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice.]

A flam more senseless than the roguery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury. *Butler, Hud.* ii. 3.

*AS.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The Roman pound, consisting of twelve equal parts or ounces.

Where twelve divide the *as*, and every one
Hath part withouten defalcation.
Verses prefixed to Kynaston's Chaucer.

The *as*, or Roman pound, was commonly used to express any integral sum. *Blackstone.*

As.† *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut. ase, Sax. Perhaps abbreviated from alȝ, ꝑa, *all so*.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast.
Shakspeare.

In singing, *as* in piping, you excell;
And scarce your master could perform so well.
Dryden.

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state.
Dryden, Æneid.

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, *as* they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence.
South.

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;
I'd speak my own distress.
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth *as* one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—
——— Why, Hal, thou knowest, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The objections that are raised against it *as* a tragedy, are as follow.
Gay, Pref. to What d'ye call it?

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, *as* sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wise.
Pope, Odyssey.

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook *as* it would fall.
Spenser, F. Q.

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, *as* of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow
He lies, *as* he his bliss did know,
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryd.*

Can misery no place of safety know,
The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go,
As fate sought only me. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man. 1 *Cor.*

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, I hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is *as* follows.
Addison on Italy.

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled *as* it flew,
And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew;
Infected *as* it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.
Dryden.

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke,
And frighted Turnus trembled *as* she spoke. *Dryd.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and *as* it runs refines.
Addison, Cato.

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, *as* those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the sound
Of Sibyl's word *as* many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, *as* they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to *like* or *same*.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast?—
—Upon the like devotion *as* yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to *as*.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in the state of nature, be also punished, and *as* far forth *as* it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure *as* it is good that human nature should exist; so certain it is that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God.
Bentley.

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative

sense; the first *as* being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man *as* Cato. *Addison.*
Bright *as* the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to *such*.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be *such* a governour of the world *as* designs our happiness, *as* would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotson.*

20. Having *so* to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, *so* far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spectator.*

22. Answering to *so* conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
As thou, to whom the muse commends,
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how* it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison, Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the present war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be if.

Answering their questions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts
The worst of words. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, *as to* what regards Christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken *as to* the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, *as well as* his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, *as well* modern *as* ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. As THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, *as though* we expected an imposthumation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

A'SADULCIS. See BENZOIN.

A'SAFŒTIDA.† } *n. s.* A gum or resin
A'SSAFŒTIDA. } brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers.*

Nigh Whormoot are Duzgun, Laztan-de, and other towns, where is got the best *assafœtida* through all the orient: The tree exceeds not our briar in height; but the leaves resemble rose-leaves, the root the radish: though the savour be so offensive to most, the sapor is so good, that no meat, no sauce, no vessel pleases some of the Guzurats' palates save what relishes of it.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 118.

ASARABA'CCA. *n. s.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ASBE'STINE.† *adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

A good man, like an *asbestine* garment, as well as a tobacco-pipe when foul, is cleansed by burning. *Felton's Resolves*, ii. 57.

ASBE'STOS. *n. s.* [ἄσβεστος.] A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES. *n. s.* [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincey.*

To ASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to rise.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.

Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest.

Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.

To ASCEND.† *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

Vespasian triumphantly did *ascend* the imperial throne. *Barrow's Works*, i. 343.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the vallies. *Delany's Revelation examined.*

ASCEN'DABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Dict.*

ASCE'NDANT.† *n. s.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some star I find,
Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. x.

When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke.*

4. The person having influence or superiority.

There is not a single particular in the Francis-street declamations, which has not, to your and to my certain knowledge, been taught by the jealous *ascendants*, sometimes by doctrine, sometimes by example, always by provocation.

Burke's 2d Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.

5. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

ASCE'NDANT.† *adj.* Written formerly *ascendent*, which should seem to be right from Dr. Johnson's remark on DESCENDENT.

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South.*

Thus I pass from the descendent to the *ascendent* duty. *Sir M. Sandy's Essays*, p. 150.

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCE'NDENCY.† *n. s.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

Instead of prating about Protestant *ascendancies*, Protestant parliaments ought, in my opinion, to think at last of becoming patriot parliaments.

Burke, Letter to R. Burke, Esq.

ASCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The thing rising or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCE'NSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCE'NSION DAY. The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIONAL *Difference*, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers.*

ASCE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCE'NT. *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent*, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

It was a rock
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight,
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison.*

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*. *Bentley.*

To ASCERTA'IN. † *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.] Accented by Spenser on the second syllable, in which he follows Chaucer.

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

Of a small time, which none *ascértaine* may. *Spenser, Daphnaida*, v. 504.

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertains* us of the goodness of our work. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

ASCERTA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *ascertain.*] That may be ascertained.

ASCERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *ascertain.*] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

ASCE'TICISM.* *n. s.* [from *ascetick.*] The ate of an ascetick.

Such societies we have seen, whose religious doctrines are so little serviceable to civil society, that they can prosper only on the ruin and destruction of it. Such are those which preach up the sanctity of celibacy; *asceticism*; the sinfulness of defensive war, capital punishments, and even civil magistracy itself.

Warburton, Alliance Ch. and St. (1st ed.) p. 57.

ASCE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such healthful and long lives as monks and hermits, who had sequestered themselves from the pleasures and plenties of the world to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South, Serm.* ii. 31.

ASCE'TICK. *n. s.* One that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in desarts. *Norris.*

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

A'SCII. n. s. It has no singular. [from α, without, and σκιὰ, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a year vertical to them. *Dict.*

ASCI'TES. *n. s.* [from ἄσκος, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

There are two kinds of dropsy, the anasarca, called also leucophlegmacy, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the membrana adiposa; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp, Surgery.*

ASCI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites.*] Belong-
ASCI'TICK. } ing to an ascites; dropsical; hydropical.

When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anasarcous or *ascitical*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ASCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name, from some accident of his life. *Pope.*

ASCRI'BABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe.*] That may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phænomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air. *Boyle.*

To ASCRI'BE. † *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause. Dryden is Dr. Johnson's earliest authority for this word. Before Dryden's time it was written *adscribe*; as in the following example.

He which shall affirm such a one is a true Christian, a true gentleman, &c. is conceived to *dscribe* trueness of being unto all these. *Bp. Hall's Works*, 1661, vol. ii. p. 434.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else. *Tillotson.*

ASCRI'PTION. † *n. s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing.

By this description his [Anaxagoras's] *mens* must needs be God. Yea, and so is it likewise by his *ascription* too. For he ascribeth unto this *mens* the very making of the world. *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 231.

Though the heathen templed and adored this drunken god, [Bacchus,] yet one would take their *ascriptions* to him to be matter of dishonour and mocks; as, his troop of mad women; his chariot drawn with the lynx and tiger. *Feltham, Resolves*, 84.

Although a woman, praised for her complexion, be bound in modesty to gainsay those praises; yet if the fire have given her a good colour, it is not thought pride to refrain contradicting, because the effect being natural to the fire, and requiring no excellent predispositions in the object, to refer those *ascriptions* to their cause, is held to justify the not rejecting them. *Boyle, against Custom. Swearing*, p. 78.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS. † *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That is ascribed. *Dict.*

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god. *Farindon, Serm.* p. 82.

ASH. † *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æsc, Saxon, *ask*, Su. Goth.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

The *mountain-ash*, so called, is a nursery tree or shrub, with pennated leaves, yielding clustered red berries.

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain. *Dryden.*

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

To ASHA'ME.* *v. a.* [See *To* SHAME.] To make ashamed, which Mr. Boucher considers as a Scottish verb, though he admits that, "to *shame* a man" is not thought bad English. Indeed it is used by one of our best writers, and is found in one of our oldest dictionaries, (though Dr. Johnson has noticed neither circumstance,) meaning "to defame one to his utter reproach," i.e. to make him ashamed. *Huloet.*

It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us. *Barrow's Works*, iii. 417.

ASHA'MED. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profess publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed of* the word of God, or *of* any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor, Holy Living.*

One wou'd have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd to* move. *Dryden.*

This I have shadowed, that you may not be *ashamed of* that hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHA'MEDLY.* *adv.* [from *ashamed.*] Bashfully. *Huloet.*

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASHE'LF.* *adv.* [*On a shelf*, or *rock*. See SHELF.] A naval expression, though unnoticed by any person, as far as my observation has extended; yet a word not to be dismissed from the language of a naval people.

Why have you done that which I dare not speak,
And in the action chang'd the humble shape
Of my obedience to rebellious rage
And insolent pride; and with shut eyes constrain'd me
To *run* my bark of honour *on a shelf*,
I must not see, nor, if I saw it, shun it? *Massinger, Unnatural Combat.*

I will declare and make plaine unto you by a familiar similitude, that we jut not any more and

run *ashelf* on such idolatry and very manifest sorcery. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* p. 231.

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw
His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryd.*

A'SHFIRE.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *fire*.] The subdued or low fire used in chymical operations.

A'SHFLY.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *fly*.] The *ash-fly* is called by some, the oak-fly. The head is of an ash-colour: it is seen on the body of ash-trees, oaks, willows, and thorns, growing near the water, in March, April, May, and June, with its head downwards. *Complete Angler.*

A'SHES.† *n. s.* [Goth. *atzgo*, *azgo*, dust, Sax. ærca, Dutch *asche*, Germ. *asche*, Su. Goth. *aska*. "Franci utebantur vocabulo *ascha*." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 78.] Dr. Johnson says, the word wants the singular. But it is common in the singular, in the North of England; and we say, in colloquial language, "burnt to an *ash*." So likewise in the compound *ash-tub*, and in others (like it) forgotten or little used, as *ash-hole*.

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relicks would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown between the peers,
Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer, Husb.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
Shakspeare.

To great Laërtes I bequeath
A task of grief, his ornaments of death;
Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name.
Pope.

A'SHLAR.† *n. s.* [Sax. arlazen, *abscissus*. The word is *estler* in the Scotch phrase, applied to *stone*; which is interpreted by Dr. Jamieson *hewin*, by whom, however, no etymology is offered, as none has been by Dr. Johnson.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SHLERING. *n. s.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Ralegh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,
As send our precepts to the leviathan
To come *ashore*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton, Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios spent.
Addison, Ovid.

A'SHTUB.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *tub*.] A tub to receive ashes.

Or though thou choose an *ash-tub* for thy bed.
Quarles, Feast for Worms, p. 40.

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *n. s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY.† *adj.* [from *ash*.]

1. Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost
Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shakspeare.

2. Turned into ashes.

That self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocaust,
From out her *ashy* womb now teem'd,
Revives, reflourishes, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton, S. A.* v. 1703.

A'SHY-PALE.* *adj.* Pale as ashes.

Still is he sullen, still he low'rs and frets,
'Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale!*
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

A'SIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Asia.

Their lordships may object
Our not denying the same late request
Unto the *Asian* cities. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Ignatius, taking his last leave of the *Asian* churches, as he went to martyrdom, exhorted them to adhere close to the written doctrine of the apostles. *Milton of Reform. in Eng.* b. 1.

ASIA'TICK.* *adj.* Respecting Asia.

Queen Berenice, and her train of women, among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and *Asiatick* fashion of improved beauty did appear.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 82.

When peace, ease, and plenty took away these whetstones of courage and emulation, they insensibly slid into the *Asiatick* softness, and were intent upon nothing but their cooks, and their ragouts, their fine attendants, and unusual habits.
South, Serm. iv. 73.

ASIA'TICK.* *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of Asia.

Such are the fanatick dogmata of the Alcoran, credited by most *Asiaticks*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 330.

ASIA'TICISM.* *n. s.* Imitation of the Asiatick manner or custom.

Nor is this fantastick imagery the only mark of *asiaticism*, which appears in the Runick odes.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. i. Diss. 1.

ASI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;
The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.
Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude.
Mark, vii. 33.

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Dict.*

A'SININE.† *adj.* [Fr. *asinin*, from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and stubs, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to hale and drag our choicest and hopefullest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton on Education.*

This one act
Of his, to let his wife out to be courted,
And at a price, proclaims his *asinine* nature
So loud, as I am weary of my title to him.
B. Jonson, Devil's an Ass, i. 6.

They petitioned his majesty, in most lowly manner, to commiserate their *asinine* miseries, if not to conclude and end them.
Trans. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 212.

To ASK.† *v. a.* [ærcian, Saxon, *aska*, Su. Goth. "*Ask* majoribus nostris notabat petere, magni facere, et desiderare, tendere ad aliquid. Suedis hodierum *æskia* notat rem preciosam poscere. Hinc est Germanicum vetus *aischen*." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 78.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an *accusative* only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me *blessing*, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee *forgiveness*. *Shakspeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *ask*,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shakspeare.*

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon *for* thy former sins. *Ecclus.* xxi. 1.

If he *ask for* bread, will he give him a stone?
Matt. vii. 9.

In long journies, *ask* your master *leave* to give ale to the horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife. *Genesis*, xxxiv. 12.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy, *ask* him that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done? *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name? And he blessed him there.
Genesis, xxxii. 29.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls.
Jerem. vi. 16.

For *ask* now *of* the days that are past, which were before thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and *ask* from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it. *Deut.* iv. 33.

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *B. Jonson.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its maturity. *Addis.*

ASK, ASH, AS, do all come from the Sax. ærc, an ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASK.* *n. s.* See ASKER, a newt.

ASKA'NCE.† } *adv.* [Dutch, *schuin*. See
ASKA'UNCE. } SQUINT. Mr. Tooke considers it a participle, *aschuined, aschuins*; citing the Dutch verb *schuinen*, to cut

awry, as well as the obvious derivation of *squint*. Our old dictionaries define *askance* to be *asquint;* and the best illustration of this word, which can be adduced, is Milton's usage of it, where he describes Satan turning aside from a view which *he could not steadily behold.*] Sideways; obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous leer malign
Ey'd them *askance*, and to himself thus plain'd. *Milton, P. L.* iv. 502.

ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt;* and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden, Iliad*, b. 1.

Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat *askaunt*, but one diameter:
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had laid a frozen lonesome mass. *Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n. s.* [from *ask.*]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *asker?* and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'SKER.† *n. s.* [Written and pronounced also *ask*, as well as *asker*, in our northern countries. Mr. Boucher considers the word of Celtick origin; Dr. Jamieson refers it to the Sax. aðex, Germ. *eidex.*] A land or water newt.

ASK'EW.† *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*, Dr. Johnson says; yet, in his dictionary, we seek in vain for *skew;* but he means *skue.* Goth. *skå*, partic. disjunct. *skef*, oblique. V. Serenius, Swed. Dict. Mr. Tooke refers to the Danish *skiæv*, crooked. Barret, in his old dictionary, defines the word, "to cast a wanton eye upon one; to look *askew.*"]

1. Aside; with contempt, or envy.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenser, Sonn.* 7.

He looked *ascue* upon him, as one he envied or hated. *Bp. Patrick on* 1 *Sam.* xviii. 9.

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it saith;
There's no petition in it.—— *Prior.*

2. Obliquely; out of the regular way.

All things are now discovered to proceed *askue*, the round world and all.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote, p. 39.

To ASLA'KE.† *v. a.* [Sax. arlæcian.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser.*

Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindlest much more great desire.
Spenser.

Liberty of speaking — is but a slender revenge for so great a wrong as ill government; yet such as, by giving vent to the boiling fumes of hatred, doth evaporate and *aslake* that heat, which otherwise would flame out into fire and mischief.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant.*] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

He fell; the shaft
Drove through his neck *aslant;* he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the weazon's wound.
Dryden.

ASLE'EP.† *adv.* [On sleep. Sax. arlapen.

1. Sleeping; at rest.

How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep!* O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee!
Shakspeare.

The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were lain:
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

3. It is used figuratively for the dead.

The earth shall restore those that are *asleep* in her. 2 *Esdras*, vii. 32.

I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are *asleep*, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope.
1 *Thess.* iv. 13.

ASLO'PE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*, Dr. Johnson says; but of *slope*, he tells us, no satisfactory original is found; though he thinks the original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run; *slope* being easy to the runner. It is rather to be referred, with the adverb before us, to the Sax. arlupan, to *slide*, to *slip away.*] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop
And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASLU'G.* *adv.* [from *a* and *slug.*] In a heavy, sluggish manner. An unusual word.

[He] drags on muddy shore his boat,
That comes *aslug* against the stream.
Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 388.

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *a* priv. and σῶμα, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of
A'SPICK. } serpent, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep without any pain, Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *aspës* sting herself did kill.
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 50.

Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphisbæna dire,
And dipsas. *Milton, P. L.* x. 524.

ASP. *n. s.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus.* xxiv.

ASPA'RAGUS.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀσπάραγος, Lat. *asparagus*, Fr. *asparage.* Formerly called *sparage*, and now corruptly *sparagrass.*] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose center rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but then they are not so agreeable.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A'SPECT. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part.
Government of the Tongue.

They are in my judgement, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aspect* of terrour. All's not well. *Shaks.*

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*

When an envious or an amourous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of paradise,
Levell'd his evening rays. *Milton, P. L.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguings of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would

be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and *aspects*,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite.
Milton, P. L.

Why does not every single star shed a separate influence, and have *aspects* with other stars of their own constellation? *Bentley, Serm.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio.* Lat.] To behold; not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole *aspects*; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears, ne'er moves.
Temple.

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable*, and perceivable universal. *Ralegh.*

To this use of informing us what is in this *aspectable* world, we shall find the eye well fitted.
Ray on the Creation.

A'SPECTED.* *adj.* [from *aspect.*] Having an aspect.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

ASPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *aspect.*] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP.† *n. s.* [*espe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. *aspe*, Su-Goth, æpe, æpen, Sax.] See POPLAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortimer.*

The builder oak, sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for staves, the cypress funeral.
Spenser.

A'SPEN.† *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen.*]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shaksp.*
No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aspen wood.

3. Resembling an asp tree.

Poore *aspen* wretch, neglected thou,
Bath'd in a cold quicksilver sweat wilt lie,
A verier ghost than I.
Donne, Poems, The Apparition.

A'SPER.* *n. s.* A small Turkish silver coin; of less value than our penny.

One, that not long since was the buckram scribe,
That would run on men's errands for an *asper.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

They will not abate one *asper* of the thousand dollars per month. *Ricaut's Greek Church*, p. 245.

A'SPER.† *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in Bacon, Dr. Johnson says; but it is found repeatedly in Chaucer, and occurs also in a later writer, written like the Fr. advective, *aspre.*

What dure and *aspre* strokes I have seen them give and receive to-day.
Hist. of Oliver of Castille, c. h.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

A'SPERLY.* or A'SPRELY. *adv.* [from the *adj.* Fr. also *asprement.*] Roughly; sharply. Not now in use.

Swimming unto the ships, [they] enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely*, that the captain of the Romans might easily take them.
Sir T. Eliot's Gov. fol. 56. b.

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *asperate.*] A making rough. *Dict.*

*ASPERGEO'IRE.** *n. s.* [Fr. *aspersoir.*] An holy water-sprinkle.

For the chapel they received two cruets of silver gilt, weighing nine ounces; an holy-water-stop and *aspergeoire* of silver parcel-gilt, weighing more than eighteen ounces.
Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 129.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat. *asperité*, Fr.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

We cannot suppose that he is entirely free from those dissonances and *asperities*, which still adhered to the general character and state of our diction.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 62.

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and asperity of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Govern. Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

4. Sharpness.

The *asperity* of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul. *Bp. Berkeley's Siris*, § 86.

ASPERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS.† *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

They [cells of hermits] are all built in the rocks, and have a craggy and *asperous* ascent to them.
Ricaut's Greek Church, p. 243.

To ASPE'RSE.† *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat. Mentioned by Heylin as a new word, in 1656. Hence among words "not familiarly used," and requiring explanation, which are placed at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy, in 1655, "*asperse*, to sprinkle or besmear," is found.]

1. To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough.
Clarendon.

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign.
Pope.

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

2. Simply, to cast upon.

Your scorn
Makes me appear more abject to myself,
Than all diseases I have tasted yet
Had power to *asperse upon* me.
Heywood's Challenge for Beauty.

Here he used to hunt; and at the fall of a deer, where he would be sure to be present, embrew his hands in the blood of it, and therewith *aspers*, and sprinkle the attendants. *Heath's Flagellume or Life of Cromwell*, 1679, p. 159.

ASPE'RSER.* *n. s.* [from *asperse.*] One who asperses or vilifies another.

ASPE'RSION.† *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat. *aspersion*, Fr.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakspeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersion* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

Not casting any *aspersion* on their religion, but ready to maintain my own.
Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton, P. L.* x. 298.

ASPHA'LTOS.† *n. s.* [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

Many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphtha and *asphaltus*, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, P. L.* B. 1.

ASPHA'LTUM. n. s. [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chamb.*

A'SPHODEL. *n. s.* [*lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

Asphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel.* *Pope.*

A'SPICK.† *n. s.* [See ASP.]

1. The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desart,
To see this day? *Addison.*

2. The name of a piece of ordnance, which is said to carry a twelve-pound shot; adopted from the serpent's name, like *basilisk*, another piece of ordnance; ancient pieces of artillery being often denominated *culverines* and *serpentines*, and the like, from the circumstance of these animals being sculptured on them.

ASPI'RANT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A candidate.

I require then in our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator, that his mind be early and thoroughly seasoned with the principles of virtue and religion. *Hurd.*

To A'SPIRATE.† *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we aspirate *horse*, *house*, and *hog*.

Evia, saith Clemens, if it be *aspirated* Hevia, signifies, in the Hebrew tongue, a female serpent: where the good man calls the Chaldee tongue, the the Hebrew; for in the Hebrew I do not find such a word for a serpent.
Lightfoot's Miscell. p. 160.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aspirate*. *Dryden.*

A'SPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, perspirate; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

A'SPIRATE.* *n. s.* The mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

We must correct then twenty authors who have it in the compound ἀπηθεῖν and ἀπήθημα; and not, as the *aspirate* would require it, ἀφηθεῖν and ἀφήθημα. *Bentley to Dr. Mead.*

ASPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; and ardent wish; used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait;
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In *aspiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakspeare.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire to* a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired to* the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Knolles.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,
Which all men have of immortality;
Not some few spirits *unto* this thought *aspire*,
But t all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aspire to* epic bays:
Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays. *Roscommon.*

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain,
I sought not freedom, nor *aspir'd to* gain. *Dryd.*

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,
That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,
More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakspeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire,
Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*. *Waller.*

To ASPI'RE.* *v. a.* To aspire to.

Who dare *aspire* this journey with a stain,
Hath weight will force him headlong back again. *Donne's Poems*, p. 184.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

ASPI'REMENT.* *n. s.* [from *aspire*.] The act of aspiring.

The only means [light] by which each mortal eye
Sends messengers to the wide firmament:
That to the longing soul brings presently
High contemplation and deep wonderment:
By which *aspirement* she her wings displays. *Brewer's Lingua*, 3. 6.

ASPI'RER.† *n. s.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God; and on his throne,
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

I find not that he did put up for advancement, during Henry the Eighth's time, though a vast *aspirer* and provident storier. *Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, Leicester.*

ASPI'RING.* *n. s.* [from *aspire*.]

1. The desire of something great.

The ambitions and *aspirings* of the worldling. *Hammond's Sermons.*

2. With *to*.

Having quite lost not only all inclination and *aspirings to* knowledge and virtue, but likewise all courage and bravery of mind to recover their ancient freedom and honour. *Howell's Letters*, ii. 57.

3. Points; stops.

Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidical *aspirings*, nor curious in architecture or inside glory, as in many lesser towns. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 211.

ASPORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away.

A bare removal from the place where the thief found the goods, is a sufficient *asportation* or carrying away. *Blackstone.*

ASQU'INT.† *adv.* [Dutch, *schuin*.] See ASKANCE.]

1. Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

2. Figuratively, not with regard to due notice.

Thereto he answered not, but looked as it were *asquint* at it. *Foxe's Acts, Life of Rogers.*

If Herod the great had been σκωληκόβρωτος, or eaten up of worms, and by the judgement of God too; is it to be thought that this judgement looked *asquint* upon all the rest of this king's enormities, and cast a full eye only on the massacre of the children? *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650) p. 105.

ASS.† *n. s.* [*asinus*, Lat. *ase*, old Fr. ασσα, Sax. "*Ase*, *asen*, et *asel*, olim hodièque belluam tradipedem, asinum, omnibus propè nationibus Celticis significabat." *Loesch. Litt. Celt.* p. 77.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*. *Shakspeare.*

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass!*—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakspeare.*

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*assailler*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *assail*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York. *Shakspeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes. *Shaks.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast. *Dryden.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

ASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That may he attacked.

Banquo and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*. *Shaks.*

ASSA'ILANT. *n. s.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assailants* did but increase the loss. *Hayward.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,
The like do you; so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*. *Shakspeare.*

ASSA'ILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

ASSA'ILER. *n. s.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Palladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them slew him. *Sidney.*

ASSA'ILMENT.* *n. s.* [from *assail*.] Attack.

His most frequent *assailment* was the head-ache. *Johnson, Life of Pope.*

ASSAPA'NICK. n. s. A little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSA'RT.† *n. s.* [*essart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. *Cowel.*

Freedom from *assart* is an exemption from a fine or penalty for so doing. *Burn's Hist. of Westm. and Cumb. Gloss.*

To ASSA'RT.† *v. a.* [*essartir*, Fr. according to Dr. Johnson. Others deduce it from *exaratum*, contracted into *exartum*, which signifies to plow or cut up; and others from *exertum*, which means to pull up by the roots. V. Archæologia, vol. 15. p. 216.] To commit an assart; one of the greatest offences cognizable by the laws of the forest; and simply, to grub up.

The king granted to him free chase, and free warren, in all those his lands, &c. and also power to *assart* his lands. *Ashmole's Berkshire*, ii. 425.

ASSA'SSIN.† } *n. s.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word
ASSA'SSINATE. } brought originally from Asia, where, about the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arsacidæ*, who killed any man without regard to danger, at the command of their chief. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymology of *assassin*. Some have thought it taken from the *Assacani*, a people mentioned by Arrian, lib. iv. The Abbé Vertot inclines to the derivation of it from the Persian word *hassissin*, a poniard used in private murders. Lacombe interprets *assassins* by the Lat. *sicarii*, from *sica*, a poniard. So it is recorded by Matthew of Paris respecting their chief, "si quos habuit principes odiosos, aut genti suæ suspectos, datâ uni de suis *sichâ*, vel pluribus, non considerato rei exitu, vel quæ eis pœna sequatur, illuc contendunt, quibus mandatum est; et tam diu pro complendo imperio anxii circumeunt et laborant, quousque peragant sibi homicidium commissum. Hos tàm Saraceni, quàm Christiani, *assassinos* appellant, etymologiam ignorantes." Roquefort exhibits them under the name of *hakesins*, *haaçains*, *héissesins*, which *Sainte-Palaye* and *Mouchet* derive, he says, from *occidentes*, that is, *slayers*, *murderers*. V. Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. Lord Bacon, in a charge in the King's Bench, refers to "the Saracen prince, of whom the name of the *assassins* is derived;" where he means perhaps simply, not etymologically, the petty prince at the head of them, who was called *the old man of the mountain*.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king, who, to surprize
One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassinates*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,
And treacherous poisoners urge their fatal trade. *Creech.*

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person, than of the *assassin*. *Addison.*

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSIN.* *v. a.* [Fr. *assassiner*.] To murder.

Can God be as well-pleased with him that *assassines* his parents, as with him that obeys them. *Stillingfleet's Serm.* p. 502.

ASSA'SSINACY.* *n. s.* [from *assassin*.] The act of assassinating.

This spiritual *assassinacy*, this deepest die of blood being most satanically designed on souls. *Hammond's Serm.*

ASSA'SSINATE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *assassinat*.]

1. The crime of an assassin; murder.

For which his temper'd zeal, see Providence
Flying in here, and arms him with defence
Against the *assassinate* made upon his life
By a foul wretch. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrongfully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? *Pope.*

2. A murderer. See ASSASSIN.

To ASSA'SSINATE.† *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence; to destroy.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man! *Philips.*

The incorporating
Of these same outward things into that part,
Which we call mortal, leaves some certain fæces
That stop the organs, and, as Plato says,
Assassinates our knowledge. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betray'd,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milton.*

To ASSA'SSINATE.* *v. n.* To murder.

You who those ways fear'd of late,
Where now no thieves *assassinate*.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Sacred Songs, Judges v.

ASSA'SSINATION. *n. s.* [from *assassinate*.] The act of assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*. *Clarendon.*

ASSA'SSINATOR. *n. s.* [from *assassinate*.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSA'SSINOUS.* *adj.* [from *assassin*.] Murderous. *Cockeram.*

ASSA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *assation*, a roasting, from the Lat. *assatus*.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 21.

ASSA'ULT. *n. s.* [*assault*, Fr.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to *defence*.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*,
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm: opposed to *sap* or *siege*.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an *assault upon* the city. *2 Maccab.* v. 5.

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an *assault*: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault*, and fury fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a composure. *Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech. *Cowel.*

6. It has *upon* before the thing assaulted.

To ASSA'ULT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *assaulter*; low Lat. *assaldare*, from the Lat. *saltare*, Roq. Gloss. Suppl.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would *assault* them. *Esther*, viii. 11.

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTABLE.* *adj.* [from *assault*.] Capable of assault.

A breach, be it made never so *assaultable*, having many hands to defend it with any valour, lightly is never entered. *Sir Roger Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 106.

ASSA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from *assault*.] One who violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few swords in a just defence, able to resist many unjust *assaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y.† *n. s.* [*essaye*, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound, and the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered as two words. This is Dr. Johnson's observation. But the word is certainly from the old Fr. substantive *asaie*, or *assai*, which means the same as *essai*.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful *assay*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard *assay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold.
Milton.

5. Value.

She saw bestrowed all with rich array
Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*.
Spenser.

To ASSA'Y.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *assaier*.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did *assay*
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *assay* them; and so with some horsemen charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted, when sad Eve beheld,
Desolate where she sat, approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*.
Milton.

To ASSA'Y.* *v. n.* To try; to endeavour.

David girded his sword upon his armour, and he *assayed* to go, for he had not proved it.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 39.

ASSA'YER. *n. s.* [from *assay*.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver, appointed between the master of the mint and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange. *Cowel.*

The smelters come up to the *assayers* within one in twenty. *Woodward on Fossils.*

A'SSECLE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *assecla*.] A dependant; a follower. A pedantick word; but probably once in use.

It mattereth not with the pope and his *assecles*, of what life and conversation their saints be.
Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, 1616, p. 325.

ASSECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*assectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

To ASSECU'RE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *assecuro, adsecuro*.] To make one sure or certain; to give assurance. *Bullokar.*

ASSECU'RANCE.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *assecurantia*.] Assurance.

What may be thought of those *assecurances* which they give, in the popish church, to all such as die in the same, with the copious furniture of their sacraments, and their own merits?
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. p. 320.

ASSECURA'TION.* [low Lat. *assecuratio*.] Assurance free from doubt.

How far then reaches this *assecuration?* So far as to exclude all fears, all doubting, and hesitation? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 268.

ASSECU'TION. *n. s.* [from *assequor, assecutum*, to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a person after he has been in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return again to his first; because it is immediately void by his *assecution* of a second. *Ayliffe, Par.*

ASSE'MBLAGE. *n. s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *assembly* being used only, or generally, of persons.

All that we amass together in our thoughts is positive, and the *assemblage* of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration. *Locke.*

2. The state of being assembled.

O Hartford, fitted or to shine in courts
With unaffected grace, or walk the plains,
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft *assemblage*, listen to my song. *Thomson.*

ASSE'MBLANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *assemblance*, resemblance. V. Roquefort.]

1. Representation; appearance. Some editions have rashly converted Shakspeare's own word into *assemblage*.

Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big *assemblance* of a man! Give me the spirit, Master Shallow.
K. Hen. IV. P. ii. A. iii.

2. Assembling. [from *assemble*.]

He chaunst to come, where happily he spide
A rout of many people farre away;
To whom his course he hastily applide,
To weet the cause of their *assemblaunce* wide.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 21.

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is used both of persons and things.

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall *assemble* the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. *Isaiah*, xi. 12.

He wonders for what end you have *assembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shaksp.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together.

These men *assembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel*, vi. 11.

ASSE'MBLER.* *n. s.* [from *assemble*.] One who assembles or meets others.

For your confession of faith, which you say shall be published by your *assemblers*, if that be to be used in the service of God, then must there be some new direction for it put into the directory.
Hammond to Cheynel, Ham. Works, i. 193.

None of the list-makers, the *assemblers* of the mob, the directors and arrangers, have been convicted.
Burke, Reflections on the Executions in 1780.

ASSE'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *assemble*.] Meeting together.

Let all rude and riotous *assemblings* all clamorous sports and boisterous exercises, and all undecent liberties, both of the hand and tongue, be banished from this day of rest and holiness.
Bp. Fleetwood's Charge.

ASSE'MBLY.† *n. s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.]

1. A company met together.

They had heard by fame,
Of this so noble and so fair *assembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakspeare.*

2. An assemblage; a collection.

From Murano to Venice herself, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her.
Howell, Letters, i. 1.

3. The assembly of divines, by way of distinction; recorded in the history of this country.

It is, I perceive, an usual prayer of many preachers well-affected to your *assembly*, that God would now, (after 1600 years universal practice of the whole church of Christ upon earth) shew you the pattern in the mount; as if, after so long and perfect inquisitions, there could be any new discoveries of the form that was, or should be.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 336.

ASSE'MBLY-ROOM.* *n. s.* The room in which visitors assemble; usually understood of publick meetings; many towns, especially watering places, as they are termed, having such rooms.

No sooner did the reputation of the poem begin to spread, than she heard it repeated in all places of concourse; nor could she enter the *assembly-rooms*, or cross the walks, without being saluted with some lines from The Bastard.
Johnson, Life of Savage.

ASSE'NT.† *n. s.* [*assensus*, Lat. *assent*, old Fr.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition not thus made out by the deduction of reason, but upon the credit of the proposer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both sides must be laid in balance, and, upon the whole, the understanding determine its *assent*. *Locke.*

2. Consent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church, requiring thereunto that religious *assent* of christian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to shew it in scripture; this did the fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural *assent* of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the same. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews also *assented*, saying, that these things were so. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

ASSENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*assentatio*, Lat. *assentation*, Fr.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.

A prince, whom, without *assentation* I may be bold to call the sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or the red rosary. *Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. D d 3.

Words, smooth and sweeter-sounded, are to be used rather than rough or harsh; as adore for worship, *assentation* for flattery.
Instructions for Oratory (*Oxford*, 1682), p. 25.

ASSENTA'TOR.* *n. s.* [Lat *assentator*, old Fr. *assentateur*.] A flatterer; a follower. Obsolete.

Other there be which, in a more honest term may be called *assentatours* or followers, which do await diligently what is the form of the speech and gesture of their master, and also other his manners and fashion of garments.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 138. b.

ASSE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *assent*.] The person who consents; an assistant; a favourer.

The good man, by that delusive spell is rendered a ridiculous spectator, and seemingly an *assenter* t their meschanteries [wicked acts].
Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 337.

She is not an *assenter* (though thousands be) to that rabbinical rule cited in Drusius from Rabbi Haurica: Let a man clothe himself (saith he) beneath his ability, his children according to it, and his wife above it!
Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 353.

ASSE'NTINGLY.* *adv.* Accordingly, or by agreement. *Huloet.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *assent*.] Consent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and subsist upon the charity of our *assentments*.
Brown, Vulgar Err.

To ASSE'RT.† *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat. *asserer*, Fr.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *asserted* the party which they chose till death, and died for its defence.
Dryden.

2. To affirm; to declare positive.

That to the heighth of this great argument

I may *assert* Eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to men.
Milton, P. L. i. 25.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.
Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the native skies or its own heav'nly kind.
Dryden.

4. To rescue; to free. A Latinism.
The people of Israel, being lately oppressed in Egypt, were *asserted* by God into a state of liberty.
Bp. Patrick on Numbers, xxiii, 22.

ASSE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *assert.*]
1. The act of asserting.
2. Position advanced.
If any affirm the earth doth move, and will not believe with us it standeth still; because he hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his *assertion.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASSE'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *assert.*] Positive; dogmatical; peremptory.
He was not so fond of the principles he undertook to illustrate, as to boast their certainty; proposing them not in a confident, and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *assertive.*] Affirmatively.
Read it interrogatively, and it is as strong for Soto and the Dominicans, as if it be read *assertively*, for Catherine and the Jesuits.
Bp. Bedell, Lett. p. 403.

ASSE'RTOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *asserteur.*] Maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.
Among th' *assertors* of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.
Dryden, Ep. ii.
Faithful *assertor* of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound.
Prior.
It is an usual piece of art to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to shew how weak the proofs are, which their *assertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

A'SSERTORY.* *adj.* [from *assert.*]
1. Affirming; supporting.
We have not to do here with a promissory oath, the obligation whereof is for another inquisition: it is the *assertory* oath that is now under our hand, which the great God by whom we swear hath ordained to be an end of controversies.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. ii. C. 5.
His other heap of arguments are only *assertory* not probatory. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 126.
The oaths that we take, are of several sorts. First, *assertory* ones, in order to our affirming the truth of somewhat; and such is the evidence that men give in trials, or the affidavits that they make in order to the preserving the memory of some truth, that consists in their knowledge.
Bp. Burnet, Sermons, p. 255.

2. Sometimes with the particle *of.*
As this particle Amen, used in the beginning of a speech is *assertory of* the undoubted truth of it, so when it is subjoined and used at the end of it, [it] is precatory, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard and our petitions granted.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 208.

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS.† *v. a.* [from *assestare*, Ital. to make an equilibrium, or balance, Dr. Johnson says; but it is probably from the old Fr. *assesser*, to establish, to regulate; so used in the 10th century. V. Lacombe.] To charge with any certain sum.
Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *assessed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquisition found. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SS.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Assessment.
Taking off *assesses*, levies, and free-quarterings, might appear plausive aims.
Princely Pelican, ch. 8.

ASSE'SSABLE.* *adj.* [from *assess.*] That may be assessed; liable to be taxed.

ASSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*assessio*, Lat.] A sitting down by one, to give assistance or advice. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSIONARY.* *adj.* [from *assession.*] Pertaining to assessors.
One of the answers of the jury, upon their oaths at the *assessionary* court, I have inserted.
Carew, Survey of Cornwal.

ASSE'SSMENT.† *n. s.* [from *to assess.*]
1. The sum levied on certain property.
They were not ashamed, after they had taken away and sold all my goods and personal estate, to come to me for *assessments* and monthly payments for that estate which they had taken.
Bp. Hall, Sp. of his Life, p. 61.

2. The act of assessing.
What greater immunity and happiness can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themselves? To be subject to no contribution, *assessment*, or any pecuniary levy whatsoever, but what they vote and voluntarily yield unto themselves. *Howell.*

ASSE'SSOR.† *n. s.* [*assessor*, Lat.]
1. The person that sits by another; generally used of those who assist the judge.
Minos, the strict inquisitor appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *assessors*, hears.
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden.
The statutes are as extraordinary as if they had been drawn up by Don Quixote himself, or his *assessors*, the curate and the barber.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 336.

2. He that sits by another as next in dignity.
To his Son,
The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*
Twice stronger than his sire, who sat above,
Assessor to the throne of thundering Jove. *Dryden.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *assess.*
The *assessors* of taxes may be elected of the meaner sort of the people. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp.* p. 63.

ASSE'TS. *n. s.* pl. *without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testator's or ancestor's debts or legacies. Whoever pleadeth *assets*, sayeth nothing; but that the person against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER.† } *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat. *as-*
To ASSE'VERATE. } *severer*, old Fr.] To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.
Anselmus, though otherwise a severe and a very austere man, yet is so sweetened and mollified with the conceit of this musick, [the harmony of heaven], that he not only *assevereth* it, but also endeavoureth, with great pains and labour, to set out the true musical proportion of it; as Macrobius before did.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 317.

ASSEVERA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *asseveration.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.
That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your only probable collection; and therefore such bold *asseverations*, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, but argue rashness. *Hooker.*
Another abuse of the tongue I might add: vehement *asseverations* upon slight and trivial occasions.
Ray on the Creation.
The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his *asseveration.*
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

A'SSHEAD.† *n. s.* [from *ass* and *head.* This is a word older than the time of Shakspeare, (whom Dr. Johnson cites,) accompanied in Minsheu with *assheadiness*; both obsolete.] One slow of apprehension; a blockhead.
I can see none agree with my lorde here in thys opynyon, unlesse they be blynde dastards and *asseheads*, as thys olde dotynge foole was.
Bale, Course at the Rom. Foxe, fol. 86. b.
Will you help an *asshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shaks. Tw. Ni.*

ASSI'DUATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *assiduus.*] Daily.
My long and *assiduate* course of suffering has taken me from an opinion of suffering.
K. Charles I. in the Princely Pelican, ch. 8.

ASSIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; closeness of application.
I have with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator. *Addison.*
Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the necessity of his utmost vigour and *assiduity* to acquit himself of it? *Rogers.*
We observe the address and *assiduity* they will use to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application.
And if by prayer
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of Him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary Him with my *assiduous* cries. *Milton.*
The most *assiduous* tale-bearers, and bitterest revilers, are often half-witted people.
Gov. of the Tongue.
In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more *assiduous* in her attendance, and stays away but half the time. *Addison.*
Each still renews her little labour,
Nor justles her *assiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *assiduous.*] Diligently; continually.
The trade, that obliges artificers to be *assiduously* conversant with their materials, is that of glass-men. *Boyle.*
The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is *assiduously* drained and exhausted by the seas. *Bentley.*

ASSI'DUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *assiduous.*] The act of being assiduous; diligence.
Persons that will have the patience to understand, and press with art and *assiduousness.*
Lett. dat. 1637, *Sidney State-Papers*, vol. ii. 509.

To ASSIE'GE. *v. a.* [*assieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Obsolete. *Dict.*
On the other side the *assieged* castle's ward
Their stedfast stands did mightily maintain.
Spenser.

*ASSIE'NTO.† *n. s.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.
A good ministry would have considered how a renewal of the *assiento* might have been obtained.
Burke, Obs. on a late State of the Nation.

To ASSI'GN.† *v. a.* [*assigner*, Fr. *assigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *assigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

The two armies were *assigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers assured to the state, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Against a foe by doom express *assign'd* us,
That cruel serpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will *assign* to every one a station suitable to his character. *Addison.*

2. To appropriate.

Promising unto the king by intercession three hundred and three score talents of silver; and, of another revenue, eighty talents. Besides this, he promised to *assign* an hundred and fifty more, if he might have licence to set him up a place for exercise, &c. 2 *Maccab.* iv. 8, 9.

3. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such intrinsick, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any *assigned* quantity of it constantly worth any *assigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

4. In law. In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or set forth, as to *assign* errour, is to shew in what part of the process errour is committed: to *assign* false judgement, is to declare how and where the judgement is unjust: to *assign* the cessor, is to shew how the plaintiff had cessed, or given over: to *assign* waste, is to shew wherein especially the waste is committed. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The person to whom any property is, or may be, assigned.

Severus likes not these unseason'd lines
Of rude absurdites, time's foul abuse,
To all posterities, and their *assignes.*
Parrot, Springes for Woodcocks, Ep. 93.

Without interruption or claim of heirs, executors, and *assigns.*
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 168.

ASSI'GNABLE.† *adj.* [from *assign.*] That may be marked out, or fixed.

Aristotle held that it streamed by connatural result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant *assignable* of God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also co-exist. *South.*

As the number of terms may increase beyond any *assignable* number; so may the excess decrease below any *assignable* quantity.
Wallis, correction of Hobbes, § 5.

In one hour, and in the self-same assembly, without any assigned or *assignable* cause, to be precipitated from the highest authority to the most marked neglect, possibly into the greatest peril of life and reputation, is a situation full of danger, and destitute of honour.
Burke, on the present Discontents.

*A'SSIGNAT.** *n. s.* [Fr. In the old Fr. *assignat* also occurs in the sense of *distribution.* V. Cotgrave.] The paper-money of France after its Revolution: The word, among us, of course is modern.

The mortgage of our *assignats* draws near its end. *Burke's Works,* vii. 340.

In the war with Holland, he saw nothing but gold to seize on, and *assignats* to sell at par.
Ibid. p. 341.

ASSIGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*assignation,* French.]

1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments, Dr. Johnson says; and certainly, I may add, of other appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with as much impatience is if it had been a real *assignation.* *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *assignation.* *Swift.*

They return home as much raised in their spirits, and cheered in their very countenances, as the most jolly good-fellews do from their merry *assignations.* *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Con. P. I.*

More delightful and more profitable than either coffee-house, club, or tavern *assignations.*
Ibid. P. III.

2. A making over a thing to another.

By *assignations* of yearly pensions out of their revenues. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

He had obtained an *assignation* of 50,000 crowns to be levied in Portugal.
Bacon, Report of Lopez's Treason.

This manor was in the possession of Reginald Fitzherbert, who, dying in 1285, by an *assignation* made it over to his wife Joan.
Ashmole's Berkshire, ii. 276.

3. Designation; marking out.

In all these places this title is attributed unto Christ absolutely and universally, without any kind of restriction or limitation, without any *assignation* of any particular in respect of which he is the first or last. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. ii.

I am happy to find this *assignation* of Stonehenge, which I cursorily hazarded in my first volume of the History of English Poetry, ascertained by so authentick an historian as Turgott!
Warton, Rowley Enq. p. 68.

The *assignation* of particular names to denote particular objects, that is, the institution of nouns substantive, would, probably, be one of the first steps towards the formation of language.
A. Smith, Formation of Languages.

ASSIGNEE'. *n. s.* [*assigné,* Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an *assignee* may be either in deed or in law; *assignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; *assignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER. *n. s.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints.

The Gospel is at once the *assigner* of our tasks, and the magazine of our strength. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *assennement.*]

1. Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *assignment* thereof unto such duties. *Hooker.*

This institution, which assigns it to a person, whom we have no rule to know, is just as good as an *assignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

2. Designation; the act of marking out; appointment.

By this your *assignement* Popery will extend itself very far indeed.
Mountague, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 119.

All chancellors, commissaries, archdeacons, officials, and all other exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall appoint such meet places for the keeping of their courts, by the *assignment* or approbation of the bishop of the diocese, as shall be convenient for the entertainment of those that are to make their appearance there.
Const. and Canons Eccl. 125.

ASSI'MILABLE. *adj.* [from *assimilate.*] That may be converted to the same nature with something else.

The spirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *assimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. n.* [*assimilo,* Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds *assimilate* less, and excern more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth *assimilate* more finely, and secerneth more subtely. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

A ferine and necessitous kind of life would easily *assimilate* at least the next generation to barbarism and ferineness. *Hale.*

They are not over patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot *assimilate,* soon find it their interest to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.

Tasting concoct, digest, *assimilate,*
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence also animals and vegetables may *assimilate* their nourishment; moist nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth. *Newton.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *assimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another.

It furthers the very act of *assimilation* of nourishment, by some outward emollients that make the parts more apt to assimilate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The state of being assimilated, or becoming like something else; having sometimes *to* and *with.*

A nourishment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conserving the body, not repairing it by *assimilation,* but preserving it by ventilation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

What shall he gain by this but that advantage, which he promiseth to himself, of your good, in your *assimilation* to other churches.
Bp. Hall's Remains, p. 315.

It is as well the instinct as duty of our nature, to aspire to an *assimilation* with God; even the most laudable and generous ambition.
Decay of Piety.

ASSI'MILATIVE.* *adj.* [from *assimilate.* The learned writer, whom I cite as using this word, spells it *assimulative,* as he also writes *assimulation* for *assimilation.*] Having the power of turning to its own nature by digestion.

Neither ought it to seem more strange, that the same ventricle in the brain should be capable of all these three functions, than that the same bone or sinew, and every part and particle thereof should have in it (in regard of the nourishment it receives and the excrement it drives forth) an attractive, a retentive, an *assimilative,* and an expulsive virtue.
Hakewill's Apology, p. 5.

To ASSI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*assimulo,* Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

ASSIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*assimulatio,* Lat.] A dissembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

ASSINE'GO.* *n. s.* [Portuguese, *asinego,* a little ass. The word, in our language, has been sometimes mistaken for an *ass-driver.*] An ass.

We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and *assinegoes.* *Sir T. Herbert's Travels,* p. 127.

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *assinego* by your years?
B. Jonson, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assister,* Fr. *assisto,* Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh saints, and *assist* her in whatsoever business she hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is necessary and *assisting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *assist* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts, Logick.*

She no sooner yielded to adultery, but she agreed to *assist* in the murder of her husband. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

To Assi'st.* *v. n.* To help; to contribute.

Almighty God, who in thy wise providence hast constituted several ranks and qualities of men, that they might mutually *assist* to the support of each other; teach me to be content with the station wherein thou hast been pleased to place me. *Nelson's Festivals, St. James, Coll.* ii.

Assi'stance. *n. s.* [*assistance*, French.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and *assistance*: What doth this aid and *assistance* signify? *Stilling fleet.*

You have abundant *assistances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Let us entreat this necessary *assistance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

Assi'stant. *adj.* [from *assist*.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *assistant* to him openly, or at least under hand. *Hale, Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be *assistant* to the corporeal. *Grew.*

Assi'stant. *n. s.* [from *assist*.]

1. A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as *assistants* or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.

The pale *assistants* on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

Assi'stantly.* *adv.* [from *assistant*.] So as to assist.

He hath holpen up *assistantly*,
His servant Israel. *Magnificat, in Sternhold's Psalms*, ed. 1598.

Assi'ster.* *n. s.* [from *assist*.] One who assists; an helper. *Ash.*

Assi'stless.* *adj.* [from *assist* and *less*.] Wanting help.

Stupid he stares, and all *assistless* stands. *Pope, Iliad*, xvi. 970.

ASSI'ZE.† *n. s.* [*assise*, a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury. In Scotland a jury is commonly called an *assize*; in England, the term is applied to a particular species both of jury, and of trial by jury; the former being called an *assize*, when summoned for the trial of landed disputes; the latter, "a grand *assize*."

3. An ordinance or statute.

By an ordinance in 27 Hen. II., called the *assise* of arms, it was provided, that every man's armour should descend to his heir. *Blackstone.*

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of *assize* are taken. *Cowel.*

The law was never executed by any justices of *assize*, but the people left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each *assize* and term we try
A thousand rascals of as deep a dye. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

5. Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate,
And there the last *assizes* keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*

6. *Assize of bread, ale*, &c. Measure, of price or rate. Thus it is said, *when wheat is of such a price the bread shall be of such* assize.

7. Measure; for which we now use *size*.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just *assize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenser.*

8. Rents of *assise*.

Rents of *assise* are the certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor, which cannot be varied. *Blackstone.*

To Assi'ze.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing by an *assize* or writ, Dr. Johnson says; but it formerly meant simply to appoint.

That thou thereof might ben advised,
Thou shalt have day and time *assised*. *Gower, Conf. Am. Tale of Florent.*

Assi'zer, or Assi'ser. *n. s.* [from *assize*.] Is an officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. *Chamb.*

A'ssle-tooth, or A'xle-tooth.* *n. s.* [Icel. *jaxle*, dens molaris, situated near the axis of the jaw. Craven Gloss.] A grinder. North in general. Grose. Part of Yorkshire. Craven Gloss.

A'sslike.* *adj.* [from *ass* and *like*.] Resembling an ass.

I had much rather, since truly I may do it, show their mistaking of Plato, under whose lion's skin they would make an *ass like* braying against poesy, than go about to overthrow his authority. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

They are sleepy, saith Savanarola, dull, slow, cold, blockish, *ass-like*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 191.

To Asso'ber.* *v. a.* [from *sober*.] To keep sober. Obsolete.

And thus I rede, thou *assobre*
Thyne herte, in hope of such a grace. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. vi.

Asso'ciable.† *adj.* [Fr. *associable*, from Lat. *associabilis*. Dr. Johnson gives this adjective as his own introduction of it; but it had existed in our language more than a century before his time, and with other meanings than his. V. Cotgrave.] Sociable; companionable; fit to hold fellowship with; that which may be joined to another.

To Asso'ciate.† *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr. *associo*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another as a confederate.

A fearful army led by Caius Marcius,
Associated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakspeare.*

2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms.

Associate in your town a wandering train,
And strangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakspeare.*

4. To unite; to join.

Language and fashion *associate* also affections. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *associated* themselves to it. *Boyle.*

If Humber, a king of the Huns, has any concern in this name, [the Humber,] the best way is to reconcile matters, and *associate* both etymologies in Hun-Aber, or Humber. *Warton's Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

To Asso'ciate.† *v. n.* To unite himself; to join himself. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *associated with* his master's enemies. This definition has been placed by Dr. Johnson, as Mr. Mason has observed, improperly, among those of the verb active.

Associates with the midnight shadows. *Thomson.*

They appear in a manner no way assorted to those *with* whom they must *associate*. *Burke.*

Asso'ciate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in interest or purpose.

While I descend through darkness,
To my *associate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With these successes. *Milton.*

Asso'ciate. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A person joined with another; a partner.

They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *associate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *associates*, have sithence proposed to the world a form such as themselves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion; implying some kind of equality.

He was accompanied with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable *associate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare, above all living creatures dear. *Milton.*

But my *associates* now my stay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Associa'tion.† *n. s.* [Fr. *association*.]

1. Union; conjunction; society.

The church being a society, hath the self-same original grounds, which other politick societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of *association*; which bond is the law that appointeth what kind of order they shall be *associated* in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.

This could not be done but with mighty opposition: against which, to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of *association*. *Hooker.*

3. Partnership.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. *Watts.*

5. Apposition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed only in the various separations, and new *associations* and motions of these permanent particles. *Newton.*

6. An assembly of persons; a club.

The power of serving and obliging the rulers of corporations, of winning over the popular leaders of political clubs, *associations*, and neighbourhoods. *Burke's Sp. on the Duration of Parl.*

Asso'ciator.* *n. s.* [from *associate*.] A confederate.

Are you leaguers, or covenanters, or *associators*? *Dryden, D. of Guise.*

I will briefly take notice of some few particulars wherein our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden, Hist. League.*

To Asso'il.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *assoiler, asaudre, absouldre*. Lat. *absolvo*.]

1. To solve; to remove; to answer.

For the *assoiling* of this difficulty, I lay down these three propositions. *Mede, Rev. of God's House.*

Upon which subject [that Episcopacy is of divine right] a most learned Belgick doctor wrote a whole book, uttering therein very many arguments both from scripture and antiquity, and *assoiling* the objections to the contrary.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p.157.

To *assoil* this seeming difficulty, it may be proper to observe in the entrance, how, or upon what occasion, these words are brought in.
Waterland, Scrip. Vindic. iii. 63.

2. To release or set free; to acquit; to pardon.

If we live in an age of indevotion, we think ourselves well *assoiled*, if we be warmer than their ice.
Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar, p.68.

But first thou must a season fast and pray,
Till from her bands the spright *assoiled* is,
And have her strength recured from fraile infirmities. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. x. 52.

She soundly slept, and careful thoughts did quite *assoil*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. i. 58.

The king — soon after, under the broad seal, *assoiled* him from all irregularities and scandal.
Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, abridged, p.18.

3. To absolve by confession. "*Asoylen* of defaults or sins." Prompt. Parv.

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sins, that we have done,
To be *assoiled* at his hand. *Percy, Reliques*, i. 172.

4. To stain; to soil. [From *soil* with the prefix *as*, perhaps peculiar to the single authority which I cite.]

Whate'er he be, [who]
Can with unthankfulness *assoil* me, let him
Dig out mine eyes, and sing my name in verse,
In ballad verse, at every drinking house,
And no man be so charitable to lend me
A dog to guide my steps.
Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

A'SSONANCE. *n. s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] Reference of one sound to another resembling it. Resemblance of sound.
Dict.

A'SSONANT. *adj.* [*assonant*, French.] Sounding in a manner resembling another sound.
Dict.

To A'SSONATE. * *v. n.* [Lat. *assono*.] To sound, or ring, like a bell.
Cockeram.

To ASSO'RT. † *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr. An old English verb, found in Cotgrave; who renders *assortir*, "to sort, *assort*, suit; to dispose and order several things handsomely; also, to furnish or store with all sorts." It is so employed in modern times, as the examples from Burke, noticed by Mr. Mason, shew.]

They appear in a manner no way *assorted* to those with whom they must *associate*.
Burke.

To be found in the well *assorted* warehouses of dissenting congregations.
Burke.

ASSO'RTMENT. † *n. s.* [from *assort*.]

1. The act of classing or ranging.

Is it not much more distinct and intelligible, and of better direction for the *assortment* and certainty of structure, to say that "amor" is a transitive action, and "nummi" the patient or object?
R. Johnson, Noctes Nottingh. p.8.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

When the greater part of objects had thus been arranged under their proper classes and *assortments*, distinguished by such general names, it was impossible that the greater part of that almost infinite number of individuals, comprehending under each particular *assortment* or species, could have any peculiar or proper names of their own, distinct from the general name of the species.
A. Smith, Formation of Languages.

In such heterogeneous *assortments*, the most innocent person will lose the effect of his innocency.
Burke's Works, ii. 431.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *sot*; *assoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to besot; a word out of use.

But whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Uneath is to assure, uneath to weene,
That monstrous errour which doth some *assot*.
Spenser.

To ASSUA'GE. † *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain; *Minsheu* deduces it from *adsuadere*, or *assuaviare*; *Junius*, from ϸæϛ, sweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines arpæran might have been formed, Dr. Johnson says. But all these etymologists might have found the true original in the old Fr. *assoager*, or *assouager*, which, however, was not thought worth the notice either of them or of Johnson. V. Cotgrave, Kelham, &c. in V. *assoager*.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to allay.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*,
And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.
Addison.

2. To appease; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour ne'er the less,
Since nought *assuageth* malice when 'tis told.
Fairfax.

This was necessary for the securing the people from their fears, capable of being *assuaged* by no other means.
Clarendon.

Shall I, t' *assuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal stem destroy?
Dryden's Albion.

3. To ease; as, the medicine *assuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters *assuaged*.
Gen. viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *assouagement*.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end,
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease?
But all my days in pining languor spend,
Without hope of *assuagement* or release.
Spenser, Sonnets.

ASSUA'GER. *n. s.* [from *assuage*.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE. † *adj.* [from *assuage*.] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Musick her soft *assuasive* voice applies.
Pope's St. Cecilia.

In pleasing visions and *assuasive* dreams,
O soothe my soul, and teach me how to lose thee.
Johnson's Irene.

O, tell how rapturous the joy, to melt
To melody's *assuasive* voice.
Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy, ver. 171.

To ASSU'BJECT. * *v. a.* [Fr. *assoubjectir*; an old English verb, preserved in Cotgrave, which might suggest to Shakspeare the kindred word *assubjugate*, given by Dr. Johnson.] To make subject; to bring under; to subdue.
Cotgrave.

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjugo*, Lat.] To subject to: not in use.

This valiant lord
Must not so stale his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *absubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles.
Shakspeare.

ASSUEFA'CTION. † *n. s.* [*assuefacio*, Lat. *assuefaction*, old Fr.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inservient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from use and *assuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows stronger.
Brown, Vulgar Errours.

A'SSUETUDE. *n. s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] Accustomance; custom; habit.

We see that *assuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt.
Bacon, Natural History.

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various God had urg'd in vain,
He strait *assum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravish'd ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly.

4. To suppose something granted without proof.

In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be *assumed*.
Boyle.

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

His Majesty might well *assume* the complaint and expression of king David.
Clarendon.

To ASSU'ME. † *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.

That the king was *assuming*.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, an. 1687.

ASSU'MENT. * *n. s.* [Lat. *assumentum*, a patch or piece set on.]

This *assument* or addition Dr. Marshal says he never could find any where but in this Anglo-Saxonick translation.
Lewis, Hist. of Eng. Bibles, p.9.

ASSU'MER. *n. s.* [from *assume*.] An arrogant man; a man who claims more than is due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can these high *assumers* and pretenders to reason, prove themselves so?
South.

ASSU'MING. *part. adj.* [from *assume*.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *assuming* air,
The son of Isis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over-forward in business, *assuming* in conversation, and peremptory in answers.
Collier.

ASSU'MING. * *n. s.* [from *assume*.] Presumption.

The vain *assumings*
Of some, quite worthless of her [Poesy's] sovereign wreaths. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

ASSU'MPSIT. † *n. s.* [*assumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another: It contains any verbal promise made upon consideration.
Cowel.

Upon no terms, but an *assumpsit*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 2.

To ASSU'MPT. * *v. a.* [Fr. *assumpter*, to take up from below unto a high place; to take up into heaven, *Cotgrave*.] Not now in use.

The souls of such their worthies as were departed from human conversation, and were *assumpted* into the number of their gods.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p.115.

ASSU'MPT. * *n. s.* [Lat. *assumptus*.] That which is assumed, or supposed to be granted without proof.

The sum of all your *assumpts*, collected by yourself, is this.
Chillingworth, Ans. to Charity maint. by Cath. p. 60.

ASSU'MPTION.† *n. s.* [*assumptio*, Lat. *assumption*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal descent of God himself and his *assumption* of our flesh to his divinity, more familiarly to insinuate his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

2. The supposition, or act of supposing of any thing without farther proof.

These by way of *assumption*, under the two general propositions, are intrinsically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the Stoick, your *assumption's* wrong: I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.* 10.

For the *assumption*, that Christ did such miraculous and supernatural works, to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist. *South.*

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon the feast of the *assumption* of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers. *Stilling fleet.*

Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *assumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

5. Simply, the act of taking.

To the nutrition of the body there are two essential conditions required, *assumption* and retention. *Howell's Letters*, i. v. 9.

6. Adoption; application.

It is evident that the prose psalms of our liturgy were chiefly consulted and copied, by the perpetaul *assumptions* of their words and combinations; many of the stanzas are literally nothing more than the prose verses put into rhyme. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 172.

ASSU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] That is assumed.

ASSU'RANCE.† *n. s.* [*assurance*, French.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than *assurance*, yet, as to all the purposes of a pious life, it may prove more useful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodness, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *assurance* of an endless felicity. *Tillotson.*

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What man is he, that boasts of fleshly might,
And vain *assurance* of mortality,
Which all so soon as it doth come to fight
Against spiritual foes, yields by and by.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment is not able to work that *assurance* which doth grow by a stronger proof. *Hooker.*

'Tis far off,
And rather like a dream than an *assurance*,
That my remembrance warrants. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *assurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable *assurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him. *Tillotson.*

4. Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and *assurance* in the duties of our profession. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last *assurance*. *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vicious shame.

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *assurance*. *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as desire is glad to embrace the first shew of comfort, so is desire desirous of perfect *assurance*. *Sidney.*

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle *assurances*. *Davies on Ireland.*

None of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. ———
—Then live, Macduff, what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *assurance* doubly sure,
And take a bond of fate: Thou shalt not live.
Shakspeare.

I must confess your offer is the best;
And let your father make her the *assurance*,
She is your own, else you must pardon me,
If you should die before him, where's her dower?
Shakspeare.

An *assurance* being passed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach with more *assurance* than the wall itself. *Knolles.*

With all th' *assurance* innocence can bring,
Fearless without, because secure within;
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see
This pomp, a shame to you, a pride to me. *Dryd.*

9. Sanguineness; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *assurance* or confidence, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding,
And from some knowledge and *assurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

We have as great *assurance* that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. *Tillotson.*

11. Conviction.

Such an *assurance* of things as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotson.*

12. [In theology.] Security with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with *insurance*. See INSURANCE.

14. Security to make good the loss; "a takyng of assurance or sufficient suretie." Barret's Alvearie.

He said, Sir, you should procure him better *assurance* than Bardolph: he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. 2.

And for your more *assurance* you shall have
What obligation you yourself will crave.
Sir J. Harrington's Epigrams.

To ASSU'RE.† *v. a.* [*asseurer*, Fr. from *assecurare*, low Lat. Formerly written *adsure*. "I *adsure* you I liked her so ill, and so far contrary to what she was praised, that I was woe that ever she came into England." K. Henry VIII. in Burnet, Hist. Ref. vol. 1. Rec. p. 197.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had *assured* them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the saving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii.

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 *John*, iii. 19.

I revive
At this last sight; *assured* that man shall live
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.
Milton.

4. To make secure: with *of*.

But what on earth can long abide in state?
Or who can him *assure of* happy day? *Spenser.*

And, for that dowry, I'll *assure* her *of*
Her widowhood, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

5. Without *of*.

The sea-faring man will, in a storm, cast over some of his goods, to save and *assure* the rest. *Bacon, Sp. in Parl. Eliz.* 39.

6. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dromio, swore I was *assured* to her. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

ASSU'RED. *part. adj.* [from *assure*.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *assured* experience, that flint laid about the bottom of a tree makes it prosper. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands,
——And your lips too; for, I am well assured
That I did so, when I was first *assur'd*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

As when by night the glass
Of Galilæo, less *assured*, observes
Imagin'd lands, and regions, in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodest; viciously confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *adv.* [from *assured*.] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness,
And brought me garlands, Griffith, which I feel
I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall *assuredly*.
Shakspeare.

God is absolutely good, and so, *assuredly*, the cause of all that is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Assuredly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *assured*.] The state of being assured; certainty.

That which by Brocardus hath been delivered touching the holy land in particular, is by Columella in his books of Husbandry with no less *assuredness* averred, touching the earth in general. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 142.

I being verily mad with anger, the Lord Bruce should thirst after my life with a kind of *assuredness*. *Sir E. Sackville. Guard.* No. 133.

ASSU'RER. *n. s.* [from *assure*.]

1. One that gives assurance.

2. One that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWA'GE. See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀστέρισκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star; as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself, having first compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by *asterisks* what was defective, and by obelisks what was redundant. *Grew.*

A'STERISM.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀστέρισμος.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with *asterisms*, and histories belonging to them; and then astrology devises the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley, Sermons.*

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an *asterism* *; for the observations which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden, Dufres.*

ASTERI'TES.* *n. s.* A starry stone. See ASTROITE.

ASTE'RN. *adv.* [from *a* and *stern*.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow,
While those *astern* descending down the steep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep.
Dryden.

To ASTE'RT.† *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, as it seems, for *start*, or *startle*, Dr. Johnson says; but Spenser adopted it from our early writers: "But that ne shall not me *asterte*," Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1. "Not one of them all our hands shall *astert*," Mys. of Candlemas Day, 1512. Yet the glossary to the Shepherd's Calendar, from which the example is here taken, explains *astert* as meaning to *befal unawares*.] To terrify; to startle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill desert;
But knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.
Spenser, S. C.

A'STHMA.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἄσθμα. *Asthma* is placed among the *hard words* which are explained in Sylvester's Du Bartas, ed. 1621, p. 655.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move. *Quincy.*

An *asthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muscles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *asthma*.]
ASTHMA'TICK. } Troubled with an asthma.

In *asthmatical* persons, though the lungs be very much stuffed with tough phlegm, yet the patient may live some months, if not some years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horses are most *asthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *asthmatique*.] A person troubled with an asthma.

Asthmaticks cannot bear the air of hot rooms, and cities where there is a great deal of fuel burnt. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ASTHE'NICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *asthenique*, Gr. *a* and σθένος.] Feeble; without power or force.

ASTHENO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *a* and σθένος, joined with λόγος.] A description of weakness.

To ASTI'PULATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *astipulor*.] To agree; to consent to. *Dict.*

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *Bp. Hall, Invis. World*, B. ii. § 1.

Several of Hippocrates' aphorisms, which alone are left in credit with these men, do *astipulate* the same. *Robinson's Endoxa*, p. 50.

ASTIPULA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *astipulatio*.] Agreement, concurrence.

As for that glorious shew of antiquity wherewith C. E. hopes to blear his readers eyes, gracing himself herein with the *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell; I need not return any other answer than of his Beatus Rhenanus.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, ii. 8.

To ASTO'NE.* } *v. a.* [Fr. *estonner*, Sax.
To ASTO'NY. } ꝑtunian, *to stun, to astonish*. From this verb comes the participle *astonied*, which, Dr. Johnson observes, is used in the version of the Bible for *astonished*; and he cites one passage, when indeed he might have cited several. Mr. Boucher says, that there is no instance of this word being used actively. But he had forgotten Spenser, and had not looked into Huloet's old dictionary, where "*To* ASTONY," is defined, "to fear one, *terrere, terrorem alicui* inferre." The verb *astony*, is also in Minsheu, and in Bullokar's Expos. of Hard Words, ed. 1656. in V. *Benumm.* *To* ASTONE, is found in Chaucer.] To terrify; to confound with fear or amazement.

No wonder is though that she be *astoned*,
To see so great a guest come in that place,
She never was to none such guestes woned.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, v. 8213, ed. Tyrwhitt.

The trembling fowl dismay'd with dreadfull sight
Of death, the which them almost overtooke,
Do hide themselves from her [the falcon's] *astonying* looke. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ii. 54.

Many were *astonied* at thee. *Isaiah*, lii. 14.

Nebuchadnezzar the king was *astonied*, and rose up in haste. *Dan.* iii. 24.

He reeled *astonied*: and withal the helmet fell off, he remaining bareheaded. *Sidney, Arc.* i. 23.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood and blank. *Milton, P. L.* ix. 890.

ASTO'NIEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The state of being astonished. Obsolete.

Astoniedness or dulness of the mind, not perceiving what is done. *Barret, in V. Benumming.*

To ASTO'NISH.† *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. from *attonitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. But perhaps it is rather from the Sax. ꝑtunian. See ASTONE.] To confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to surprise; to stun.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us. *Shakspeare.*

Astonish'd at the voice, he stood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addis.*

A genius universal as his theme,
Astonishing as chaos. *Thomson.*

ASTO'NISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *astonish*.] In a surprising manner.

Events *astonishingly* happy.
Bp. Fleetwood, Serm. before Q. Anne.

We crossed a large tract of land *astonishingly* fruitful. *Swinburne, Spain*, Let. 14.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *astonish*.] Of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTO'NISHMENT.† *n. s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.]

1. Amazement; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

We found, with no less wonder to us, than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She esteemed this as much above his wisdom, as *astonishment* is beyond bare admiration. *South.*

2. Cause or matter of astonishment.

Some impostors and counterfeits have been able to writhe and cast their bodies into strange forms and motions; yea, and others to bring themselves into trances and *astonishments*.
Bacon, Discourse to Sir H. Saville.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations, whither the Lord shall lead thee. *Deut.* xxviii. 37.

To ASTO'UND.† *v. a.* [*estonner*, Fr. ꝑtunian, Sax. Mr. Horne Tooke has here chosen the French etymology, but in respect to this word there can be little question I think of its Saxon origin. I might also refer to aꝑtunðian, to grieve, from the Icel. *stunde*. The Prompt. Parv. defines the word by *quatio*, to shake, Thomson uses it, with good effect, as a neuter verb; though Johnson thought the word nearly obsolete.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended
By a strong siding champion, conscience.
Milton, Com.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face, that looks broad and big.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Though now they lie
Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire,
As we ere while, *astounded* and amaz'd.
Milton, P. L. i. 281.

To ASTO'UND.* *v. n.* [Sax. ꝑtunian.] To shake; to stun.

At first heard solemn o'er the verge of heaven
The tempest growls; but as it nearer comes,
And rolls its awful burden on the wind,
The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*. *Thomson, Sum.* v. 1137.

ASTRA'DDLE. *adv.* [from *a* and *straddle*.] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL. *n. s.* [ἀστράγαλος, the ankle, or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We see none of that ordinary confusion, which is the result of quarter rounds of the *astragal*, and I know not how many other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

A'STRAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *astral*, from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Some *astral* forms I must invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of purest atoms of the air;
Not in their natures simply good or ill;
But most subservient to bad spirits will. *Dryden.*

Some *astral* concordance or hidden harmony of spirits. *More, Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 361.

ASTRA'Y.† *adv.* [Formerly written *astrayed*. "They wenten about *astraid*," Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7. the past participle aꝑtræȝeþ, as Mr. Tooke has observed, of the Sax. ꝑtræȝan, to scatter, to stray.] Out of the right way.

May seem the wain was very evil led,
When such an one had guiding of the way,
That knew not whether right he went, or else *astray*.
Spenser.

You run *astray*, for whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland.
Spenser on Ireland.

Like one that had been led *astray*
Through the heaven's wide pathless way. *Milton.*

To ASTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To

contract by applications, in opposition to *relax*; a word not so much used as *constringe*.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or *astricted*, as they let the humours pass either in too small or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRI'CT.* *adj.* [Lat. *astrictus*.] Compendious.

An epitaph is a superscription, or an *astrict* pithy diagram. *Weever, Funeral Mon.*

ASTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh partly by the same means that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *astriction*, but such an *astriction* as is not grateful to the body; for a pleasing *astriction* doth rather bind in the nerves than expel them: and therefore such *astriction* is found in things of a harsh taste. *Bacon.*

Lenitive substances are proper for dry atrabilarian constitutions, who are subject to *astriction* of the belly and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ASTRI'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *astrict.*] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

Bloodstone [is] a stone growing in Ethiopia and Arabia; of nature *astrictive*, stopping any issue of blood. *Bullokar, Expos. of Hard Words.*

ASTRI'CTORY. *adj.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

ASTRI'DE. *adv.* [from *a* and *stride.*] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aside,
Their modesty, and ride *astride*. *Hudibras.*

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand *astride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

ASTRI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing or having stars. *Dict.*

ASTRI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*astriger*, Lat.] Carrying stars. *Dict.*

To ASTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] To press by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are caused by a contraction of the spirits of the brain; which contraction, by consequence, *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

ASTRI'NGENCY. *n. s.* [from *astringe.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of *relaxation*.

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *astringency*, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Acid, acrid, austere, and bitter substances, by their *astringency*, create horrour, that is, stimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to *laxative*: it is used sometimes of tastes which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures, for it is sweet and yet *astringent*. *Bacon.*

The juice is very *astringent*, and therefore of slow motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, encreaseth the insensible; for that reason a strengthening and *astringent* diet often conduceth to this purpose. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ASTRI'NGENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An astringent medicine.

In medicines, *astringents* inhibit putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

ASTRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [from ἄστρον and γράφω.] The science of describing the stars. *Dict.*

A'STROITE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *astroite*, Gr. ἀστεροις, *starry*, from ἄστρον.] A stone, sparkling like a star.

In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of the *astroite*, or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply intagliated or engraven like a seal. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 25.

A'STROLABE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *astrolabe*, of ἀστὴρ and λαβεῖν, to take.]

1. An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars, at sea.

Liv'd Tycho now, struck with this ray, which shone
More bright i' the morn than others beam at noon,
He'd take his *astrolabe*, and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere.
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, ver. 45.

2. A stereographick projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle. *Chambers.*

She sente for him, and he came;
With him his *astrolabe* he name,
With points and circles merveilous,
Which was of fine gold precious.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

ASTRO'LOGER. *n. s.* [*astrologus*, Lat. from ἄστρον and λόγος.]

1. One that, supposing the influences of the stars to have a casual power, professes to foretell or discover events depending on these influences.

Not unlike that which *astrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aspect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends on the influence of the stars, say the *astrologers*; on the organs of the body, say the naturalists; it is the particular gift of heaven, say the divines, both christians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Astrologers, that future fates foreshew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer satire against lawyers, than that of *astrologers*, when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a suit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently used for one that understood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Ralegh.*

ASTROLO'GIAN. *n. s.* [from *astrology.*] The same with *astrologer*.

The twelve houses of heaven, in the form which *astrologians* use. *Camden.*

The stars, they say, cannot dispose,
No more than can the *astrologian*. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLO'GICAL. } *adj.* [from *astrology.*]
ASTROLO'GICK. }

1. Professing astrology.

Some seem a little *astrological*, as when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *astrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been banish'd or in chains.
Dryden.

2. Relating to astrology.

Astrological prayers seem to me to be built on as good reason as the predictions. *Stilling fleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient than the *astrological* influences, that were not known to the Greeks till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

ASTROLO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *astrology.*] In an astrological manner; with an astrological meaning.

Plutarch interprets *astrologically* that tale of Mars and Venus. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 452.

Some are *astrologically* well disposed, who are morally highly vicious. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 7.

In Lambeth Marsh at the same time lived one Captain Bubb, who resolved horary questions *astrologically*. *Lilly, Hist.* p. 36.

To ASTRO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *astrology.*] To practise astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally exploded, as irrational and false.

I know the learned think of the art of *astrology*, that the stars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

ASTRO'NOMER. *n. s.* [from ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, a rule or law.] One that studies the celestial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions, as the *astronomers* speak of, in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

Astronomers no longer doubt of the motion of the planets about the sun. *Locke.*

The old and new *astronomers* in vain
Attempt the heav'nly motions to explain.
Blackmore.

ASTRONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *astronomy.*]
ASTRONO'MICK. } Belonging to astronomy.

Our forefathers marking certain mutations to happen in the sun's progress through the zodiack, they registrate and set them down in their *astronomical* canons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Can he not pass an *astronomick* line,
Or dreads the sun th' imaginary sign,
That he should ne'er advance to either pole?
Blackmore.

ASTRONO'MICALLY.† *adv.* [from *astronomical.*] In an astronomical manner.

Images *astronomically* framed under certain constellations to preserve from several inconveniences. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 1.

This was the figure of the heavens when they were first formed, the same being *astronomically* calculated and erected according to Tycho's tables. *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650) p. 213.

To ASTRO'NOMIZE.* *v. n.* [from *astronomy.*] To study astronomy.

The old ascetick Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little converse on earth held a conversation in heaven; thus they *astronomized* in caves; and, though they beheld not the stars, had the glory of heaven before them. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 9.

ASTRO'NOMY. *n. s.* [ἀστρονομία from ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, a law, or rule.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which stands immoveable in the center. From the time of Pythagoras, *astronomy* sunk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt, and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain; and restored this science to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this must be added the understanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *astronomy*. *Cowley.*

A'STROSCOPY. *n. s.* [ἀστὴρ a star, and σκοπέω, to view.] Observation of the stars. *Dict.*

A'STRO-THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *astrum*, a star, and *theologia*, divinity.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astro-Theology*.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

ASTRU'T.* *adv.* [from *a* and *strut*. See STRUT. This is a useful old Eng. word, and is found in the Prompt. Parv. of 1510, where it is defined *strowtingly*, and translated *turgidè*.] In a swelling manner.

To ASTU'N.* *v. a.* [Sax. ꝑtunian.] To stun.

The guns *astun*, with sounds' rebounds from shore,
The soldiers' ears.
Mir. for Mag. Niccols's Eng. Eliz. p. 863.

On the solid ground
He fell rebounding; breathless and *astunn'd*,
His trunk extended lay.
Somerville, Rural Games, c. ii.

A'STUTE.* *adj.* [Lat. *astutus*, Fr. *astut*.] Cunning; penetrating; sly.

We terme those most *astute*, which are most versute. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* p. 168.

ASU'NDER.† *adv.* [Goth. *sundr, sundro*, ąrunꝺꝑan, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together.

Two indirect lines, the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *asunder*.
Spenser on Ireland.

Sense thinks the planets spheres not much *asunder*;
What tells us then their distance is so far?
Davies.

Greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage, us *asunder*.
Milton, P. L.

The fall'n archangel, envious of our state,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worse;
Which, when *asunder*, will not prove too hard,
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryden.*

Borne far *asunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet again.
Dryden, Fables.

All this metallick matter, both that which continued *asunder*, and in single corpuscles, and that which was amassed and concreted into nodules, subsided. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

ASWO'ON.* *adv.* [Sax. ąꝑunan, to swoon; ąꝑuanian, to faint, ąꝑuonꝺ, languid, weakened. See Lye's Sax. Goth. Dict. and Tooke's Divers. of Purley, vol. i. p. 471.] In a swoon.

And with this worde she fell to grounde
Aswoune, and there she laid astounde.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 4.

ASY'LUM.† *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. ἄσυλον, from α, not, and συλέω, to pillage. *Asylum* is placed among the *hard words*, which are explained in Sylvester's *Du Bartas*, ed. 1621, p. 654.] A place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So sacred was the church to some, that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

ASY'MMETRAL.* *adj.* [from *asymmetry*.] Not agreeing.

Long before this time the church had become *asymmetral*. *More, Against Idolatry*, ch. 8.

ASYMME'TRICAL.* *adj.* [from *asymmetry*.] Differing.

Asymmetrical or unsociable, that is, such as we see not how to reconcile with other things evidently and confessedly true.
Boyle, in Norris on Reason and Faith, ch. 3.

ASY'MMETRY. *n. s.* [from α, without, and συμμέτρια, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The *asymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematicks, for what is more usually called incommensurability; when between two quantities there is no common measure.

A'SYMPTOTE.† *n. s.* [from α, priv. συν, with, and πίπτω, to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Asymptotes* are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance. *Chambers.*

The everlasting approximation and impossible concourse of *asymptots*. *Bp. Seth Ward's Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel*, 1673. p. 26.

Asymptote-lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

ASYMPTO'TICAL. *adj.* [from *asymptote*.] Curves are said to be *asymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON.† *n. s.* [ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω, to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as in *veni, vidi, vici, et* is left out.

Asyndeton is a figure, which keeps the parts of our speech together without help of any conjunctions. — "Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men." 1 Thess. v. 14. "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." S. Matt. x. 8. When matters require brevity, this figure is chiefly to be used, or when we signify the quick dispatch of a deed.
Peacham's Garden of Eloquence, sign. I. iiii.

AT.† *prep.* [Goth. *at*, æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At* before a word signifying time, notes the co-existence of the time with the event: the word *time* is sometimes included in the adjective: we commonly say *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it *at* the very first a sign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to desert him, and *at* last
To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. *Milton.*

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addison.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, *at* the same time, enriched ourselves. *Swift.*

3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*, noting that the event accompanies or immediately succeed the action of the cause.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

O, sir, when he shall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already,
Ev'n *at* this news he dies. *Shaks. K. John.*

Much *at* the sight was Adam in his heart
Dismay'd. *Milton, P. L.*

High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes *at* every blast.
Dryden.

4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state;* as, *at best*, in the state of most perfection, *&c.*

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, *at* greatest, they must still be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor, needy, uncertain life, short *at* the longest, and unquiet *at* the best. *Temple.*

5. *At* before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicorusly; as, he longed to be *at* him, that is, to attack him.

6. *At* before a substantive sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, *at* peace, in a state of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* task for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmless mildness. *Shaksp.*

It bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for the usurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties, at the end of the game most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large in spacious field. *Milton.*

The rest, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in pastures, and *at* pleasure feed.
Dryden, Virgil.

Deserted, *at* his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, St. Cecilia.

What hinder'd either in their native soil,
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil.
Dryden, Fables.

Wise men are sometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by: take these from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loss, their compass and pole-star then are gone, and their understanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full speed.
Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.

They will not let me be *at* quiet in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At* before a substantive sometimes marks employment or attention.

We find some arrived to that sottishness, as to own roundly what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourself, says the doctor to his patient? A little while after he is *at* it again, with a pray how d'ye find your body?
L'Estrange.

But she who well enough knew what,
Before he spoke, he would be *at*,
Pretended not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature's *at* his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him naked foil a man *at* arms. *Shaks.*

9. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or acts.

Your husband is *at* hand, I hear his trumpet.
Shakspeare.

He that in tracing the vessels began *at* the heart

though he thought not at all of a circulation; yet made he the first true step towards the discovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land
We men *at* sea indite. *Buckhurst.*

Their various news I heard, of love and strife,
Of storms *at* sea, and travels on the shore. *Pope.*

10. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of.

Impeachments *at* the prosecution of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Rest in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy husband's cost. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny upon this occasion. *Addison.*

Those may be of use to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reasoning. *Arbuthnot.*

12. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*, noting situation; as he was *at* the bottom, or top of the hill.

She hath been known to come *at* the head of these rascals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youth, beware!
At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* sometimes seems to signify *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art least *at* my command, and most my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earnest. *Collier of Friendship.*

16. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden, Fables.*

Not with less ruin than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden, Æneid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means sometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*, Dr. Johnson says; but Mr. Tooke denies the assimilation of *chez*.

The worst authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour deserve something *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall,
Most women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

A'TABAL. *n. s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors.

Children shall beat our *atabals* and drums,
And all the noisy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

ATARA'XIA. } *n. s.* [ἀταραξία.] Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.
A'TARAXY. }

The scepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *artaraxia*, and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Granville, Scepsis.*

A'TAXY.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀταξία, old Fr. *ataxie*.] Disturbance; confusion.

They [the fallen angels] being all embodied spirits, that is, vitally united to matter, they must of necessity be capable both of pain and pleasure, the sense of which is more or less acute and vigorous according to either the tenuity or grossness of their bodies; and by consequence they are liable and obnoxious to harm and injury from those of their own society; which, considering the mischievousness of their natures and dispositions, (each one's particular lusts being the grand rule and measure of his actions,) would certainly breed an infinite *ataxy* and confusion amongst them, and at last the ruin and destruction of their kingdom, if not prevented by some external restraint and discipline. *Halliwell's Melampronœa*, p. 16.

Three ways of church-government I have heard of, and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterial, and that new-born bastard Independency: "Non datur quartum." The last of these is nothing but a confounding *ataxy*, rent upon rent, and a schism of schisms, until all church community be torn into atoms. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 141.

ATE. The preterite of *eat*. See *To* EAT.

And by his side, his steed the grassy forage *ate*. *Spenser.*

Even our first parents *ate* themselves out of paradise; and Job's children junketted and feasted together often. *South.*

ATE'LLAN.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *atellanes*, espéce de piéce dramatique, Lacombe; from *Atella*, an ancient town of Campania in Italy, where farces, differing from low comedy only by greater licentiousness, originated.] Dramatick representation, satirical or licentious.

Many old poets — did write fescennines, *atellans*, and lascivious songs. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 414.

Love-stories, plays, comedies, *atellans*, jigs. *Ibid.* p. 542.

ATE'LLAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *atellanus*.] Relating to the dramas at Atella.

Their Fescennin, and *Atellan* way of wit was in early days prohibited. *Shaftsbury.*

ATHANA'SIAN.* *n. s.* He who espoused, in the early ages of Christianity, the doctrine and opinions of Athanasius.

Upon the revival of the Arian controversy in Gaul, under the influence of the Burgundian kings, it was obvious to call one side *Athanasians*, and the other side Arians; and so also to name the orthodox faith the Athanasian faith, as the other Arian. *Waterland, Hist. of the Athan. Creed.*

ATHANA'SIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the Creed of St. Athanasius, as it is denominated in our Liturgy; and to the principles of that person.

About the year 570, it [the Creed] became famous enough to be commented upon, like the Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed, and together with them. All this while, and perhaps for several years lower, it had not yet acquired the name of the *Athanasian* Faith, but was simply styled the Catholick Faith. But before 670, Athanasius's admired name came in to recommend and adorn it; being in itself also an excellent system of the *Athanasian* principles of the Trinity and incarnation, in opposition chiefly to Arians, Macedonians, and Apollinarians. *Waterland, Hist. of the Athan. Creed.*

ATHA'NOR. *n. s.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθάνατος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure, by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers. *Quincy.*

A'THEISM. *n. s.* [from *atheist*. It is only of two syllables in poetry.] The disbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheism*, because his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common interest of mankind, to punish all those who would seduce men to *atheism*. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἄθεος, without God. Milton is the earliest authority cited by Dr. Johnson; and it appears that the word was not common before Milton wrote, *atheist* being placed among the *hard words*, which are explained in Sylvester's Du. Bart. ed. 1621, p. 655.] One that denies the existence of God.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious, titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! to the trains, and to the smiles
Of these fair *atheists*. *Milton, P. L.*

Though he were really a speculative *atheist*, yet if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheist*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheist, use thine eyes,
And having view'd the order of the skies,
Think, if thou canst, that matter blindly hurl'd,
Without a guide, should frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheist*, as such, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal subject. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *adj.* Atheistical; denying God.

Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy
The *atheist* crew. *Milton, P. L.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism; impious.

Men are *atheistical*, because they are first vicious; and question the truth of Christianity, because they hate the practice. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *atheistical*.] In an atheistical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great sinner talk *atheistically*, and scoff profanely at religion, should, instead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the scoffer? *South.*

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things. *Tillotson.*

ATHE'ISTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *atheistical*.] The quality of being atheistical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness*. *Hammond, Fund.*

ATHEI'STICK. *adj.* [from *atheist*.] Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheistick* gainsayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

To A'THEIZE.* *v. n.* [from Gr. ἄθεος.] To talk or argue like an unbeliever.

All manner of atheists whatsoever, and those of them who most pretend to reason and philosophy, may in some sense be justly styled both enthusiasts and fanaticks: Forasmuch as they are not led, or carried into this way of *atheizing* by any clear dictates of their reason or understanding; but only by an ὁρμη αλογος, a certain blind and irrational impetus. *Cudworth, Int. Sys.* p. 134.

A'THEL, ATHELING, ADEL, and ÆTHEL. from *adel*, noble, Germ. So *Æthelred* is *noble for counsel*; *Æthelard, a noble genius*; *Æthelbert, eminently noble*; *Æthelward, a noble protector*. *Gibson's Camden.*

ATHEOLO'GIAN.* *n. s.* [from *a* and *theologian*.] One who is the opposite to a theologian.

They of your society, [Jesuits,] as they took their original from a soldier, so they are the only *atheologians*, whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms; whose doctrine is nothing but confusion and bloodshed. *Hayward's Ans. to Dolman*, ch. 9.

A'THEOUS.† *adj.* [Gr. ἄθεος. The word, expressing the same thing, was *atheal*, till the beginning of the seventeenth century. See Quodlibets of Religion and State, 4to. 1602, in which it repeatedly occurs. To Bishop Hall, and to Milton, the establishment of *atheous*, more consonant to the etymology, belongs.] Atheistick; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrite or *atheous* priest
To tread his sacred courts. *Milton, P. R.*

A whole year was found little enough for the wife to mourn for her husband departed; and so is still amongst the very Chineses, though *atheous* Pagans. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* iv. 7.

That monster of impious sacrilege, of *atheous* profaneness. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

ATHERO'MA. *n.s.* [ἀθέρωμα, from ἄθηρα, pap or pulse.] A species of wen, which neither causes pain, discolours the skin, nor yields easily to the touch.

If the matter forming them, resembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatoma. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous.* *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ATHI'RST.† *adj.* [from *a* and *thirst.*] Thirsty; in want of drink.

When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink of that which the young men have drawn. *Ruth*, ii. 9.

When saw we thee an hungred, or *athirst?* *St. Matt.* xxv. 44.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And when *athirst* restrain them from the flood. *Dryden.*

A'THLETE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀθλητης.] A contender for victory.

David's combat compared with that of Dioxippus, the Athenian *athlete.* *Delany, Life of David.*

Having opposed to him a vigorous *athlete.* *A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sent.*

ATHLE'TICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *athletique*, Lat. *athleta*, Gr. ἀθλητὴς, a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.

The *athletick* diet was of pulse, alphiton, maza, barley, and water; whereby they were advantaged sometimes to an exquisite state of health. *Sir T. Brown's Misc. Tracts*, p. 17.

For the judiciary combats, as also for common *athletick* exercises, they [the Goths] formed an amphitheatrical circus of rude stones: "quædam [saxa] circos claudebant, in quibus gigantes et pugiles duello strenuè decertabant," Worm. p. 62. *Warton, Hist. Eng.* i. Diss. 1.

2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Seldom shall one see in rich families that *athletick* soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is cook, and necessity caterer. *South.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those *athletick* brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*] See THWART.

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes post out of Grecia, by giving out a purpose to break his bridge *athwart* the Hellespont. *Bacon, Ess.*

Execrable shape!
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front *athwart* my way.
Milton, P. L.

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, *athwart* the terrors that thy vow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair.
Addison.

ATHWA'RT. *adv. à tort.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All *athwart* there came
A post from Wales loaden with heavy news.
Shakspeare.

2. Wrong; *à travers.*

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart*
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

ATI'LT.† *adv.* [from *a* and *tilt*, or *at tilt.*]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours,
Thou ran'st *atilt*, in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France.
Shakspeare.

Oh, how my fancies run *at tilt.*
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta, i. 3.

To run *atilt* at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

Speak; if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall be abroach, *atilt* and run
Even to the lees of honour.
Beaum. and Fl. Phil. v. 1.

ATLANTE'AN.* [Lat. *atlanteus.*] Resembling Atlas, who is feigned to bear up the world.

Sage he stood
With *atlantean* shoulders fit to bear,
The weight of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L. ii. 306.

What more than *Atlantean* shoulder props
The incumbent load.
Young, Night Thoughts, 9.

ATLA'NTICK.* *adj.* [Lat. *Atlanticus.*] Relating to that part of the ocean, which lies between Europe and Africa on the one side, and America on the other.

Hesperus, the glory of the west,
The brightest star that from his burning crest
Lights all on this side the *Atlantick* seas.
B. Jonson, Masques.

The gilded car of day,
His glowing axle doth allay,
In the steep *Atlantick* stream.
Milton, Comus, v. 97.

A'TLAS.† *n. s.*

1. A collection of maps, so called probably from a picture of *Atlas* supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collection.

2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff made for women's cloaths. [Germ. *atlas*, satin.]

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlasses* with gold and silver, or without. *Spectator.*

5. A term applied to paper; *atlas*-fine, and *atlas*-ordinary.

The preservation of this faith is of more consequence than the duties on red lead, or white-lead, or on broken glass, or *atlas*-ordinary, or demy-fine, or blue royal. *Burke on Amer. Tax.*

A'TMOSPHERE. *n. s.* [ἄτμος, vapour, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmosphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

Immense the whole excited *atmosphere*
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.
Thomson.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from *atmosphere.*] Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmospherical* cylinder as a part of the weight resisted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *n. s.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided; and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible. *Ray.*

See plastick nature working to this end,
The single *atoms* each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
Pope.

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count *atoms*, as to resolve the propositions of a lover. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

ATO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *atom.*]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* divisions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Relating to atoms.

A vacuum [is] another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philosophy. *Bentley, Serm.*

A'TOMISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *atomisme.*] The doctrine of atoms.

A'TOMIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *atomiste.*] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomists*, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? *Locke.*

Now can judicious *atomists* conceive,
Chance to the sun could his just impulse give.
Blackmore.

A'TOMLIKE.* *adj.* [from *atom* and *like.*] Resembling atoms.

They all would vanish, and not dare appeare,
Who *atom-like* when their sun shined cleare,
Danc'd in his beame. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 1.

A'TOMY.† *n. s.*

1. An obsolete word for *atom.*

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep. *Shaksp.*

2. An abbreviation of *anatomy*; meaning a carcass-like, a meagre person; proper in the mouth of the speaker, Shakspeare's hostess, who uses many other *strange words.*

You starved blood-hound!—Thou *atomy*, thou!
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To ATO'NE.† *v. n.* [from *at one*, as the etymologists remark, *to be at one*, is the same as *to be in concord.* This derivation is much confirmed by the passage of Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland. He might have added, that this derivation may be traced to higher authority. "If gentilmen, or other of that contree were wroth, she wolde bringen hem *at one.*" Chaucer, Clerk's Tale. "And the next day, he shewed himself unto them, as they strove, and

would have set them *at one* again." Acts, vii. 26. See also *To* ATONE, *v. a.* This word is often written, in our elder language, ATTONE.]

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*,
Than violentest contrariety. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices; with the particle *for* before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean stock the pious Decii came;
Yet such their virtues, that their loss alone,
For Rome and all our legions did *atone*.
Dryden, Juv.

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom *atones for* the uneasiness produced by his grave representations. *Locke.*

Let thy sublime meridian course
For Mary's setting rays *atone*:
Our lustre, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*

His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins imbru'd;
The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood.
Pope.

To ATO'NE. † *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord; to appease.

If any contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge to *atone* and take up their quarrels but himself. *Drummond.*

If he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been some hope to *attone* you; but he seems so implacably enraged. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

If the duke shall once but permit himself to be *atoned* and won by our united applications, not only our afflicted brethren, but we ourselves, shall reap the noble and abounding harvest and reward of this laborious undertaking. *Milton, Letters of State.*

I have been *attoning* two most wrangling neighbours;
They had no money, therefore I made even. *Beaum. and Fl. Sp. Cur.* iii. 4.

Endeavour is the child of hope; and we attempt not to *attone* one whom we conclude implacable. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, p. 182.

The sweating image shakes his head, but he
With mumbled prayers *atones* the deity. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.* 6.

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
Or each *atone* his guilty love with life. *Pope.*

ATO'NE.* } *adv.* At one; together; at
ATTO'NE. } once.

So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare
Their beavers bright each other for to greet. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. i. 29.

All his senses seem'd bereft *attone*. *Ibid.* st. 42.

And home they bringen in a royall throne,
Crowned as king; and his queen *attone*
Was lady Flora. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May*, v. 30.

ATO'NEMENT. † *n. s.* [from *atone*. Formerly written *attonement*.]

1. Agreement; concord; reconciliation. Not now in use.

He seeks to make *atonement*
Between the Duke of Glo'ster and your brothers. *Shakspeare.*

A fair moderation and civil *attonement* may be mediated between ladies' countenances and their consciences, by the intercession of judicious and religious persons. *Dp. Taylor, Artif. Hand.* p. 135.

Offer in one hand the peaceful olive
Of concord, or if that can be denied,
By powerful intercession in the other
Carry the Hermian rod, and force *attonement*.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, v. i.

2. Expiation; expiatory; equivalent; with *for*.

And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an *atonement for* them to cleanse them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a sufficient *atonement for* the writers, that they profess loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

ATO'NER.* *n. s.* [from *atone*.] One who reconciles, who makes friends.

ATO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *atony*.] Wanting tone.

A'TONY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *atonie*, from Gr. *a* and *τόνος*.] In medicine, want of tone or elasticity.

ATO'P. *adv.* [from *a* and *top*.] On the top; at the top.

Atop whereof, but far more rich, appeared
The work as of a kingly palace-gate. *Milton, P. L.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swims *atop* of the decoction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ATRABILA'RIAN.† *adj.* [old Fr. *atrabiliare*, from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholy, replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy, consistence of the fluids, makes all secretions difficult and sparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *atra bilis*, black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black adust state of the blood, they are *atrabilarious*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *atrabilarious*.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ATRAMEN'TOUS.† *adj.* [from *atramentum*, ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not satisfied, that those black and *atramentous* spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. *Brown.*

Whenever provoked by anger or labour, an *atramentous* quality, of most malignant nature, was seen to distil from his lips. *Swift, Battle of the Books.*

A'TRED.* *adj.* [Lat. *ater*.] Tinged with a black colour.

It cannot express any other humour than yellow choler, or *atred*, or a mixture of both. *Whitaker's Blood of the Grape*, p. 76.

ATRO'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat. *atroce*, Fr.] Wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is necessary, and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending causes, unless it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ATRO'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *atrocious*.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

As to my publishing your letters, I hold myself fully justified by the injury you have done me by abusing me infamously and *atrociously*. *Lowth to Warburton, Let.* 2.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *atrocious*.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

He [Herod] thought of John's character, the *atrociousness* of the murder, and the opinion which the world would entertain of the murderer. *Horne, Life of St. John Bapt.* p. 218.

The *atrociousness* of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege, which might prevent the severest justice. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

ATRO'CITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *atrocité*, Lat. *atrocitas*.] Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

I never recall it to mind, without a deep astonishment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a Christian court. *Wotton.*

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

A'TROPHY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *atrophie*, Gr. *ἄτροφια*.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milton.*

As if (according to the fable) the arm should resolve to work for the belly no longer, but for itself; a folly quickly punishing itself with *atrophy* and consumption. *Whitlock's Mann. of the Eng.* (1654.) p. 374.

The mouths of the lacteals may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which case the chyle passeth by stool, and the person falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. *Cowel.*

Eftsoons the guard, which on his state did wait,
Attach'd that traitor false, and bound him strait. *Spenser.*

The tower was chosen, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently *attached*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Bohemia greets you,
Desires you to *attach* his son, who has
His dignity and duty both cast off. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in present use.

You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray,
Of capital treason I *attach* you both. *Shakspeare.*

3. To seize in a judicial manner.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakspeare.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself *attach'd* with weariness,
To th' dulling of my spirits. *Shakspeare.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming symphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To fix to one's interest.

The great and rich depend on those whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

ATTA'CHMENT.† *n. s.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addison.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this last fleet, which is another mark of their small *attachment* to the sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city.

5. The jurisdiction of the forest, by the forest-laws.

A forest hath her court of *attachments*, swain-

mote-court, where matters are as pleadable and determinable as at Westminster-Hall.
Howell's Letters, iv. 16.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To assault an enemy; opposed to *defence*.
The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the center. *Philips.*
Those that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.
Cane's Campaigns.
2. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adversaries.

ATTA'CK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy.
Hector opposes, and continues the *attack*, in which Sarpedon makes the first breach in the wall.
Pope, Iliad.
If appris'd of the severe *attack*,
The country be shut up. *Thomson.*
I own 'twas wrong, when thousands call me back,
To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd *attack*. *Young.*

ATTA'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *attack*.] The person that attacks.
To so much reason the *attackers* pretend to answer. *Elphinstone's Prin. of Eng. Lang.* ii. 468.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]
1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.
Is he wise who hopes to *attain* the end without the means, may by means that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotson.*
All the nobility here could not *attain* the same favour as Wood did. *Swift.*
2. To overtake; to come up with: a sense now little in use.
The earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, and to have given him battle; but not *attaining* him in time, set down before the castle of Aton.
Bacon.
3. To come to; to enter upon.
Canaan he now *attains*; I see his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton, P. L.*
4. To reach; to equal.
So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain state: with *to*.
Milk will soon separate itself into a cream, and a more serous liquor, which, after twelve days, *attains to* the highest degree of acidity.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. To arrive at.
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* unto it. *Psalm* cxxxix. 6.
To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

ATTA'IN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The thing attained: attainment: a word not in use.
Crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

ATTA'INABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *attainable*.] That may be attained; procurable.
He wilfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable good, which he is persuaded is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotson.*
None was proposed that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

ATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *attainable*.] The quality of being attainable.
Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessor, or its *attainableness* by them. *Cheyne.*

ATTA'INDER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *attainder*, jugement de condamnation. Lacombe.]
1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To* ATTAINT.
The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to have the *attainders* of all his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*
2. Taint; sully of character.
So smooth he daub'd his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all *attainder* of suspect. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *attain*.]
1. That which is attained; acquisition.
We dispute with men that count it a great *attainment* to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. *Glanville.*
Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the universe. *Grew.*
2. The act or power of attaining.
The Scripture must be sufficient to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.*
Education in extent, more large, of time shorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*
Government is an art above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*
If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame and procuring this happiness, they would nevertheless fail in the *attainment* of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first.
Addison.
The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To ATTA'INT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *atteindre*, low Lat. *attaminare*.]
1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy.
His warlike shield
Was all of diamond perfect pure and clean,
For so exceeding shone his glistering ray,
That Phœbus golden face it did *attaint*,
As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.
Spenser, F. Q.
2. To *attaint* is particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainder by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or sanctuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainder by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment not guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.
Cowel.
Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felon should be *attainted*, but a parliament must be called. *Spenser.*
I must offend before I be *attainted*. *Shakspeare.*
3. To taint; to corrupt. [Dr. Johnson's example, from Shakpeare, exhibits *attaint* for *attainted*. But the latter is found in Barret's old dictionary for tainted, viz. "*attainted* and stinking flesh."]
My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion of inflaming love. *Shakspeare.*

ATTA'INT.* *part. adj.* [old Fr. *attainct*, *attaint*.] Convicted.
Nor need I to shew how suitable our law is to the law of nature, in providing that no infant, ideot, alien, abjured, perjured, or *attaint*, outlawed, or in præmunire, be of any inquest or jury; especially, in case of life and death.
Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, p. 179.

ATTA'INT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *attainte*, in the Fr. law.]
1. Any thing injurious; as illness, weariness. This sense is now obsolete.
Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freshly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful semblance. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*
2. Stain; spot; taint.
No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries some stain of it. *Shakspeare.*
3. In horsemanship. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse.
Farrier's Dict.
4. In law. A writ so called.
He threatened them with an *attaint* of jury.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times, an. 1685.
A writ of *attaint* lieth to enquire, whether a jury of twelve men gave a false verdict. *Blackstone.*

ATTA'INTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] The state of being attainted.
This manor and castle was made over by Hen. VIII. to that great man, [Cardinal Wolsey,] upon whose *attaintment*, that sacrilegious prince re-annexed it to the crown.
Ashmole's Berkshire, i. 45.

ATTA'INTURE. *n. s.* [from *attaint*.] Legal censure; reproach; imputation.
Hume's knavery will be the duchess's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall.
Shakspeare.

To ATTA'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil. *Coles*, 1685.

To ATTA'SK.* *v. a.* [from *task*. This word is introduced into the text of Shakspeare by the modern editors, in the room of an unintelligible word in the old copies.] To task; to tax.
You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildness.
Shakspeare, K. Lear, i. 4.

To ATTA'STE.* *v. a.* [from the prefix *a* or *at*, and *taste*.] To taste. Obsolete.
For gentlemen (they said) was nought so fit,
As to *attaste* by bold attempts the cup
Of conquest's wine, whereof I thought to sup.
Mirrour for Mag. p. 297.

To ATTE'MPER.† *v. a.* [Lat. *attempero*, old Fr. *attemprer*.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.
Therefore *attemper* thy courage;
Foolhast doth none avantage.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 2.
Nobility *attempers* sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the line royal. *Bacon.*
Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm. *Thomson, Autumn.*
2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Those smiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenser.*

4. To fit to something else.

The bramble bush, where birdes of every kinde
To the waters fall their tunes *attemper* right. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. June*, v. 8.

These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; wherefore, being so castigated, they are duly *attempered to* the more easy body of air again. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 14.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

ATTE'MPERANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *attemprance.*] The old word for temperance.

The felawes of abstinence ben *attemperance*, that holdeth the mean in alle thinges; also shame, that escheweth all dishonesty. *Chaucer, Persones Tale.*

By this virtue, *attemperaunce*, the creature reasonable kepeth hym from to much drinke. *Institution of a Christ. Man.*

ATTE'MPERLY.* *adv.* [from *attemper.*] Obsolete. In a temperate manner.

Governeth you also of your diete
Attemprely, and namely in this hete. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

To ATTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

To ATTE'MPT.† *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr. and hence some of our elder authors have affectedly written *attented*. *Attenter* is Dr. Johnson's etymology; but we may rather choose the old Fr. *attempter*, whence also the low Latin *attemptare.*]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind, got praises of the king,
For him *attempting* who was self-subdu'd. *Shaks.*

Who, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man; with strength entire, and free-will, arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless *attempted* to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. 1 *Mac.* xii. 17.

3. Used by Spenser for *tempt.*

Why then will ye, fond dame, *attempted* bee
Unto a stranger's love, so lightly placed,
The gifts of gold or any worldly glee? *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 63.

To ATTE'MPT. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been so hardy to *attempt* upon a name, which among some is yet very sacred. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Horace his monster with woman's head above, and fishy extreme below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that *attempted* upon Ulysses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ATTE'MPT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared to receive an enemy, we shall long live in peace and quietness, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An essay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd;
And 'tis not done, th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement ty'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' *attempt*. *Dryden.*

I subjoin the following *attempt* towards a natural history of fossils. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *attempt.*] Liable to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less *attemptable* than the rarest of our ladies. *Shakspeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *attempt.*]

1. The person that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endued
Against the *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors for glory or treasure, but disinterested *attempters* for the universal good. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To ATTE'ND.† *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not *attend* the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the stork,
When neither is *attended*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To wait on; to accompany as an inferiour, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shaksp.*

3. To accompany as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough to have stopped or *attended* Waller in his western expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakspeare.*

My prayers and wishes always shall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

6. To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful a tempest, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment-day. *Ralegh, Hist.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge sick persons to *attend*,
And comfort those in point of death which lay. *Spenser.*

8. To be consequent to.

The duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unprosperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that *attends* all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To stay for.

I died whilst in the womb he staid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates', and rich Crœsus' fate;
Whom Solon wisely counsell'd to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creech.*

Three days I promis'd to *attend* my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

13. To mind; to manage; with *upon.*

Every one may *attend upon* his own affairs. 2 *Maccab.* xi. 23.

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot at the same time *attend* to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true cause, and last good end,
She cannot here so well, and truly see;
For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she espoused be. *Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward; but it is surer to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof unto a covetous sprite,
Commanded was, who thereby did *attend*
And warily awaited. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to admit a lecturer recommended by him, he was required to *attend* upon the committee, and not discharged till the houses met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance *attendance* here,
I think the duke will not be spoke withal. *Shaksp.*

For he, of whom these things are spoken, pertaineth to another tribe, of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From those that she calls servants? *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgement, but the judg'd,
Those two. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance* to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

5. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

That which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate, or consequential.

Other suns, perhaps
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and female light. *Milton, P. L.*

ATTE'NDANT. *n. s.*

1. One that attends.

I will be returned forthwith; dismiss your *attendant* there; look it be done. *Shaksp. Othello.*

2. One that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise
Among the sad *attendants*. *Dryden.*

3. One that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick dispatch is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One that is present at any thing.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One that oweth a duty or service to another; or, after a sort, dependeth upon another. *Cowel.*

6. That which is united with another, as a concomitant or consequent.

Govern well thy appetite, lest sin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death.
Milton.

They secure themselves first from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an *attendant* on the other, that it is scarce possible to sever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the *attendant* of noble spirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard to take into view all the *attendants* or consequents that will be concerned in a question. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *attend.*] Companion; associate.

The gypsies were there,
Like lords to appear,
With such their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *B. Jonson.*

The most curious *attenders* of such things as these. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 287.

ATTE'NT. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes shall be open, and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.

What can then be less in me than desire,
To see thee, and approach thee, whom I know,
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear *attent*
Thy wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds?
Milton.

Read your chapter in your prayers; little interruptions will make your prayers less tedious, and yourself more *attent* upon them.
Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and *attent* consideration. *South.*

A'TTENTATES. *n. s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be stiled *attentates*. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shaksp.*

He perceived nothing but silence, and signs of *attention* to what he would further say. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd.
Milton.

By *attention* the ideas, that offer themselves, are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth not always strike the soul at first sight. *Watts.*

ATTE'NTIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *attentif.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with these and the like your effectual discourses, whereunto we gave most *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our souls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry when I hear sweet musick.
—The reason is, your spirits are *attentive*.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

I saw most of them *attentive* to three Sirens, distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleasure. *Tatler.*

A critick is a man who, on all occasions, is more *attentive* to what is wanting than what is present. *Addison.*

Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, restrain
His rage; the lion drop his crested main,
Attentive to the song. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look sharply and *attentively*, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not invisible. *Bacon.*

The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold body; as will appear to any that shall *attentively* consider of nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *attentive.*] The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

The lawyers are not so much to be blamed in the *attentiveness* of their private gaine, as many fond clients by procuring their own paine.
Knight's Triall of Truth, (1580) p. 29.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confessed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveness* wounded his daughter.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

Your humble, hearty, and zealous saying Amen, shews your *attentiveness* to the publick prayers, and that you are neither asleep nor inadvertent when they are made.
L. Addison, Christian's Sacrifice, p. 129.

ATTE'NUANT. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] That has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE.† *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.]

1. To make thin, or slender: opposed to *condense*, or *incrassate*, or thicken.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only dissolves the shell, but also *attenuates* the white contained in it into a limpid water.
Wiseman, Surgery.

It is of the nature of acids to dissolve or *attenuate*, and of alkalies to precipitate or incrassate.
Newton, Opticks.

The ingredients are digested and *attenuated* by heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To lessen; to diminish.

I come now to the Mahometans; the modernest of all religions, and the most mischievous and destructive to the church of Christ; for this fatal sect hath justled her out of divers large regions in Africk, in Tartary, and other places, and *attenuated* their number in Asia. *Howell, Letters*, ii. 10.

ATTE'NUATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or slender.

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *attenuation.*]

1. The act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outside of the bell. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being made thin, or less.

I am ground even to an *attenuation*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 517.

A'TTER.† *n. s.* [ater. Sax. venom. *Atterfilth*, corruption, Prompt. Parv. *Attercop*, a spider, *ib.* and a common expression in the northern counties. Hence also the forgotten adjective *atterly*, poisonous, Ch.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire. *Skinner.*

A'TTERCOP, or A'TTERCOB.* *n. s.* [from *atter* and *cop*. See COP.] A spider. It is written in our old vocabularies both ways, and pronounced both ways in various places. See ATTER.

To ATTE'ST. *v. a* [*attestor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *attested* by particular pagan authors. *Addison.*

2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

The sacred streams, which heav'n's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The *attest* of eyes and ears. *Shakspeare.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *attest* was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton, P. R.*

ATTESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *attestation*, Lat. *attestatio.*] Testimony; witness; evidence. Formerly *attestate*.

Let it be as an *attestate* of my acknowledgements to you. *Lord's Discov. of the Sect of the Banians*, 1630, *Dedic. to Sir M. Abbot.*

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without an *attestation* of its certainty.
Government of the Tongue.

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *attestation* to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a compurgator.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

We may derive a probability from the *attestation* of wise and honest men by word or writing, or the concurring witness of multitudes who have seen and known what they relate. *Watts.*

ATTE'STER, or ATTE'STOR.* *n. s.* [from *attest.*] A witness.

The Romans of old, though as apt to swallow such prodigious stories as any, yet used to chew them first by a serious examination of the credit of the *attesters*, and truth of the relations.
Spenser on Prodigies, p. 397.

This arch-*attestor* for the publick good
By that one deed ennobles all his blood.
Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.

A'TTICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *Atticus.*] Relating to the style of Athens; pure; classical.

If this be not the common *Attical* acception of it, yet it will seem agreeable to the penning of the New Testament; in which, whosoever will observe, may find words and phrases, which perhaps the attick purity, perhaps grammar, will not approve of. *Hammond, Serm.* 12.

To A'TTICISE.* *v. n.* [Gr. ἀττικίζω.] To make use of an atticism.

If any will still excuse the tyrant for *atticising* in those circumstances, it is hard to deny them the glory of being the faithfullest of his vassals.
Bentley, Dissert. upon Phalaris, p. 317.

A'TTICISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *atticisme*, from Lat. *Attica.*] An example or an imitation of the Attick style; an elegant or concise manner of expression.

Let us hear the second apology for the *atticism* of Phalaris.
Bentley, Dissert. upon Phalaris, p. 316.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I misliked; and to make up the *atticism*, they were out, and I hissed.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

'Tis one thing to mix *atticisms* in one style, and another thing strictly to write *Attick*.
Boyle against Bentley, p. 34.

There is an elegant *atticism* which occurs, Luke xiii. 9. "If it bear fruit, *well*."
Newcome, View of the Eng. Bib. Trans. p. 279.

A'TTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *attique*, from Lat. *Attica.*] Belonging to Athens; and hence, pure; classical; elegant.

What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of *Attick* taste. *Milton, Sonnet*, xx. 10.

The choice histories, heroick poems, and *attick* tragedies of stateliest and most regal argument.

with all the famous political orations, offer themselves. *Milton, of Education.*

Dionysius Halicarnassensis, though he was born in a Dorick country, yet lived in another; and in the age of Augustus, when the *attick* idiom had been famous for cccc years.

Bentley, Dissert. upon Phalaris, p. 390.

Cassiodorus affirms — that it is done in an *attick* or elegant stile: wherein many things are spoken subtily indeed, but not so warily as they should have been.

Hanmer, View of Antiquity, p. 95.

Far be it from me to insinuate so unscholar-like a thing, as if we had the same use for good English, that a Greek had for his *Attick* elegance. *Warburton, Pref. to Shakspeare.*

I call Erasmus a wonderful man, not only on account of the variety and classical purity of his works, but of that penetration, that strong and acute sense, which enabled him to pierce through the absurdities of the times, and expose them with such poignant ridicule and *attick* elegance. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*, i. 188.

A'TTICK.* *n. s.*

1. A native of Attica.

A time, when the *Atticks* were as unlearned as their neighbours. *Bentley, Dissert. upon Phalaris*, p. 390.

2. In architecture, the garret or uppermost room in the house; also that kind of building, which conceals the roof.

To ATTI'NGE.† *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Coles*, 1685.

To ATTI'RE.† *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.]

1. To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now those leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenser.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

With the linen mitre shall he be *attired*.
Lev. xvi. 4.

Now the sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms. *Philips.*

2. [In heraldry.] *Attired* is used among heralds, when they have occasion to speak of the horns of a buck or stag. *Bullokar.*

ATTI'RE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own *attire*. *Hooker.*

After that the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath cost a mass of publick treasury.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

And in this coarse *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer. *Donne.*

When lavish Nature, with her best *attire*,
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.
Waller.

I pass their form, and ev'ry charming grace,
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind.
Dryden.

2. The head-dress, in particular. [Old Fr. *attour*, or, as Barret proposes, from *tiara*, an ornament on women's heads in Persia. Chaucer uses *attour*, however, in this sense, Rom. R. 3718. And Cotgrave interprets *attour*, a French hood, or any *tire* for women's heads.] See ATTIRING.

3. In hunting. The horns of a buck or stag.

4. In botany. The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or semiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or suits, as in the flowers of marigold and tansey, consist sometimes of two, but commonly of three parts. The outer part is the floret, the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowslip flower, into five distinct parts. *Semiform attire* consists of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire*. *Dict.*

ATTI'RER. *n. s.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser. *Dict.*

ATTI'RING.* *n. s.* [from *attire*.] The head-dress; "*attirings*, that which gentlewomen wear on their heads, *redimicula*," Huloet; dress, in general.

This small wind, which so sweet is,
See how it the leaves doth kiss,
Each tree, in his best *attiring*:
Sense of love to love inspiring.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

In the *attiring* and ornament of their bodies, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness. *Sir H. Wotton, Rem.* p. 171.

To ATTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *attitulare*.] To entitle; to name. Obsolete.

This Aries out of the twelve
Hath March *attitled* for hym selfe.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 7.

A'TTITUDE.† *n. s.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital. not in use, Mr. Malone observes, in 1668, Evelyn using *attitudo* instead of it, of which word he gives a definition as then little known. See his Idea of the Perfection of Painting, 8vo. 1668.] The posture or action in which a person, statue, or painted figure, is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals that gave rise to statues, with the same air, posture, and *attitudes*. *Addison.*

It is certain, that no poet has given more graceful and attractive images of beauty than Milton, n his various portraits of Eve, each in a new situtution and *attitude*. *Warton's Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

ATTO'LLENT. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That raises or lifts up.

I shall farther take notice of the exquisite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muscles. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

To ATTO'NE.* *v. a.* } See ATONE and
ATTO'NE. *adv.* } ATONEMENT.
ATTO'NEMENT. *n. s.* }

To ATTO'RN or ATTU'RN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *attorner*, transporter à un autre un droit qu'on a. Lacombe; low Lat. *attornare*.] To transfer the property or service of a vassal or tenant.

In some case a lord might *atturn* and assign his vassal's service to some other: but he might not *atturn* him to his deadly foe. *Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 16.

To ATTO'RN.* *v. n.* To acknowledge a new possessor of property, and accept tenancy under him. See ATTOURNMENT.

If one bought an estate with any lease for life or years standing out thereon, and the lessee or tenant refused to *attorn* to the purchaser, and to become his tenant, the grant or purchase was in most cases void. *Blackstone.*

ATTO'RNEY.† *n. s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices subit.* Old Fr. *attorney, actourné, atourné*, mot Celt. Lacombe.]

1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed, sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business, in their absence.

Attorney is either general or special: *Attorney general* is he that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or suits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the same with *Procurator Cæsaris* in the Roman empire. *Attorneys general* are made either by the king's letters patent, or by our appointment before justices in eyre, in open court. *Attorney special* or *particular*, is he that is employed in one or more causes particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys special*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowel.*

Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* sue out writs or process, or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, &c., and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a subject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me,
And therefore personally I lay my claim
To mine inheritance. *Shakspeare.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions.
Shakspeare.

Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,
And vile *attorneys*, now an useless race. *Pope.*

It would indeed be too gross, too fulsome, and too shameless a request for any one to come to his prince and say, Sir, I will not be quiet unless your majesty will make me treasurer, or chancellor, chief justice, or secretary of state, *attorney-general*, or the like. *South, Serm.* vi. 67.

2. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another; for him who was deputed to fight the battle of his employer *at the tourn* or tournament. See Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer. Now used only in law.

I will attend my husband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney* but myself;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shaks.*

I, by *attorney*, bless thee from thy mother.
Shakspeare, K. Richard III.

To ATTOR'NEY.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *attorner*, low Lat. *attornare*, the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakspeare.*

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attornied to your service. *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *n. s.* [from *attorney.*] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

Marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship.* *Shakspeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *n. s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgement of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *attraicter*, from *attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the loadstone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* straws and light bodies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy subjection. *Milton.*

Shew the care of approving all actions so, as may most effectually *attract* all to this profession. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* such crowds as you! *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. subst. *attraict.*] Attraction; the power of drawing: not in use, though Butler repeatedly employs it.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRACTABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *attract.*] That which has the power of attraction.

There is a strong propensity, which dances through every atom, and attracts the minutest particle to some peculiar object; search this universe, from its base to its summit, from fire to air, from water to earth, from all below the moon to all above the celestial spheres, and thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractability.* *Sir W. Jones, Tr. of Shirin and Ferhad, Asiat. Res.* iv. 178.

ATTRA'CTER.* See ATTRACTOR.

ATTRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw to it.

Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *attract.*] In an attracting manner.

ATTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *attract.*]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies and the *attraction* in gold of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the *attraction* of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadstones and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not amitted their *attraction.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means; I use that word, to signify any force by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside,
I have no other charms. *Shakspeare.*

ATTRA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *attractif.*]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his *attractive* virtue, and their own,
Incited, dance about him various rounds? *Milton.*

Some the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetick power;
Remark, say they, the globe, with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* stone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it not improbable but there may be more *attractive* powers than these. *Newton.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, wheresoe'er she lies;
For she hath blessed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The most averse, thee chiefly. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which draws or incites; allurement; except that *attractive* is of a good or indifferent sense, and *allurement* generally bad.

That beauty and *attractive*, which should take the king's eye in Anne of Cleve, not appearing. *Lord Herbert's Hist. of Hen. VIII.* p. 455.

She applied to her advantage all the *attractives* of sweet unguents and perfumes. *Bp. Taylor's Artificial Hands.* p. 19.

When the lady of the house, diverted either by the *attractives* of his discourse or some other occasion, delayed the clients of her charity in alms, or that other most commendable one in surgery, he in his friendly way would chide her out of the room. *Fell's Life of Hammond*, sect. 2.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitation. *South, Sermons.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

Upon the observing the *attractiveness* of hot iron, it was queried, whether the same thing might not be done with a wood coal. *Hist. of the Royal Society*, iv. 268.

There were then the same incentives of desire on the one side, the same *attractiveness* in riches. *South, Sermons*, vii. 293.

ATTRA'CTOR.† *n. s.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the *attractor.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They are true *attracters* of love. *Whitlock's Manners of the English*, p. 343.

A'TTRAHENT. *n. s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws.

Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the steel to its *attrahent.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To ATTRA'P.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *trappatura*, Span. *trapo*; from *trapus*, a piece of cloth, Fr. *drap.*] To clothe; to dress.

Attrapped royally; "instratus ornatu regio." *Barret's Alvearie.*

For all his armour was like salvage weed
With woody moss bedight, and all his steed
With oaken leaves *attrapt.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iv. 39.

ATTRECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *attrectation*, from *attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans seem to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE.† *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat. Formerly the accent was on the first syllable; and poetry of later times has adopted either accent for its purpose.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgement somewhat a reasonable man would *attribute*, notwithstanding the common imbecilities which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker.*

We *attribute* nothing to God that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wisdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotson.*

2. To impute, as to a cause.

Faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 28.

I have observed a Campania determine contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of telescopes is *attributed* to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have propounded to figure them by the conical sections. *Newton, Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE. *n. s.* [from *to attribute.*]

1. The thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and goodness, being all but *attributes* of one simple essence, and of one God, we in all admire, and in part discern. *Ralegh.*

Your vain poets after did mistake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Quality; characteristick disposition.

They must have these three *attributes*; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetousness. *Bacon.*

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; adherent.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majesty:
But mercy is above the scepter'd sway,
It is an *attribute* to God himself. *Shakspeare.*

The sculptor to distinguish him, gave him, what the medallists call his proper *attributes*, a spear and a shield. *Addison.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes [height,
From our atchievements, though perform'd at
The pith and marrow of our *attribute.* *Shakspeare.*

ATTRIBU'TION.† *n. s.* [from *to attribute.*] Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

We suffer him to persuade us we are as gods, and never suspect these glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery. *Decay of Piety.*

Honour considered, according to the acknowledgement or *attribution* of it in the persons honouring. *Bp. Wilkins, Nat. Rel.* ii. 6.

The *attribution* of prophetical language to birds was common among the orientals. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet*, i. Diss. 1.

ATTRI'BUTIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *attributif.*] That attributes, or communicates.

'Tis mad idolatry,
To make the service greater than the god;
And the will dotes, that is *attributive*
To what infectiously itself affects,
Without some image of the affected merit.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress. ii. 2.

ATTRI'BUTIVE.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] The thing attributed.

▸ In abstract nouns [such as whiteness from white, goodness from good,] as also in the infinitive modes of verbs, the *attributive* is converted into a substantive. *Harris, Herm.* b. i.

The *attributives* hitherto treated, that is to say, verbs, participles, and adjectives, may be called attributives of the first order. *Ibid.*

ATTRI'TE.† *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.]

1. Ground; worn by rubbing.
Or by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton, P. L.* x. 1073.

2. [With divines.] Sorry.
By virtue of the keys the sinner is instantly of *attrite* made contrite, and thereupon as soon as he hath made his confession, he presently receiveth his absolution; after this, some sorry penance is imposed, &c.
Abp. Usher on the Religion of the Anc. Irish, ch. 5.
Suppose a man to have lived in a course of wickedness for fifty or sixty years; and, being now upon his death-bed, to be *attrite* for his sins, that is, heartily to grieve for them, &c.
Bp. Bull's Works, i. 18.

ATTRI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION.† *n. s.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.
This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel, and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the said bodies. *Woodward.*
The change of the aliment is effected by *attrition* of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor, assisted with heat. *Arbuthnot.*
"Omnia de lite," opposing wit to wit, wealth to wealth, strength to strength, fortunes to fortunes, friends to friends, as at a sea-fight we turn our broadsides, or [as] two millstones with continual *attrition*, we fire ourselves, or break another's backs, and both are ruined and consumed in the end. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 435.
Some exhalations shut up in the bowels of the earth, which either by their own nature, or by their violent motion and agitation, or *attrition* upon rocks, do gather heat, and so impart it to the waters. *Howell's Letters*, i. 6.

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.
Nor is it necessary to this absolution, that they should be contrite, or heartily sorry; for *attrition*, with auricular confession, shall pass in stead of contrition; that is, in effect, if they be but sorry for the penance, though they be not sorry for the sin. *Wallis, Serm.* p. 43.
They [Papists] equivocate with us in the term of contrition, and make a distinction thereof into perfect and imperfect. The former of these is contrition properly; the latter they call *attrition*, which howsoever in itself it be not true contrition, yet when the priest, with his power of forgiving sins, interposeth himself in the business, they tell us that "*attrition* by virtue of the keys is made contrition."
Abp. Usher, Answer to a Jesuit's Challenge, p. 105.
Where are those pandars of sin, the Romish casuists, that teach the least measure of sorrow, even meer *attrition*, is enough for a penitent!
Bp. Hall's Remains, p. 164.

To ATTU'NE.† *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing musical.
Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton, P. L.* iv. 265.

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.
This is what Epictetus calls, "to *attune* or harmonize one's mind *to* the things which happen."
Harris, Three Treat. Notes, iii.
Social friends,
Attun'd to happy unison of soul.
Thomson, Summer, ver. 1384.

ATTU'RNEY. *n. s.* See ATTORNEY.

ATWA'IN.* *adv.* Sax. [See TWAIN. Formerly written *atwine*, *atwynne*, from Sax. ꝺpinan.] In twain; asunder.
Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords *atwain*
Which are too intrinse to unloose. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

ATWE'EN. *adv.* or *prep.* [See BETWEEN.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things: obsolete.
Her loose long yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*,
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire.
Spenser, Epithalam.

ATWI'XT. *prep.* [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things: obsolete.
But with outrageous strokes did him restrain,
And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ATWO'.* *adv.* [Sax. on ꝺpa.] Into two. Ancient, but not obsolete.
And eke an axe to smite the cord *atwo*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr. *To avail* being nearly the same thing with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of* before the thing used.
Then shall they seek t' *avail* themselves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*
Both of them *avail* themselves *of* those licences, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them.
Dryden.

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.
Mean time he voyag'd to explore the will
Of Jove on high Dodono's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*.
Pope.

To AVA'IL. *v. n.* To be of use; to be of advantage.
Nor can my strength *avail*, unless by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
When real merit is wanting, it *avails* nothing to have been encouraged by the great.
Pope, Preface to his Works.

AVA'IL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. subst. *availe*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.
For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
Yet would he further none but for *avail*. *Spenser.*
I charge thee,
As heav'n shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakspeare.*
Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *available*, qui est valable. Lacombe.]

1. Profitable; advantageous.
Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions to avert judgements; how much more *available* then may they be to secure the continuance of blessings?
Atterbury.
All things subject to action, the will does so far incline unto, as reason judges them more *available* to our bliss. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.
Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*
Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commission *available*. *Ralegh.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *available*.]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.
We differ from that supposition of the efficacy or *availableness*, or suitableness of these to the end.
Hale.

2. Legal force; validity.

AVA'ILABLY. *adv.* [from *available*.]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

AVA'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *avail*.] Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE.† *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let sink, Fr. from the adverb *aval*, downward, below. *Avallare*, low Lat.] To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a word out of use.
By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain, and now the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale.
Spenser, F. Q.
He did abase and *avale* the sovereignty into more servitude towards that see, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE.† *v. n.* To sink; to descend, or come down.
But when his later ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenser, F. Q.*
They thither marcht: but when they came in sight,
And from their sweaty coursers did *avale*,
They found the gates fast barred long ere night.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 10.

AVA'NT.† The front of an army. See VAN. It is the Fr. adverb *avant*, in front.
Shall no man know by his chere,
Which is *avant*, and which arere.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

AVA'NT-COURIER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *avant-coureur*, which Cotgrave renders an *avant-curror*, a *fore-runner*.] One who is dispatched in haste before the rest of the company, to notify their approach.

AVA'NT-GUARD. *n. s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van; the first body of an army.
The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the *avant-guard* without shuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *n. s.* [*avarice*, Fr. *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetousness; insatiable desire.
There grows
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A staunchless *avarice*, that were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shaks.*
This *avarice* of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions crouded on the tomb.
Dryden.
Nor love his peace of mind destroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*
Avarice is insatiable; and so he went still pushing on for more. *L'Estrange.*
Be niggards of advice on no pretence,
For the worst *avarice* is that of sense. *Pope.*

AVARI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; insatiably desirous.
Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
This speech has been condemned, as *avaricious*; and Eustathius judges it to be spoken artfully.
Broome on the Odyssey.

AVARI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *avaricious*.] Covetously.
Each is contented with his own possessions, nor

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Isaiah.*

They stood against their enemies, and were *avenged* of their adversaries. *Wisdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea.*

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime.
Dryden.

AVE'NGE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Revenge; vengeance. Not now in use.

And if to that *avenge* by you decreed
This hand may helpe, or succour aught supply,
It shall not fail when so ye shall it need.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 8.

AVE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [from *avenge*.] Punishment.

This neglected fear
Signal *avengeance*, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *avenge*.] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his shame
On those two caitives which had bred him blame.
Spenser.

All those great battles which thou boaststo win
Through strife and bloodshed, and *avengement*
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent.
Spenser.

AVE'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *avenge*, and Fr. *vengeur*.]

1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, because that the Lord is the *avenger* of all such.
1 *Thess.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just *avenger* of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS.† *n. s.* [from *avenger*, or the old Fr. *vengeresse*.] A female avenger. Not in use.

There that cruel queen *avengeress*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedness.
Spenser, F. Q.

A'VENS. *n. s.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The same with herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowel.*

A'VENUE. *n. s.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but has it generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out.
Clarendon.

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it: so that it must observe all the *avenues* and passes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To AVE'R. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver*. *Prior.*

Then vainly the philosopher *avers*,
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.
How can we justly diff'rent causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits.
Bentley.

A'VERAGE. *n. s.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages.
Chambers.

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average*, or goods carried. *Cowel.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Cham.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

A'VERAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *hiver*, winter, and Eng. *eatage*.] Winter eatage. Craven Dialect. The breaking of corn fields, eddish, roughings. North in general. *Grose.*

To A'VERAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To compare several sorts or quantities of goods, and thence to fix a price; to estimate according to a given period of time; to proportion.

AVE'RMENT.† *n. s.* [from *aver*.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

3. Simply, affirmation.

Thus much of the civil and canon lawyers' *averment* of an elder brother's right to his father's fortunes. *The Younger Brother's Apology*, p. 22.

Your lordship's absence was excused by an *averment* that you were indisposed.
Bp. Nicholson to Bp. Hoadley, p. 19.

That it is the province of the jury, in informations and indictments for libels, to try nothing more than the fact of the composing and of the publishing *averments* and innuendos, is a doctrine held at present by all the judges of the King's Bench. *Burke, on the Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.*

AVE'RNAT. *n. s.* A sort of grape. See VINE.

A'VERPENNY.* *n. s.* [from *averia* or *avere* and *penny*. V. AVERAGE. "*Averpenny*, hoc est, quietum esse de diversis denariis pro *averagio* domini regis," Rastall.] A word of frequent occurrence in our old charters.

Averpenny, money paid towards the king's carriages by land, instead of service by the beasts (*averia*) in kind.
Burn, Hist. of Westm. and Cumb. Gloss.

AVERRUNCA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *averroncation*.] The act of rooting up any thing.

Whether *averruncation* of epidemical diseases, by telesms, be feasible and lawful.
Robinson, Endoxa, (1658) p. 82.

To AVERRU'NCATE.† *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat. *averronquer*, old Fr.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of *aversation* and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

Folly is freakish and humorous, impertinent and obstreperous, inconstant and inconsistent, peevish and exceptious; and consequently fastidious to society, and productive of *aversation* and disrespect. *Barrow's Works*, i. 4.

2. It is most properly used with *from* before the object of hate.

There was a stiff *aversation* in my lord of Essex *from* applying himself to the earl of Leicester.
Wotton.

They are not all affected with it; nay, on the contrary, find an *aversation* of their spirits *from* it. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 568.

Which impressions or dispositions either produce in the heart a positive inclination to, or at least extinguish its former *aversation from*, the sin suggested to it. *South, Serm.* vi. 261.

3. Sometimes with *to*; less properly.

There is such a general *aversation* in human nature *to* contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the *aversation* may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and secret hatred and *aversation towards* society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

5. Sometimes with *of*.

There is in man's nature an *aversation* or abhorrency *of* disgrace.
Barrow, Expos. on the Creed.

God hath always declared his delight in the felicity, and his *aversation of* the misery and destruction of his creatures.
Hallywell's Saving of Souls, p. 32.

AVE'RSE, *adj.* [*aversus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away.

Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now *averse*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
With the first tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now bless'd his sway,
By turns *averse*, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averse alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend.
Pope.

3. It has most properly *from* before the object of aversion.

Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and *averse from* all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature.
Hooker.

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be *averse from* peace. *Clarendon.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*, Dr. Johnson says; but, as Campbell, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, observes, *from* is the Latin idiom; and *to* is more agreeable to the analogy of our language; dislike and hatred, words synonymous with *averseness* and *aversion*, being so construed. Perhaps a number of examples with *from* to *averse* and *aversion*, before Clarendon, might

be brought to shew its prevalence *then* over the usage of *to*. But the latter seems now to prevail.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averse to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averse to* all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift.*

AVE'RSELY.† *adv.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingly; unfavourably.

My black-wing'd fate
Hovers *aversely* over that fond hope.
Beaumont and Fl. Martial Maid, ii. 2.

2. Backwardly.

Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted *aversely*, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

AVE'RSENESS.† *n. s.* [from *averse*.]

1. Unwillingness, backwardness.

Not avoiding his company, or doing any thing of *averseness*, save in the very act of punishment. *Herbert's Country Parson*, ch. 25.

Subject we must be, whether we will or no; but if willingly, then is our service perfect freedom; if unwillingly, then is our *averseness* everlasting misery. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his *averseness* to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

2. With *from* before the object of dislike.

Is it not commonly sloth rather than activity, an *averseness from* this rather than an inclination to any other employment, which diverteth us from our prayers? *Barrow's Works*, i. 61.

Applauding himself for his forwardness to all due reformation, and his *averseness from* all such kind of sacrilege. *Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. 14.

3. With *to* before the object.

Many impotencies, or rather *averseness to* good, are charged upon a natural account, which indeed are the effects only of habitual sins. *South, Serm.* vi. 426.

Some men have an *averseness to* it [dancing,] and these it seldom becomes. *Feltham's Resolves*, R. 70. B. 2.

AVE'RSION† *n. s.* [*aversion*, Fr. *aversio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.

What if with like *aversion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

The *aversion* of God's face is confusion; the least bending of his brow is perdition. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 24.

2. It is used most properly with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *aversion from* it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon.*

With men these considerations are equally causes of despite, disdain, or *aversion from* others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*

The same adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with *to*, Dr. Johnson says; perhaps not correctly, as is shewn in the observation on *averse* with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *aversion to* subjection. *Addison.*

I might borrow illustrations of freedom and *aversion to* receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucquese would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state *for* which they have so great *aversion*. *Addison.*

This *aversion* of the people *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *aversion towards* the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.

They took great pleasure in compounding lawsuits among their neighbours; for which they were the *aversion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their *aversion*, pleasure their desire. *Pope.*

7. Simply, conversion or change.

The addition of the words "you and the rest," is a familiar figurative speech, called apostrophe, which is an *aversion* of speech from one thing or person to another. *Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 101.

To AVE'RT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.

I beseech you
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to dislike.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of proselyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert* whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker.*

Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits *averted* from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knolles.*

These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly *avert* from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

To AVE'RT.* *v. n.* [Lat. *averto*.] To turn away. A latinism.

Cold, and *averting* from our neighbour's good. *Thomson.*

AVE'RTER.* *n. s.* [from *avert*.] That which averts or puts by.

Averters and purgers must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divert this rebellious humour, [melancholy,] and turn it another way. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 393.

Averters must be used to the liver and spleen. *Ibid.* p. 405.

AUF.† *n. s.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Dict.*

A meer changeling, a very monster, an *auf* imperfect. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 524.

A'UGER. *n. s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength: for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, aht, Saxon. It *is* sometimes improperly written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaks.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my son, and see if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison, Cato.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger or more.

Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know;
That could *augment* his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*;
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryden, Virgil.*

A'UGMENT. *n. s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Encrease; quantity gained.

You shall find this *augment* of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of encrease.

Discutients are improper in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wiseman.*

AUGME'NTABLE.* *adj.* [from *augment*.] Capable of augmentation.

Our elixirs be *augmentable* infinitely. *Ashmole, Theat. Chem.* 1652, p. 182.

AUGMENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.

Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect. *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

4. In heraldry, an especial mark of honour, borne either as an escutcheon, or a canton; as the baronets of England bear the arms of Ulster in Ireland, in an escutcheon on their own arms.

AUGMENTA'TION *Court.*† A court erected by king Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries.

In the year 1536, he was constituted, by the king, treasurer of the court of *augmentations* of the king's revenue, on its first establishment by act of parliament. *Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 11.

AUGME'NTATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *augmentatif*.] Having the quality of augmenting.

Some of them [terminations of verbal nouns] being *augmentative*, some diminutive. *Instructions for Oratory*, p. 92.

AUGME'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *augment*, an old substantive indeed, preserved by Cotgrave in *augmentateur*, but not noticed in the dictionary of Johnson,

though it had been employed by him in his plan of it.] One who enlarges or augments.

The Egyptians, who were the world's seminaries for arts, ascribe all to learning, as to its patroness and *augmenter*.

Waterhous's Apol. for Learn. &c. 1653, p. 177.

Perhaps I may at last have reason to say, after one of the *augmenters* of Furetier, that my book is more learned than its author.

Johnson's Plan of an English Dict.

A'UGRE. *n. s.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an *augre's* bore. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

A'UGRE-HOLE. *n. s.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an augre; proverbially a narrow space.

What should be spoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May rush and seize us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A'UGUR. *n. s.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What say the *augurs?* ———
— They would not have you stir forth to day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast.
Shakspeare.

Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden, Fables.*

As I and mine consult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise
Propitious, ever soaring from the right. *Prior.*

To A'UGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'r's a crescent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind assures the same success.
Dryden.

To A'UGUR.* *v. a.* To foretell.

I did *augur* all this to him before-hand.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

To A'UGURATE.† *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

I have just now from Bath got sight of the remarks. I *augurated* truly the improvement they would receive this way.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. cii.

AUGURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

A'UGURER. *n. s.* [from *augur*.] The same with *augur*.

These apparent prodigies,
And the persuasion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shaks.*

AUGU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the conclusions of soothsayers in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To A'UGURISE. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practise divination by augury. *Dict.*

A'UGUROUS. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-mann'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Presaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'UGURY. *n. s.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my skill in *augury*.
Dryden, Æneid.

She knew by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the design. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury!*)
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die?
Dryden.

The pow'rs we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

A'UGUST. *n. s.* [*Augustus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

August was dedicated to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, because, in the same month, he was created consul, thrice triumpher in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the sixth from March. *Peacham.*

AUGU'ST. *adj.* [*augustus*, Lat.] Great: grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it *august* and excellent. *Glanv. Scepsis.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dryden.*

AUGU'STNESS.† *n. s.* [from *august*.] Elevation of look; dignity; loftiness of mien or aspect.

He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly.

Shaftesbury, in Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

A'VIARY. *n. s.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all sorts, the Italians bestow vast expence; including great scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good height, running waters, and sometimes a stove annexed, to contemper the air in winter.

Wotton's Architecture.

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow sick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

AVI'DIOUSLY.* *adv.* [Lat. *avidus*, Fr. *avide*, Welsh *awyddus*, greedy, covetous.] The old Eng. adverb for eagerly; greedily. Not now in use. See AVIDITY.

Nothing is more *avidiously* to be desired than is the sweet peace of God.

Bale, on the Revelation, sign. D, viii.

Avydyously we drynke the wynes of other landes, we bye up their fruites and spyces.

Leland's New Year's Gift, sign. K, 3. b.

AVI'DITY.† *n. s.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat. *awydd*, Welsh, corresponding with the old Fr. *avyd*, (desir brulant,) from the Celtick. V. Lacombe. *Avidity* is an old English word, as it occurs in a dictionary of 1623, and is used by an excellent writer of that period; though Dr. Johnson found no example.] Greediness; eagerness; appetite; insatiable desire.

In all which we may see an infinite *avidity*; and such as cannot be satisfied with any finite object.

Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 199.

To AVI'LE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *aviler*, to despise.] To depreciate; to hold cheap.

Being deprest awhile,
Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Much less to debase and *avile* the excellent gifts of God. *Bp. Bedell's Letters, Life, &c.* p. 314.

To AVI'SE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *aviser*.] To consider. Not now in use. See *To* AVIZE.

They stay'd not to *avise* who first should bee,
But all spurr'd after, fast as they mote fly,
To reskew her from shamefull villany.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 18.

AVI'SE.* } *n. s.* [Fr. *avis*, Ital. *aviso*, low
AVI'SO. } Lat. *adviso*.] Advice; intelligence.

All the lords
Have him in that esteem for his relations,
Corants, *avises*, correspondences
With this ambassador and that agent.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, i. 7.

I had yours of the tenth current; and besides your *avisos*, I must thank you for those rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered every where. *Howell's Letters*, ii. 68.

AVI'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Advisement; counsel. Obsolete.

I think there never
Marriage was manag'd with a more *avisement*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

A'VITOUS. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's ancestors; ancient. *Dict.*

To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.] A word out of use.

1. To counsel.

With that, the husbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fittest exercise. *Spenser.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself; *s' aviser*, Fr.

But him *avizing*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather chose, with scornful shame,
Him to avenge. *Spenser.*

3. To consider; to examine.

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to *avize*. *Spenser.*

A'UK.* *n. s.* [Isl. *aulka*, Dan. *alke*.] A sea-bird, of which the puffin is a species.

The great *auk* is a bird observed by seamen never to wander beyond soundings.

Pennant's Zoology, ii. 508.

A'UKWARD. See AWKWARD.

AULA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *aula*.] The member of a hall; and so called, at Oxford, by way of distinction from *collegians*.

Dr. Adams [Principal of Magdalen Hall] made a little speech, and entertained the vice-chancellor and *aularians* with a glass of wine.

Life of A. Wood, p. 383.

AULD. *adj.* [alb, Sax.] A word now obsolete; but still used in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
Shakspeare, Othello.

AULE'TICK. *adj.* [Gr. ἀυλὸς.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ULICK. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

AULN. *n. s.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To AUMA'IL. † *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr., the mesh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel; and he is right, though

Dr. Johnson seems to doubt it; and the word may be referred to the low Lat. *amelatus*, amelled. Fr. *esmail*, ammel, or enamel. See AMELLED.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwaine,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 27.

AE'MBRY. See AMBRY.

AUNT.† *n.s.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says; but it is from the old Fr. *ante*, which is derived from the Celtick. V. Lacombe.] A father or mother's sister, correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ster.
Shakspeare.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old fashion'd halls, dull *aunts* and croaking rooks.
Pope.

A'UNTER.* *n.s.* The old word for ADVENTURE, of which it is a corruption.

AVOCA'DO. *n.s.* [Span. *persica*, Lat.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies.

The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

To A'VOCATE.† *v.a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from business; to call away.

Seeing now all proceedings in England inhibited, the cause *avocated* to Rome, Campegius recalled, &c.
Ld. Herbert's Hist. Hen. VIII. p.259.

Their divesture of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and *avocating* duties to distressed christians, and their secular relations, which are here requisite. *Boyle.*

AVOCA'TION.† *n.s.* [from *avocate*. All Dr. Johnson's examples give the word in the plural number, and Mr. Boucher denies that it is used in the singular. It should seem, by our old lexicography, to have been received in the singular: "AVOCATION, *a* withdrawing, or calling from; a distraction;" Bullokar's Expos. of Hard Words.]

1. The act of calling aside.

The bustle of business, the *avocations* of our senses; and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance, which his many *avocations* of business have caused him to lay aside.
Dryden.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to duty, and powerful *avocations* from sin. *South.*

2. The business that calls; or the call that summons away.

It is a subject that we may make some progress in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permission of necessary *avocations*, a man may employ in such a contemplation. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

By the secular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished with skill in common life. *Atterbury.*

A'VOCATIVE.* *n.s.* [from *avocate*.] That which calls off from; dehortation; dissuasion.

Setting this apart, all other incentives to virtue, and *avocations* from vice, seem very blunt and faint.
Barrow, on the Creed.

To AVOID.† *v.a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To shun; to decline.

The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids.
Tillotson.

2. To escape; as, he *avoided* the blow, by turning aside.

3. To endeavour to shun.

The fashion of the world is to *avoid* cost, and you encounter it. *Shakspeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the house. *Shakspeare.*

If any rebel should be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He desired to speak with some few of us: whereupon six of us only stayed, and the rest *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

6. To oppose; to hinder effect.

The removing that which caused putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul. [old Fr. *avoyde*, nul, compté pour rien.]

How can these grants of the king's be *avoided* without wronging of those lords which had these lands and lordships given them? *Spenser.*

Many who had followed the king in the war, and so made themselves liable to those penalties which the parliament had prepared for them and subjected them to, had made many feigned conveyances, with such limitations and so absolutely (that no trust might be discovered by those who had power to *avoid* it) that they were indeed too absolute to be *avoided* by themselves; and their estates became so much out of their own disposal, that they could neither apply them to the payment of their just debts, or to the provision for their children. *Ld. Clarendon's Life*, ii. 307.

To AVO'ID. *v.n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul cast the javelin; for he said, I will smite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his presence twice. 1 *Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Bishopricks are not included under benefices: so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

AVO'IDABLE. *adj.* [from *avoid*.]

1. That may be avoided, shunned, or escaped.

Want of exactness in such nice experiments is scarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take several things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whose task it is to shew the falsehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not *avoid* them.
Judge Hale.

AVO'IDANCE.† *n.s.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The act of avoiding.

Both of them [light and darkness] are mentioned with an intention of drawing in an exhortation to that purity which we should affect, and the *avoidance* of all the state and works of darkness which we should abhor. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p.37.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts.*

2. The course by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we shall speak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or state of becoming vacant.

Avoidance of an ecclesiastical benefice, is 1. by death, which is the act of God. 2. by resignation, which is the act of the incumbent. 3. by cession, or the acceptance of a benefice incompatible, which also is the act of the incumbent. 4. by deprivation, which is the act of the ordinary. 5. by the act of the law; as in case of simony; not subscribing the articles or declaration; or not reading the articles or the common prayer. *Burn.*

4. The act of annulling.

AVO'IDER.† *n.s.* [from *avoid*.]

1. The person that avoids or shuns any thing.

Good sir, steal away; you were wont to be a curious *avoider* of woman's company.
Beaumont & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, iv. i.

2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

AVO'IDLESS.† *adj.* [from *avoid*.] Inevitable; that cannot be avoided.

She too, when ripen'd years she shall attain,
Must, of *avoidless* right, be yours again.
Dryden, Trans. of Ovid's Met. b. 10.

That *avoidless* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS.† *n.s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says; but he should have added *averia ponderis*, Lat., literally, goods of weight, i.e. goods sold by weight, *aver* in old Fr. and *avoir* in modern, signifying *goods*, like the low Lat. *averium*, *averum*, *avere*. V. Du Cange. Our word is also written *averdupois*.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce: for our Troy ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To AVO'KE.* *v.a.* [Lat. *avoco*. Mr. Boucher has noticed this verb, but with the example only of a Scottish author. It is an old Eng. verb, found in a vocabulary of 1623.] To call from, or back again. Not now in use. *Cockeram.*

AVOLA'TION. *n.s.* [from *avolo*, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

These airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emissives, whose *avolation* was prevented by the condensed enclosure. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only signify a plurious air, hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown, Vulg. Errours.*

To AVO'UCH. *v.a.* [*avouer*, Fr. for this word we now generally say *vouch*.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.
Hooker.

Wretched though I seem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish. *Spenser, Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to justify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the justice of your dealing.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

AVO'UCH. *n.s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony.

I might not this believe,

Without the sensible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

AVO'UCHABLE.† *adj.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched. *Sherwood.*

AVO'UCHER.† *n. s.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

This testimony did become an earnest *avoucher* thereof. *Barrow*, vol. ii. Serm. 29.

AVO'UCHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *avouch.*] Declaration.

I hope your majesty is pear me testimony, and witness, and *avouchments*, that this is the glove of Alençon. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel stepdame seeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her son.
Spenser, F. Q.

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of some credible person, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myself I must *avow*, I strove,
From publick shame to skreen my secret love.
Dryden.

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by those who are for preserving church and state. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomson.*

AVO'W.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Determination; vow. Used by Gower, and by a later writer; but now obsolete.

But here I will make mine *avow*,
To do her as ill a turn. *Marriage of Sir Gawaine.*

AVO'WABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *avowable*, justifiable.] That may be openly declared; that may be declared without shame.

The proceedings may bee apert, and ingenuous, and candid, and *avowable*; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 209.

AVO'WAL.† *n. s.* [from *avow.*] Justificatory declaration; open declaration.

He frankly confessed, that many abominable and detestable practices prevailed in the court of Rome; and by this sincere *avowal*, he gave occasion of much triumph to the Lutherans.
Hume, Hist. of Eng. Hen. VIII.

AVO'WEDLY. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an open manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted against the other. *Clarendon.*

AVOWE'E. *n. s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowson of any church belongs. *Dict.*

AVO'WER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *avouer.*] He that avows or justifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sues replevin. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so avow the taking, which is called his *avowry*. *Chambers.*

AVO'WSAL. *n. s.* [from *avow.*] A confession. *Dict.*

AVO'WTRY. *n. s.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

A'URATE. *n. s.* A sort of pear; which see.

A'UREAT.* *adj.* [Lat. *auratus.*] Golden; figuratively, excellent. Obsolete.

My words unpolisht be nakid and playne,
Of *aureat* poems they want ellumynynge.
Skelton, Poems, p. 281.

AURE'LIA. *n. s.* [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case.
Ray on the Creation.

A'URICLE. *n. s.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart.
Ray on the Creation.

AURI'CULA.† *n. s.* [See BEAR'S EAR.] A flower.

Auriculas, enrich'd with shining mail
O'er all their velvet coats.
Thomson, Spring, ver. 533.

AURI'CULAR.† *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the sense or reach of hearing.

You shall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

By hearing is meant in this place not *auricular* hearing, but practical: that is, obedience to God's commandment. *Mede's Rever. of God's House*, p. 54.

One eye-witness is of more validity than ten *auricular*. *Howell's Instruc. for For. Travel*, p. 6.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as *auricular* confession.

Requiring such as shall be satisfied with a general confession, not to be offended with them that do use, to their further satisfying, the *auricular* and secret confession to the priest.
Commun. Service in K. Edw. VI. Time.

3. Traditional; known by report.

The alchymists call in many varieties out of astrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned testimonies. *Bacon.*

AURI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *auricular.*] In a secret manner.

These will soon confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

AURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.
Thomson.

AURIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

AURIPIGME'NTUM. See ORPIMENT.

AU'RIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *auris.*] One who professes to cure disorders in the ear.
Ash's Dict.

AURO'RA. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.
2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically the morning.

Aurora sheds
On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. *Thomson.*

AURO'RA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

A'URUM Fulminans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook. *Garth.*

AUSCULTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or listening to.

You shall hear what deserves attentive *auscultation*. *Hickes's Lucian.*

To A'USPICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *auspico.*]

1. To foreshew.

Long may'st thou live, and see me thus appear,
As ominous a comet, from my sphere,
Unto thy reign; as that did *auspicate*
So lasting glory to Augustus' state.
B. Jonson, Part of K. James's Entertainment.

2. To begin a business.

The day of the week which K. James observed to *auspicate* his great affairs.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, 1693, p. 173.

One of the very first acts, by which it [the government] *auspicated* its entrance into function.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

A'USPICE.† *n. s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

The neglecting any of their *auspices*, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a piacular crime which required more expiation than murder.
Bp. Story on the Priesthood, ch. 5.

2. Protection; favour shewn.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whose high *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long. *B. Jonson.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

It [the armada] was so great,
Yet by the *auspice* of Eliza beat.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,
Which by his *auspice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. *Dryden.*

4. Persons that [anciently] handfasted the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry: and heard them profess that they came together for the sake of children. [*B. Jonson*, note to the following passage.]

In the midst went the *auspices*; after them, two that sung. *Masques at Court, Hymenæi.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *auspice.*] Relating to prognosticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *auspice.*]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now, with happy and *auspicious* beginnings, forming a model of a christian charity.
Sprat.

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come,
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to persons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy prosp'rous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress! *Shakspeare.*

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promise you calm seas, *auspicious* gales,
And sails expeditious. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

A pure, an active, an *auspicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n from whence the blessing came. *Roscommon.*

Two battles your *auspicious* cause has won;
Thy sword can perfect what it has begun.
Dryden.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *auspicious.*]

Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

I look'd for ruin; and encrease of honour
Meets me *auspiciously*. *Middleton, Witch*, iv. 1.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *auspicious*.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTE'RE.† *adj.* [*austerus*, Lat. *austere*, Fr.]

1. Severe; harsh; rigid.

When men represent the Divine nature, as an *austere* and rigorous master, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance; such conceptions must unavoidably raise terrour. *Rogers.*

Austere Saturnius say,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy sway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' *austere* and pond'rous juices they sublime,
Make them ascend the porous soil, and climb
The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.
Blackmore.

Austere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

AUSTE'RELY.† *adv.* [from *austere*.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so?
Might'st thou perceive *austerely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earnest. *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Milton, P. L.*

I am not so *austerely* scrupulous as to deny the lawfulness of these abundant provisions, upon just occasions. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations*, lxxxi.

AUSTE'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; strictness; rigour.

My unsoil'd name, th' *austereness* of my life,
May vouch against you; and my place i' th' state
Will so your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *austereness* into a smile, he hardly could resist the proper motives thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Roughness in taste.

AUSTE'RITY. *n. s.* [from *austere*.]

1. Severity; mortified life; strictness.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new consul's spy,
What is your sour *austerity* sent t' explore? *B. Jon.*

What was that snakey-headed Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks of chaste *austerity*,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *austerity* of a capuchin. *Addison.*

2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

Let not *austerity* breed servile fear;
No wanton sound offend her virgin ear. *Roscom.*

A'USTRAL. *adj.* [*australis*, Lat.] Southern; as the *austral* signs.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auster*, the south wind, Lat.] To tend towards the south.

Steel and good iron discover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do septentriate at one extreme, and *australize* at another.
Brown, Vulg. Err

A'USTRINE. *adj.* [from *austrinus*, Lat.] Southern; southernly.

A'UTARCHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. αὐτάρκεια.] Self-sufficiency. *Coles, Dict.* 1685.

It may as well boast an *autarchie* and self-sufficiencie. *Valentine, Four Serm.* 1635, p. 10.

AUTHE'NTICAL.† *adj.* [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it seems; applied also to persons.

Of statutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only transcripts.
Hale.

Any other nutriment, that by the judgement of the most *authentical* physicians where I travel, shall be thought dangerous.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *authentical*.] After an authentick manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Conscience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is some law of God which commands or forbids it first. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *authentical*.] The quality of being authentick; genuineness; authority.

They did not at all rely upon the *authenticalness* thereof. *Barrow's Works*, i. 357.

The instrument of Dr. Parker's consecration; with some attestations of the *authenticalness* of it.
Burnet, Hist. Ref. vol. ii. *Records*, p. 363.

Nothing can be more pleasant than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces. *Addison.*

To AUTHE'NTICATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *authentiquer*.] To prove by authority; to make authentick.

Bishop Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," however elaborate or exact, replete with research and *authenticated* by curious evidences, are restricted to a few places and a short period.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, Pref. p. vi.

We are surprised to find verses of so modern a cast as the following at such an early period; which in this sagacious age we should judge to be a forgery, was not their genuineness *authenticated*, and their antiquity confirmed, by the venerable types of Caxton, &c.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 59.

AUTHENTI'CITY. *n. s.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineness; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK.† *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat. *authentique*, Fr.] That has every thing requisite to give it authority, as an *authentick* register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never used of persons, Dr. Johnson says; whereas no word is more frequently applied to persons, as my examples will shew. Genuine; not fictitious; having authority.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through highest heav'n to bring.
Milton.

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what she guess'd before, with jealous fear.
Cowley.

But censure's to be understood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick stamp Heav'n sets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse, of great admittance, *authentick* in your place and person.
Shakspeare, M. Wiv. of Windsor, ii. 2.

These are the most *authentick* rebels, next
Tyrone, I ever heard of.
Beaumont and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

Some of the *authentickest* annalists report, that the old Gauls (now the French) and the Britons understood one another. *Howell, Letters*, ii. 55.

Don Face! why, he's the most *authentick* dealer
In these commodities! the superintendant
To all the quainter traffickers in town.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Herodotus, much more *authentique*, fathers the chief upon Cleops.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 83.

Origen, a most *authentick* author in this point.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 77.

AUTHE'NTICKLY.† *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an authentick manner.

The doctrine and discipline of our church are *authentickly* contained in the foresaid books, canons, and constitutions.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 53.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *authentick*.] The same with *authenticity*.

Could any the least suspicion have been raised among them concerning the *authentickness* of the fundamental records of the Jewish commonwealth.
Stillingfleet Orig. Sac. ii. 1.

They would receive no books as the writings of inspired men, but such of whose *authentickness* they had rational grounds.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. xxvi.

A'UTHOR. *n. s.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and observer whereof is one only God, to be blessed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which causeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing also which thereby is caused. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be such a gosling to obey instinct; but stand
As if a man was *author* of himself,
And knew no other kin. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'st me; whom should I obey
But thee? *Milton, P. L.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worship of false gods had not blinded the heathen, instead of teaching to worship the sun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true *Author* and benefactor, as their ancestors did under the government of Noah and his sons, before they corrupted themselves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the strength of their amity, shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance.
Shakspeare.

Now while the tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* close at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden, Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of dissention spring; from him
Two branches, that in hosting long contend
For sovereign sway. *Philips.*

3. The first writer of any thing; distinct from the *translator* or *compiler*.

To stand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the first *author* of the story.
2 *Macc.* ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm,
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shaksp.*

To AU'THOR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To occasion; to effect.

Oh, execrable slaughter,
What hand hath *author'd* it?
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

Do you two think much,
That he thus wisely, and with need, consents
To what I *author* for your country's good? *Ibid.*

A'UTHORESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *authrice*, "an autrix, *authoress*, or actress." Cotgrave.]

1. A female efficient.

O Amarillis, *auth'ress* of my flame!
Sir R. Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p. 14.

Albeit his [Adam's] loss, without God's mercy, was absolutely irrecoverable; yet we never find he twitted her as *authoress* of his fall.
Feltham, Serm. on St. Luke, xiv. 20.

2. A female author; a female writer. This sense is only of modern usage.
This woman was *authoress* of scandalous books.
Warburton, Notes on Pope's Dunciad.

AUTHO'RITATIVE.† *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.
As the original word for Almighty is not put only for the Lord of Hosts, but often also for the Lord Shaddai; so we must not restrain the signification to the power *authoritative*, but extend it also to that power which is properly operative and executive. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.
It is of perilous consequence, that foreigners should have *authoritative* influence upon the subjects of any prince.
Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.
Tempering the rigour of an *authoritative* character with the affability of a companion.
Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

2. Having an air of authority.
I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphorisms, which yet may make a reasonable moral prognostick. *Wotton.*
The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift, Examiner.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.
The authority of the church stands thus; to determine controversies of faith only ministerially, as the ordinary dispensers of the Word, as servants of Christ, and ministers of the Gospel; not absolutely and *authoritatively*, as lords of our faith and infallible interpreters of scripture.
Leslie, of priv. Judg. &c. p. 29.
It is a matter of prudence, that our essays of this kind be rather perfective than destructive; that is, that we do not take upon us *authoritatively* to quash and controul other discourse.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Con. P. I.
He resumes the chair, and thus *authoritatively* dictates to us. *Boyle against Bentley*, p. 74.

2. With due authority.
No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale.*
No man can forgive them [sins] absolutely, *authoritatively*, by primer and original power.
Mountague's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 317.
This church doth *authoritatively* teach; secondly, judge; thirdly, command; fourthly, punish those who disobey. *Bp. Barlow's Rem.* p. 598.
The indiscriminate collation of degrees has justly taken away that respect which they originally claimed, as stamps by which the literary value of men so distinguished was *authoritatively* denoted.
Dr. Johnson's Journ. West. Isl.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY. *n. s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.
Idle old man,
That still would manage those *authorities*,
That he hath given away! *Shaksp. K. Lear.*
Adam's sovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.
Power arising from strength, is always in those that are governed, who are many; but *authority* arising from opinion, is in those that govern, who are few. *Temple.*
The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where those that call themselves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example.
Locke.

3. Power; rule.
I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakspeare.*
But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp *authority* over the man, but to be in silence.
1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

4. Support; justification; countenance.
Do'st thou expect th' *authority* of their voices,
Whose silent wills condemn thee? *B. Jonson.*

5. Testimony.
Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority* confirmed.
Sidney.
We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of antient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Having been so hardy as to undertake a charge against the philosophy of the schools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*.
Glanville, Scepsis.

6. Weight of testimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.
They consider the main consent of all the churches in the whole world, witnessing the sacred *authority* of scriptures, ever sithence the first publication thereof, even till this present day and hour.
Hooker.

AUTHORIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *autorization*.] Establishment by authority.
Employ learned and unprejudiced men to prepare things for your deliberation and *authorization*.
Waterhous's Apology for Learn. &c. 1653, p. 199.
The obligation of laws arises not from their matter, but from their admission and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To A'UTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person.
Making herself an impudent suitor, *authorizing* herself very much, with making us see, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sydney.*
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe crisis *authorize* their skill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.
Yourself first made that title which I claim,
First bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame.
Dryden.
I have nothing farther to desire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage.
Dryden.
To have countenanced in him irregularity and disobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* disorder, confusion, and wickedness in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To establish any thing by authority.
Lawful it is to devise any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regimen, no special commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*
Those forms are best which have been longest received and *authorized* in a nation by custom and use. *Temple.*

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.
All virtue lies in a power of denying our own desires, where reason does not *authorize* them.
Locke.

5. To give credit to any person or thing.
Although their intention be sincere, yet doth it notoriously strengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Be a person in vogue with the multitude, he shall *authorize* any nonsense, and make incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for rhetorick. *South.*

AU'THORLESS. * *adj.* [from *author* and *less*.] Without an author or authority.
As I am not ignorant, so ought I to be sensible of the false aspersions some *authorless* tongues have laid upon me.
Sir E. Sackville, Guardian, No. 133.

A'UTHORSHIP.* *n. s.* The quality of being an author.
The gentlemen, whose merit lies toward *authorship*, are unwilling to make the least abatement on the foot of ceremonial. *Shaftesbury.*

AUTO'CRASY.† *n. s.* [αὐτοκράλεια, from αὐτὸς, self, and κράτος, power.] Independent power; supremacy.
It [the Divine Will] moves not by the external impulse or inclination of objects, but determines itself by an absolute *autocracy*.
South, Serm. viii. 285.

AUTOCRA'TICAL.* } *adj.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατορικὸς.] Belonging to
AUTOCRATO'RICAL. } independent power; absolutely supreme.
The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in respect of the same divinity, have the same *autocratorical* power, dominion, and authority.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.

AUTOGE'NEAL.* *adj.* [αὐτογενὴς, Gr.] Self-begotten.
God often lets things fall out preternatural, that we might admire Him supernatural, and leave the events of all things to that Power which is *autogeneal* and supreme.
Waterhous's Apol. for Learn. &c. 1653, p. 129.

A'UTOGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *autographe*, Gr. αὐτὸς and γράφω.] The particular handwriting of a person; the original writing, and not a copy, in opposition to *apograph*; the signature.
Who can demonstrate amongst varieties of text which was the *autograph*?
Richworth's Dialogues, (*Paris*,) 1640, p. 579.
The ancient reading of the Greek, sometimes corrupted in the *autograph*, is to be recovered by help of these transcripts.
Hammond, Works, vol. 4. 1683.
Pref. to the Psalms.
It is the author's *autograph*; and the work is dedicated to Humphry, duke of Gloucester.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 45.

AUTO'GRAPHAL.* *adj.* Of the particular hand-writing of persons.
The *autographal* subscription of the Convocation of 1571 to the same Articles is still extant.
Bennet's Essay on the 39 *Articles*, 1715, p. 376.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [αὐτογραφὶν, from αὐτὸς, and γράφω, to write.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.
Persons unknown, but, in the anonymous *autography* of their requisition, denominating themselves the gentlemen of this theatre.
Dr. Knox's Narrative, &c. 1793.

AUTO'MATAL.* *adj.* A more elegant word than *automatical*, or *automatous*; which see.
The whole universe is as it were the *automatal* harp of that great and true Apollo.
Annot. on Glanville's Lux. Orient. 1682, p. 129.

AUTOMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTO'MATON. n. s. [Gr. αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no foreign assistance. *Quincy.*
For it is greater to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The particular circumstances for which the *automata* of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Having in itself the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

AUTO'NOMY. *n. s.* [Gr. *αὐτονομία*.] The living according to one's mind and prescription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY. *n. s.* [Gr. *αὐτοψία*.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self. *Quincy.*

In those that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us, that it hath this use. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL.† *adj.* [from *autopsy*.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

Evinced by *autoptical* experience. *Evelyn*, b. iii. ch. 3. § 22.

AUTO'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *autoptical*.] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* silence that dispute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Aristotle; but the telescope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the disbelief of his senses, may see that it is no exhalation. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

AUTOSCHEDIA'STICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. *αὐτος* and *σχεδιαστικός*.] Hasty; slight; extemporary.

You so much over-value my *autoschediastical* and indigested censure of St. Peter's primacy over the rest of the apostles, as if I had sent you some rare stuff which you had not (and much better) of your own. *Dean Martin's Letters*, p. 21.

A'UTUMN. *n. s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The season of the year between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the equinox, and ending at the solstice; popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September and October.

For I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack.
Shakspeare.

I would not be over confident, till he hath passed a spring or *autumn*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

The starving brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomson.*

AUTU'MNAL. *adj.* [from *autumn*.] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No spring, or summer's beauty, hath such grace,
As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* star,
Or light'ning, thou shalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent sudden gusts, which will prostrate all.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows,
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* sun bestows.
Pope.

AUTU'MNITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *autumnitas*.] The season of autumn.

Thy furnace reeks
Hot steams of wine, and can aloof descrie
The drunken draughts of sweet *autumnitie*.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 1.

AVU'LSED.* *part. adj.* [old Fr. *avulsé*, Lat. *avulsus*.] Plucked away.

Who scatter wealth, as though the radiant crop
Glitter'd on every bough; and every bough,
Like that the Trojan gather'd, once *avuls'd*,
Were by a splendid successor supplied,
Instant, spontaneous. *Shenstone.*

AVU'LSION. *n. s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging clusters thin
By kind *avulsion*. *Philips.*

The pressure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cause of the cohesion of matter; though such a pressure may hinder the *avulsion* of two polished superfices one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS.† *n. s.* [Latin.] An increasing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word.
Smith's Rhetorick.

By this figure, *auxesis*, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow; of a little cottage, a great castle; of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks.
Peacham's Garden of Eloquence, sign. N. iiij.

AUXE'TICK.* *adj.* [from *auxesis*.] Amplifying; encreasing.

This *auxetic* power of the preposition is observable in the Epist. to Philemon, ver. 19.
Dr. Hutchinson, Serm. at Oxf. 1740, p. 8.

AUXI'LIAR.† } *adj.* [Fr. *auxiliaire*, from
AUXI'LIARY. } *auxilium*, Lat.] Assistant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each side,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton, P. L.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

There is not the smallest capillary vein but it is present with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its use. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the seas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

AUXI'LIAR. } *n. s.* Helper; assistant; con-
AUXI'LIARY. } federate.

In the strength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a sort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common *auxiliary* verbs *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; succour. *Dict.*

AUXI'LIATORY.* *adj.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Assisting; helping.

So sweet is the taste of gain from whatsoever; the visiting their holy reliques, the purchasing of masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory, their rewards for praying, their collections for preachings.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

To AWA'IT. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to lose his life,
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife.
Fairfax.

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night.
Milton.

2. To attend; to be in store for.

To shew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the rest, what punishment.
Milton.

Unless his wrath be appeased, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his displeasure.
Rogers.

AWA'IT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ambush. See WAIT.

And least mishap the most bliss alter may;
For thousand perils lie in close *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenser.*

To AWA'KE.† *v. a.* [Sax. apacian. To *awake* has the preterite *awoke*, Sax. apoc, or, (as we now more commonly speak,) *awaked*, Sax. apacob, Goth. and Icel. *waka*, Germ. *waecke*.]

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our sleeping sword of war.
Shakspeare.

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. *John*, xi. 11.

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd he stares round.
Dryden, St. Cæcilia.

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now *awake*,
And strive your excellent self to excel.
Spenser, F. Q.

The fair
Repairs her smiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*;
And 'tis not done! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 16.

AWA'KE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being asleep; not sleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon sleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares shall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden slumbers he would take.
Dryden.

To AWA'KEN.† *v. a.* and *v. n.* The same with *Awake*.

Awake, Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Hickes.*

The book ends abruptly with his *awakening* in a fright. *Pope, Note in his Temple of Fame.*

AWA'KENER.* *n. s.* [from *awaken*. Formerly written *awaker*. V. Cotgrave in *esveilleur*.] That which awakens.

Eternal flames become their first *awakeners*; and men begin to be wise when it is too late.
Stilling fleet, Sermons, p. 29.

AWA'KENING.* *n. s.* [from *awaken*.] The act of awaking.

Supposing the inhabitants of a country quite sunk in sloth, or even fast asleep, whether upon the gradual *awakening* and exertion, first of the sensitive and locomotive faculties, next of reason and reflexion, then of justice and piety, the momentum of such country or state, would not, in proportion thereunto, become still more and more considerable? *Bp. Berkely, Querist*, 591.

To AWA'RD.† *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, somewhat improbably, from peapb, Sax. *towards*, Dr. Johnson says, and very justly; but he proposes no other etymology. It is from the old Fr. *awarder*, "prononcer sur le competence des juges d'une affaire;" not from *à garder*, as Mr. Tooke would lead us to believe in his Diversions of Purley, according to his definition, "to have or hold in possession," in contradiction to Spelman's "*custodire*, to keep;" over whom he therefore needlessly triumphs. *Award* is also the old Fr. subst. for *arbitrage*,

an award. V. Lacombe and Roquefort.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine; The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakspeare.*

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almost any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by stated laws. *Collier, on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwise *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs, An off'ring sacred. *Pope's Odyssey.*

AWA'RD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *award.*] Judgement; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove To her, and him who best deserves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe, Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair, Were to refuse the *awards* of Providence. *Addison's Cato.*

AWA'RDER.* *n. s.* [from *award.*] A judge.

The just *awarder* of vengeance upon those miscreant wretches. *Barrow*, vol. 1. Serm. 2.

The high *awarders* of immortal fame. *Thomson, Liberty*, ii.

AWA'RE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*, an old word for *cautious;* it is however, perhaps an *adjective;* ȝepapian, Sax. Dr. Johnson says. He might have confirmed his supposition by the Goth. and Su.adj. *war*, Sax. pap.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere sorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little *aware* of them, and less able to withstand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themselves; and Instant, without disturb, they took alarm. *Par. Lost.*

This passage is by others understood thus, He warned those who were *aware*, of themselves.

To AWA'RN.* *v. a.* [from *a* and *warn.*] To caution.

Now gan the humid vapour shed the ground With perly deaw, and th' earthës gloomy shade Did dim the brightnesse of the welkin round, That every bird and beast *awarned* made To shrowd themselves, while sleep their senses did invade. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. x. 46.

AWA'Y.† *adv.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]

1 In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make Love to your dress, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonson, Catiline.*

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that essence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here — — Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakspeare.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty stay, Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer suns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away;* King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter ta'en; Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

4. Begone. [Sax. apeȝ-ȝan, *away go.*]

Away, and glister like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's *away;* hark, the shrill horn resounds. *Smith, Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Away, you flatt'rer! Nor charge his gen'rous meaning. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his soul, and fool himself into irrecoverable misery, to inquire into these matters. *Tillotson.*

6. It is often used with a verb; as to *drink away* an estate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whether *away* so fast? *Shaksp.*

8. Perhaps the phrase, *he cannot away with*, may mean *he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company;* Dr. Johnson says. It certainly means *endure;* as the instance, which I bring from Scripture, also shews.

She never could *away* with me. ———— Never, never: she would always say, she could not abide master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

The calling of assemblies, I cannot *away with*. *Isaiah*, i. 13.

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas. *S. Luke*, xxiii. 18.

If you dare think of deserving our charms, *Away with* your sheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWA'YWARD.* *adv.* [Sax. apeȝ peapd.] Our elder adverb for *away*, in the sense of turning aside, from a place or person.

But he, that kyng, with eyen wrothe, His chere [his *face*] *aweiwarde* fro me caste. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.

AWE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *ogan*, to fear; *agis*, terrour: eȝe, oȝa, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God: and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without distraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and fashions, and so lead him: or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so *awe* him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe?* Why, but to keep you low, and ignorant, His worshippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

AWE'ARY.* *adj.* [from *a* and *weary.* A word, Mr. Mason says, twice used by Shakspeare. I believe it is used full half a dozen times by the great poet; from whom it has been perhaps adopted by Wycherley, in an example which Mr. Tooke has cited.] Weary; tired.

I am *aweary;* give me leave a while. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

Are you *aweary* of that title? *Wycherley, Love in a Wood.*

AWE-BAND. *n. s.* [from *awe* and *band.*] A check. *Dict.*

AWE-COMMANDING.* *adj.* [from *awe* and *command.*] Striking with awe.

Her lion port, her *awe-commanding* face, Attemper'd sweet to virgin grace. *Gray, The Bard.*

AWE-STRUCK.* *part. adj.* [from *awe* and *strike.*] Impressed with awe.

I was *awe-struck*, And, as I past, I worshipt. *Milton, Comus*, ver. 301.

A'WFUL.† *adj.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'st love Thy mate; who sees, when thou art seen least wise. *Milton, P. L.*

I approach thee thus, and gaze Insatiate; I thus single; nor have fear'd Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd, Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know then, that some of us are gentlemen, Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth Thrust from the company of *awful* men. *Shaks.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

To pay their *awful* duty to our presence. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

It is not nature and strict reason, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY.† *adv.* [from *awful.*]

1. In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

All men will be ready most *awfully* to dread Him, unto whom they see princes themselves humbly to stoop and bow. *Barrow's Works*, i. 36.

How shall I then attempt to sing of Him, Who, Light Himself, in uncreated light Invested deep, dwells *awfully* retir'd From mortal's eye, or angel's purer ken! *Thomson, Summer*, ver. 177.

2. In a manner striking with awe.

The lion *awfully* forbids the prey. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, v. 304.

A'WFUL-EYED.* *adj.* [from *awful* and *eye.*] Having eyes exciting awe.

Pure and undefiled temperance, manly and *awful-eyed* fortitude. *More, Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 373.

A'WFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness, and night heightens the *awfulness* of the place, and

pours out her supernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addison.*

2. The state of being struck with awe; little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulness* to the divine majesty of God. *Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

To AWHA'PE.† *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenser*, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently *wapen*, to strike, or some such word, from which *weapons*, or offensive arms, took their denomination. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. The word is found both in Chaucer and Lidgate; and the etymology seems to be Sax. either apeoppan, *to cast down*, or papean, *to wonder or be amazed.*] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear gossip, answer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for because your grief doth great appear,
And eke because myself am touched near.
M. Hubbard's Tale.

AWHE'ELS.* *adv.* On wheels.

And will they not cry then, the world runs *awheels*. *B. Jonson, Masques, Vis. of Delight.*

AWHI'LE. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say;
And if you love me, as you say you do,
Let me persuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shaksp.*
Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton, P. L.*

AWH'IT.* *adv.* [Sax. apiht. This word is sometimes used adverbially, but it is only a whit, that is, a jot, a tittle.

Did he [God] find our sins laid upon the blessed Son of his love, of his nature? He spares him not *awhit*. *Bp. Hall's Remains*, p. 188.

AWK.† *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites L'Estrange in proof. But the fact is, *awk* is one of our old adjectives; and is found in the Promptuarium Parvulorum, (1510,) with two definitions; "*awke* or angry, contrarius; *awke* or wrong, sinister." The adverb *awkly* or perversely, is also there. It may be from the old Goth. *auk*, a beast.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits as the steeples; and professors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration. *L'Estrange.*

A'WKWARD. *adj.* [Dr. Johnson gives the Saxon æpeapb, i. e. backward, untoward, as the etymology. Perhaps the German *qwar* or *qwer*, opposite, oblique, or crooked, may have contributed to the formation of this word; or rather it is the old adj. *awk* with the Sax. peapb, towards.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation
Limps after in base *awkward* imitation. *Shaksp.*
Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or *awkward* way of expressing themselves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverse; untoward.

And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. 2.
A kind and constant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *awkward.*] Clumsily; unreadily: inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waste upwards, and swearing he never knew man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*
When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common saying will pass upon them, that it was suitable to their breeding. *Locke.*
If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. *Addison.*
She still renews the ancient scene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*
If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes sufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe *awkwardness* in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. *Addison.*
All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardness* in them; but these awkward airs are worn away in company. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

AWL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *aal*, Sax. æle, ale, Germ. *ahl.* "*Ahl*, quodlibet oblongum et tenue; hinc *ale*, acicula Gallis, nostrum *schuchahl*, &c." Loesch. Celt. Lit. p. 67.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*
You may likewise prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

A'WLESS. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *less.*]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awless* lion could not wage the fight. *Shaks.*
He claims the bull with *awless* insolence,
And having seiz'd his horns, accosts the prince.
Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;
The tyger now hath seiz'd the gentle hind:
Insulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awless* throne.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

AWME, or AUME. *n. s.* A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckans, or twenty verges or verteels; answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *ahana*, Su. *agn.*] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. An old subst. in the Prompt. Parv. and still a common word in the north of England.

A'WNING.† *n. s.*

1. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Our ship became sulphureous, no decks, no *awnings*, nor invention possible, being able to refresh us. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 7.

2. A covering to defend those who sit under it from the rays of the sun.

Round the parapet-wall at top are placed rows of square pillars, meant either for ornament according to some traditional mode of decoration, or to fix *awnings* to, that such as sit there for the benefit of the sea-breeze may be sheltered from the rays of the sun. *Swinburne's Trav. through Spain*, Let. 28.

AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake.*

And she said, the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson. And he *awoke* out of his sleep. *Judges*, xvi. 20.

AWO'RK. *adv.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Phyrrhus' pause,
Aroused vengeance sets him new *awork*. *Shaks.*
By prescribing the condition, it sets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING. *adj.* [from *awork.*] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* set.
Hubbard's Tale.

AWRY'.† *adv.* [from the Sax. pṗiðan, Su. *wrida*, to writhe.]

1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modesty;
That suffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unsound.
Spenser.
Like perspectives which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confusion; ey'd *awry*,
Distinguish form. *Shakspeare, Richard II.*
A violent cross wind, from either coast,
Blows them transverse; ten thousand leagues *awry*,
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Asquint; with oblique vision:

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his son's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.

I hap to step *awry*, where I can see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brerewood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reason; perversely.

All *awry*, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney.*
Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE.† *n. s.* [eax, acre, Sax. *ascia*, Lat. *auizi*, Goth. *ax*, Su-Dalekarl. "*Ax* Scandis aliisque Celtis securim notabat." Loesch. Celt. Lit. p. 81.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a

sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenness
Of thy sharp envy. *Shakspeare.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the shaded plains below;
No sounding *axe* presum'd these trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable sight. *Dryd.*

A'XHEAD.* *n. s.* [from *axe* and *head.*] The head or iron part of the axe.

As one was felling a beam, the *axhead* fell into the water. *2 Kings*, vi. 5.

If an *axhead* be supposed to float upon water, which is specifically much lighter than it; it had been supernatural at that time, as well as in the days of Elisha. *Bentley, Serm.* p. 131.

AXILLA. n. s. [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR. } *adj.* [from *axilla*, Lat.] Be-
A'XILLARY. } longing to the arm-pit.

Axillary artery is distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

A'XIOM. *n. s.* [*axiomo*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω.]

1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker.*

Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we esteem thereof as things unsaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown.*

AXIOMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *axiom.*] Relating to an axiom.

Hippocrates did well to front his *axiomatical* experiments (the book of Aphorisms) with the grand miscarriages in the practice of most able physicians. *Whitlock's Man. of the Eng.* p. 109.

A'XIS. *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the sun;
So two consistent motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope.*

A'XLE.† } *n. s.* [*axis*, Lat. *axel*, Su.
A'XLE-TREE. } Goth. and Teut.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakspeare.*

The fly sat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise. *Bacon.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton, Comus.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton, Christ's Nativity.*

AY.† *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. But we derive it more probably from the Goth. and Sax. *ga* and ıa, *yea.* Brit. and Corn. *a*, yes. Armorick also *ha*, yes.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither? ———
— *Ay*, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakspeare.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our consort? Say *ay*; and be the captain of us all. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest fall'n; *Ay*, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakspeare.*

AY ME.* *interj.* [Gr. οιμοι, Ital. *ahime.*] A phrase, often found in pastoral and elegiack poetry, implying dejection and sorrow; and so much used in the courtship of elder days, as to render it the object of laughter and contempt. It is the same as *ah me!* See AH.

Ay me! I fondly dream! *Milton, Lycidas*, ver. 56.

Aymees, and hearty heigh-hoes,
Are sallets fit for soldiers! *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca*, i. 2.

Cupid is the hero of heigh-hoes, [and] admiral of *ay-mees*. *Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

Sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Aymees and elegies. *The Woman Hater*, (1607) iii. 1.

AYE.† *adv.* [Goth. *aiv* (*an aiva*, for ever,) Sax. apa, or rather aa, from the old Goth. *a*, always.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall,
Remedyless for *aye* he doth him hold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to protest,
For *aye*, austerity and single life. *Shakspeare.*

The soul, though made in time survives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*

And hears the muses, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars sing. *Milton.*

The astonish'd mariners *aye* ply the pump;
No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. *n. s.* The same with *houseleek*; which see. *Dict.*

A'YRY.† *n. s.* [It should be written *eyery* or *eyry.* Teut. *ey*, an egg.] The nest of the hawk.

I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their several *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZEROLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *azarole.*] A small medlar tree, called the three-grained medlar, or Neapolitan medlar-tree. *Cotgrave.*

A'ZIMUTH. *n. s.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the sun, or of a star is, an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.

2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.

3. *Azimuth Compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic *azimuth*.

4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whose stile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.

5. *Azimuths*, called also verticle circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.

Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the *azure* colour of the skies seems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*

The sea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain,
Your empire owns. *Thomson.*

To A'ZURE.* *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To colour any thing blue. *Elyot's Dict.*

A'ZURED.* *adj.* [from *azure.*] Blue.

I have bedimm'd [winds,
The noon-tide sun, call'd forth the mutinous
And 'twixt the green sea and the *azur'd* vault
Set roaring war. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The proceeding and power of God, covering, from his heaven and *azured* throne, his poor children, exposed otherwise unto all injuries of weather, storms, and tempests. *Harmar's Transl. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 371.

Come, serene looks,
Clear as the crystal brooks,
Or the pure *azur'd* heaven. *Sir H. Wotton's Rem.* p. 391.

A'ZURN.* *adj.* [Fr. *azurin*, Ital. *azzurino.*] Of a bright blue colour; *azury*, as Cotgrave calls it, or sky-coloured.

The *azurn* sheen
Of turkis blue, and emerald green. *Milton, Comus*, v. 893.

A'ZYME.* *n. s.* [Fr. *azyme*, from Gr. *a*, *without*, and ζύμη, *leaven.* This word was introduced into our language by the earlier translators of the Bible, and is condemned by the translators of the present version in their address to the reader.] Unleavened bread.

We have shunned the obscurity of the Papists in their *azymes*, tunick, &c. *The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

B.

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gascons with *V*; from which an epigrammatist remarks, That *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA.† *n. s.* [Bisc. and old Fr. *bee*, bleating.] The cry of a sheep.

— Therefore thou art a sheep ———
Such another proof would make me cry *baa*.
Shakspeare.

To BAA.† *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat. *bee*, Fr. See the substantive.] To cry like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*
He's a lamb indeed, that *baes* like a bear.
Shakspeare, Coriol. ii. 1.

To BA'BBLE.† *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr. *balbus*, Lat. supposed from *babel*, Heb. See BABEL.]

1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*
Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the *babbling* schools we may not know.
Prior.

3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy.
L'Estrange.

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaksp.*
And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*
The *babbling* echo had descry'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks.
Addison.

To BA'BBLE.* *v. a.* To prate.

Others [of the old philosophers] have gone yet farther, and *babbled* something of eternal life.
Harmar's Tr. of Beza's Sermons, 1587, p. 108.

BA'BBLE. *n. s.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.

This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
Here is a coil with protestation! *Shakspeare.*
Come, no more,
This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*
With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*
The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*, while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton, of Education.*

BA'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *babble*, and Germ. *babbeler*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *babbler*. *Shakspeare.*
The serpent will bite without enchantment; and a *babbler* is no better. *Eccles.* x. 11.
The apostle had no sooner proposed it to the masters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.
Spenser, F. Q.
Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust,
L'Estrange.

BA'BBLING.* *n. s.* [from *babble*.] Foolish or unprofitable talk.

O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane *babblings*, and oppositions of science falsely so called. 1 *Tim.* vi. 20.

BABE.† *n. s.* [*babbe*, Su.-Goth. *baban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either sex.

Those that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means; and easy tasks;
He might have child me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspeare.*
Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*
The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles.
Dryden.

BA'BEL.* *n. s.* [Heb. "That pregnant relique of the new world's ambition, *Babel* by name; so called from the event of that, because there their language was confounded. For so the Hebrews intimate by the word *babel*; a word which, in our mother tongue, we yet retain from our Saxon ancestors, as they from Askenaz; for when we hear a man speak confusedly, we say he *bables*." Gregory's Posthuma, 1650, p. 186. The word is in our old dictionaries. Bullokar's Exposition of Hard Words defines it *confusion*.] Disorder; irregular mixture; tumult.

I heard a hundred cries, the devil, the devil;
Then roaring, and then tumbling; all the chambers
Are a mere *babel*, or another bedlam.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.
That *babel* of strange heathen languages.
Hammond, Serm. p. 508.
The whole *babel* of sectaries joined against the church, the king, and the nobility for twenty years.
Swift, Rom. Cath. Reasons for Rep. the Test.
We have seen what a lofty *babel* has been raised by this grand architect of mischief and confusion, the devil. *South's Sermons*, viii. 124.

BA'BERY. *n. s.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH.† *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.

If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing. *Ascham.*
They that are childish, or rather *babish*, will be scandalized with every little offensive thing.
Dr. Tooker, of the Fabrick of the Ch. &c. 1604, p. 75.

BA'BISHLY.* *adv.* [from *babish*.] Childishly.

One that spake so *babishly*.
Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 404.

BABO'ON.† *n. s.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*. Bryant says, that it is so called from the Egyptian deity *Babon*, to which it was sacred. *Anc. Mythol.*] A monkey of the largest kind.

You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakspeare.*
He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison.*

BA'BY. *n. s.* [See BABE.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakspeare.*
The child must have sugar plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*
He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon.*
Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'BY.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Like a baby; diminutive; small.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their subséquent volumes, there is seen
The *baby* figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large. *Shaksp. Tr. and Cres.*
What is this,
That rises like the issue of a king,
And wears upon his *baby* brow the round
And top of sovereignty. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To BA'BY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat one like a baby; to impose upon.

At best it [wealth] *babies* us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, 6.

BA'BYHOOD.* } *n. s.* [from *baby*.] The
BA'BYSHIP. } latter of these words is in Minsheu's old dictionary. Infancy; childhood.

BA'BYISH.* *adj.* [from *baby*, Welsh *babiaidd*. This is the modern word; for it was anciently written *babysh*, without the *i*. See also BABISH, as given by Johnson.] Childish; in the state of an infant.

Humbleness of spirite, *babysh* submission.
Confutation of N. Shaxton, 1546, sign. G. 4. b.
He was then so weake, so infatuate, and *babyshe*, that not only wyse men, learned men, and strong men, did set him light, but also yonge maydes, children, &c. *Bale on the Revel.* sign. D d. 7. b.

BABYLO'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *Babel*, or *Babylon*.] Tumultuous; disorderly.

He saw plainly their antiquity, novelty; their universality, a *babylonical* tyranny; and their consent, a conspiracy.

Harington's Br. View of the Church, p. 97.

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beset with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BA'CCHANAL.* *adj.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] Drunken; revelling.

Your solemne and *bacchanal* feasts, that you observe yearly.

Crowley's Deliberate Answer, 1587, fol. 26.

BA'CCHANAL.* *n. s.* A reveller; a devotee to Bacchus, the god of wine.

Living voluptuous like a *bacchanal*.

Marston's Scourge of Vill. iii. 9.

Arnobius, satirizing upon the *Bacchanals*, says, You wind yourselves round with snakes.

Stukely, Palæograph. Sacra, p. 44.

BACCHANA'LIAN.† *n. s.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard. Dr. Johnson has given no example of this word; and perhaps it has not been beyond a century in our language. Coles takes no notice of it in his Dict. at the close of the 17th century. I find it used by Dr. Stukeley, a physician and divine of great learning, in his remarks on the followers of Bacchus, printed in one of his Antiquarian Discourses in 1736. He appliés the adjective also (which is common enough in late times, though wholly unnoticed by Dr. Johnson,) to what respects the festivals of those followers.

All sculptures of the *Bacchinalians* [Bacchanalians] represent frantick men and women.

Stukely, Palæograph. Sacra, p. 24.

BACCHANA'LIAN.* *adj.* Relating to revelry.

If the one represents a religious or a *bacchanalian* subject, its companion represents another of the same kind. *A. Smith, of the Imitative Arts.*

West-country lads, who drank ale, smoked tobacco, punned, and sung *bacchanalian* catches the whole evening.

Graves's Recoll. of Shenstone, p. 15.

BA'CCHANALS. *n. s.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor,
Shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*,
And celebrate our drink? *Shakspeare.*

What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled?

Decay of Piety.

Both extremes were banish'd from their walls, Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*.

Pope, Imit. of Horace.

BA'CCHUS-BOLE. *n. s.* A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.

Mortimer.

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing. *Bacciferous* trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together; and leaving the berry bare; as the sassafras trees.
2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the arbutes.
3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the jesminum, ligustrum.
4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BA'CCHANT.* } *n. s.* [Lat. *bacchans*, from *bacchor*.] He
BA'CCHANTE.* } or she who is a reveller, who lives like Bacchus.

BA'CCHICAL.* } *adj.* [Lat. *bacchicus*.] Re-
BA'CCHICK. } lating to the riotous feasts of Bacchus.

They [the Grecian sophists] raised up a kind of *bacchical* enthusiasm, and transported their hearers, with some honey words, soft and effeminate phrases and accents, and a kind of singing tones.

Spencer's Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies, p. 78.

The *bacchick* orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills and desolate wild places.

Stukeley, Palæograph. Sacra, p. 39.

BACC'IVOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. *Dict.*

BA'CHELOR.† *n. s.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. Junius derives it from βάκηλος, foolish; Menage, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; Spelman, from *baculus*, a staff; Cujas, from *buccella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. They are often addressed at Oxford, as *florentissimi*. Dr. Lawrence has observed, that Menage's etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, *Sir*. In Latin, *baccalaureus*, Sax. bachilep, old Fr. *bacheler*. Barbazan derives the word from *baccalia*, the bay or laurel tree, which Roquefort approves; though that of Menage is not to be discarded in the contemptuous manner which Roquefort would dictate.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shaksp.*

The haunting of dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden.*

Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
Full well they merit all they feel and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of physick.

Mart. Scriblerus.

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

King Richard II. in the first year of his reign is said to have constituted certain persons to be of counsel to him; 1. Earls; 2. Barons; 3. Bannerets; and 4. *Bachiliers*. And, in the instrument of his deposition, the lower house of parliament are called the *bachelers* and commons of the land. But by *bachelers* in those two places is to be understood, I think, not the commons in general, but *knights*; and to this very day simple knights are styled knights *bachelers*.

Hody, Hist. of Convocations, p. 354.

4. Applied by Ben Jonson to an unmarried woman.

We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you
A *bachelor* still, by keeping of your portion;
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in a sickness. *Magnetick Lady.*

BA'CHELORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *bachelor*.]

1. The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify,
She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shaksp.*

2. The state of him who has taken his first degree at the university.

The third year of my *bachelorship* should at once both make an end of my maintenance, and in respect of standing, give me a capacity of further preferment in that house.

Bp. Hall, Rem. Life, p. 8.

BACK.† *n. s.* [Goth. *ibukai*, bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter, part remain without,
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to share.
Dryden.

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut: opposed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
Gave me your hand, the *backs* and palms to kiss.
Donne.

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes; opposed to the *belly*.

Those who, by their ancestors, have been set free from a constant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, should bestow some time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear: opposed to the *van*.

He might conclude that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majesty was upon his.

Clarendon.

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so does the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you stand. *Bacon.*

Antheus, Sergestus grave, Cleanthus strong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryd.*

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit sooner. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. The thick part of any tool opposed to the edge; as, the *back* of a knife or sword; whence *backsword*, or sword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backsword*, single faulchion or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forsake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*; to go away, to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no sooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

10. A large vessel used by brewers and distillers; a vat.

11. The bat is called the *back* or *rere-mouse*, in Huloet's old dictionary; and appears to have been once the usual word for it.

The other face — had winges like a *backe* or flindermouse. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580.) fol. 9. b.

BACK. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. *Shakspeare.*

He sent many to seek the ship Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they should suffer in her stead. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native island might'st thou sail,
And leave half heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the present station.

I've been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back;* the love that lay
Half smother'd in my breast, has broke through all
Its weak restraints. *Addison.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo, the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Constrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore.*

4. Towards things past.

I had always a curiosity to look *back* unto the sources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

5. Again: in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakspeare.*

6. Again; a second time.

This Cæsar found, and that ungrateful age,
With losing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epistles being written from ladies forsaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To BACK. *v. a.* [from the noun *back.*]

1. To mount on the back of a horse.

That roan shall be my throne.
Well I will *back* him straight. O Esperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shaksp.*

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course. *Roscommon.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I slept, methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakspeare.*

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend.

Belike, he means,
Back'd by the power of Warwick, that false peer,
T' aspire unto the crown. *Shakspeare.*

You are strait enough in the shoulders, you care not who sees your back; call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague on such *backing!* give me them that will face me. *Shakspeare.*

These were seconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not swear in express words,
To prop and *back* the house of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houseful. *Butler, Hudib.*

A great malice, *back'd* with a great interest, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of something without himself. *South.*

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addison.*

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and those that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a specious reason. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reason of this moral. *L'Estrange.*

6. To second.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their wagers *back* their wishes. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite.*] To censure or reproach the absent.

Most untruly and maliciously do these evil tongues *backbite* and slander the sacred ashes of that personage. *Spenser.*

I will use him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite.* *Shaksp.*

BA'CKBITER. *n. s.* [from *backbite.*] A privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.

Nobody is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBITING.* *n. s.* [from *backbite.*] Slander; secret detraction.

Lest there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings. 2 *Corinth.* xii. 20.

Vouchsafe it to maintaine
Against vile Zoilus' *backbitings* vaine.
Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst.

BACKBI'TINGLY.* *adv.* Slanderously. *Barret.*

BACKBO'NE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *bone.*] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* should be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a forester may arrest an offender against vert or venison in the forest, *viz.* stable-stand, dog-draw, *back-carry*, and bloody hand. *Cowel.*

BACKDO'OR. *n. s.* [from *back* and *door.*] The door behind the house; privy passage.

The procession durst not return by the way it came; but after the devotion of the monks, passed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addison.*

Popery, which is so far shut out as not to re-enter openly, is stealing in by the *backdoor* of atheism. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED.† *adj.* [from *back.*] Having a back.

It is *backed* like a weasel. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly *back'd.* *Dryden.*

BACKE'ND.* *n. s.* [*back* and *end.*] The latter part of the year: common in Cumberland, Yorkshire, and other parts of the north.

BA'CKFRIEND. *n. s.* [from *back* and *friend.*] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* against fair words and professions. *L'Estrange.*

Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil power; as some who are *backfriends* to both would maliciously insinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON.† *n. s.* [from *bach gammon*, Welsh, a little battle, and formerly written *baggamon.*] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

Though you have learnt to play at *baggamon*, you must not forget Irish, which is a serious and solid game. *Howell's Letters*, ii. 66.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at *backgammon?* *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *house.*] The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their *backhouses*, of more necessary than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up unto by steps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *piece.*] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breast plate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKRETURN.* *n. s.* [from *back* and *return.*] Repeated return.

Omit
All the occurrences, whatever chanc'd
Till Harry's *back-return* again to France.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. Chorus, A. v.

BA'CKROOM. *n. s.* [from *back* and *room.*] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

BA'CKSET.* *part. adj.* [from *back* and *set.*] Set upon in the rear; pursued; attacked.

He suffered the Israelites to be driven to the brink of the seas, *backset* with Pharaoh's whole power.
Anderson, Expos. upon Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 71. b.

BA'CKSIDE. *n. s.* [from *back* and *side.*]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quicksilver were rubbed from the *backside* of the speculum, the glass would cause the same rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unless so far as it encreases the reflection of the *backside* of the glass. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards, and her *backside* upwards. *Addison.*

3. The yard or ground behind a house.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, roads, streets, or *backsides*, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BA'CKSLIDE.† *v. n.* [from *back* and *slide.*] To fall off; to apostatize: a word only used by divines, Dr. Johnson says, which is not exactly the case, as Milton uses it simply for *revert.*

Hast thou not seen that which *backsliding* Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

That such a doctrine should, through the grossness and blindness of her professors, and the fraud of deceivable traditions, drag so downward as to *backslide* one way into the Jewish beggary of old cast rudiments, and stumble forward another way, &c. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* b. 1.

BA'CKSLIDER. *n. s.* [from *backslide.*] An apostate.

The *backslider* in heart shall be filled with his own ways. *Proverbs*, xiv. 14.

BA'CKSLIDING.* *n. s.* [from *backslide.*] Transgression; desertion of duty.

Their transgressions are many, and their *backslidings* are increased. *Jerem.* v. 6.

The repeated errours and *backslidings* of his creatures. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 334.

God, who knows our infirmities, will accept our sincere endeavours, though attended with imperfections and *backslidings*, provided we condemn ourselves for them, and strive to amend. *Bp. Wilson on the Sacrament.*

BA'CKSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *back* and *staff*; because in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the sun.] An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stairs.*] The private stairs in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backstairs*, that some pricked for sheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS. *n. s.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSTONE.* *n. s.* [*back* and *stone*.] The heated stone or iron on which oat-cake is baked: a familiar northern word.

As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*.
Yorkshire Proverb.

BA'CKSWORD.† *n. s.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge, Dr. Johnson says; but it is also the rustick sword often exercised at country fairs by combatants, consisting merely of a stick, with a basket handle.

I knew him a good *backsword* man.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*.
Arbuthnot.

BA'CKWARD.†
BA'CKWARDS. } *adv.* [from *back* and peapb, Sax. that is, towards the back; contrary to forwards.

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were backward. *Genesis.*

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backwards*, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

Then, darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise.
Dryden.

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakspeare.*

The monstrous sight
Struck them with horrour *backward*, but far worse
Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regressively.

Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*

7. Reflexively.

No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself, her understanding light.
Sir J. Davies.

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went *backward*, and the more he strove
T' advance the suit, the farther from her love.
Dryden.

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot: if tall, a launce ill-headed.
Shakspeare.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averse.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison.*

We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Cities laid waste; they storm'd the dens and caves;
For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*

2. Hesitating.

All things are ready if our minds be so:
Perish the man whose mind is *backward* now.
Shakspeare.

3. Sluggish; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after something else: as *backward* fruits; *backward* children: Fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BA'CKWARD. *n. s.* The things or state behind or past; poetical.

What seest thou else,
In the dark *backward* or abysm of time? *Shaksp.*

To BA'CKWARD.* *v. a.* To keep back; to hinder.

No one doth so clog and trash, so disadvantage and *backward* us, so cast us behind in our race.
Hammond, Works, vol. iv. 663.

BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; aversely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aspect, disdaining greater haste.
Sydney.

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.

I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it last? *Shakspeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *backward*.]

1. Dullness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designing charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowness of progression; tardiness.

To BA'CKWOUND.* *v. a.* [from *back* and *wound*.] To wound secretly, behind the back.

Back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

BA'CON.† *n. s.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried flesh, Dr. Johnson says; and Mr. Horne Tooke contends that it is evidently the past participle of the Sax. bacan, *to bake* or *dry by heat*, Div. of Pur. vol. ii. p. 71. I may, however, refer, perhaps as strongly to the old Fr. *bacon*, which means dried flesh and pork. V. Lacombe, Wachter, Le Grand, and Roquefort. The Welsh also have *bacwn*.]

1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a slice. *Dryden.*

2. The animal itself.

A young *bacon*,
Or a fine little smooth horse-colt.
Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.

3. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers.

What frightens you thus? my good son! says the priest;
You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*:
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
Prior.

BACULO'METRY. *n. s.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and μέτρον.] The art of measuring distances by one or more staves. *Dict.*

BAD.† *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*. Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels, tells us, that in the Mogul language "*badd* Adam is a *bad* man," p. 99. The Gothick *baud*, insipid, has been thought by Mr. H. Tooke to be the etymological root; but it may be doubted. I have met with the direct superlative of *bad*, which I offer as a curiosity, and not for imitation: "The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope." *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.* It occurs also, strange to tell, in Wodroephe's old French and English Grammar, p. 318.]

1. Ill; not good: a general word, used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vicious; corrupt.

Thou may'st repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'st cover. *Milton.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worse, *Milton.*

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun.
Prior.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The sun his annual course obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*.
Dryden.

4. Hurtful; unwholesome; mischievous; pernicious; with *for*.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addison.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD.
BADE. } The preterite of *bid*.

And, for an earnest of a greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee thane of Cawdor.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

BADGE.† *n. s.* [A word derived by Junius from *bode* or *bade*, a messenger; and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger; but taken by Skinner and Minsheu from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr. But it seems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat. The Sax. bab or babe, a pledge, may also be offered.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.

But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear resemblance of his dying lord;
For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenser.

The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A savage tygress on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shakspeare.*
Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shaksp.*
Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

To BADGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark as with a badge.
Your royal father's murdered——
—— Oh, by whom? ——
Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't;
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To mark actually with a badge.
A man may walk from one end of the town to the other, without seeing one beggar regularly *badged*. *Swift, on giving Badges to the Poor.*

BA'DGELESS.* *adj.* [from *badge* and *less.*] Having no badge.
While his light heels their fearful flight can take,
To get some *badgeless* blue upon his back.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 5.

BA'DGER. *n. s.* [*bedour*, Fr. *melis.*] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown.*

To BA'DGER.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the noun.] To weary a person; to confound. Used only in colloquial language.

BA'DGER-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged.*] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.
His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Estrange.*

BA'DGER.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but, by *Junius*, derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision; and by Minsheu from *baggage*. *Bajulus*, however, seems to be the true etymology. Fuller, in his Worthies, (under Sussex,) mentions "higglers as *bajulating* provisions to London."] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowel.*
Such exemption ought not to extend to *badgers*, or those who carry on a trade of buying of corn or grain, selling it again without manufacturing, or of other goods unmanufactured to sell the same again.
Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of Cumberland, p. 312.

BA'DINAGE.* } *n. s.* [Fr. The first of
BADI'NERIE. } these words was in use for *foolery* a century and a half ago. See Coles's English Dict. in V.] Light or playful discourse.
When you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel *badinage*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
The fund of sensible discourse is limited; that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone.*

BA'DLY. *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well.
How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty?
Shakspeare.

BA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *bad.*] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; desert; depravity.
It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set at work by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shaksp.*
There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement. *Addison on Italy.*
I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison.*

To BA'FFLE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *befler*, according to Dr. Johnson, which indeed signifies to deceive. But it may be traced to the old Fr. en *bas fouler;* and also to *baffoüer*, which Cotgrave translates into *baffle* and *disgrace.*]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.
They made a shift to think themselves guiltless in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *baffle* the curse. *South.*
He hath deserved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing; to *baffle* is sometimes less than to *conquer.*
Etruria lost,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* host. *Dryden.*
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*
A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison.*

3. To disgrace; to insult; to mock.
[He] blotted out his arms with falshood blent,
And himself *bafful'd*, and his armes unherst,
And broke his sword in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 37.
See him laught at, see him *baffel'd!*
Fanshawe, Past. Fido, p. 81.
I am disgrac'd, impeach'd, and *baffled* here.
Shakspeare, K. Richard II.
Alas, poor fool, how have they *baffled* thee!
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

To BA'FFLE.* *v. n.* To practise deceit.
Do we not palpably *baffle*, when, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing?
Barrow, Works, i. 437.
To what purpose can it be to juggle and *baffle* for a time? *Ibid*, iii. 180.

BA'FFLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*
The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*
The Earl of Bristol had much wronged that great monarch, giving him a *baffle* insupportable.
Bp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, P. I. p. 169.

BA'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *baffle.*] One that puts to confusion, or defeats.
Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, assures us the thing is too possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG.† *n. s.* [belze, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*; Goth. *balgs*, a pouch or bag; Germ. *balg.*]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.
Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakspeare.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*
Waters were inclosed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*
Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke.
Pope.

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained. [*Bagge*, Icel. *sarcina.*]
The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend.
Dryden.

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

To BAG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*
Hops ought not to be *bagg'd* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. To cause to swell like a bag; to make tumid. [In the Prompt. Parv. 1514, "*baggen* or bolen out," occurs, and is rendered *tumeo.*]
How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up the eyes, and mis-shape the face and body, with unpleasing and unkindly tumours!
Bp. Hall, Works, 1661. vol. ii. 335.

To BAG.† *v. n.* To swell like a full bag. Formerly used in the figurative sense of swelling with disdain; as was the obsolete adverb *baggingly.*
She gothe upright, and yet she halte,
That *baggith* foul, and lokith fair.
Chaucer, Dreme, ed. Urr. 623.
The skin seemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it.
Wiseman.
Two kids that in the valley stray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd;
They drain two *bagging* udders every day.
Dryden.

BAGATE'LLE.† *n. s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance: a word not naturalised, Dr. Johnson says; which seems to be a mistake; for it has been in use nearly two centuries. Bp. Jeremy Taylor writes it *bagatello.* Howell's books were published in the former part of the 17th century.]
They [the nuns] will entertain discourse till one be weary, if he bestow on them some small *bagatels*, as English gloves, or knives or ribands.
Howell, Instruct. for Foreign Travel, p. 34.
By this correspondence with you, I do as our East India merchants use to do; I venture beads and other *bagatels*, out of the proceed whereof I have pearl and other oriental jewels returned me in your's. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 44.
Even so small *bagatelloes*, or toys.
Bp. Taylor's Artif. Handsomeness, p. 27.
Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BA'GGAGE. *n. s.* [from *bag; baggage*, Fr. *bagage*, Su.]

1. The furniture and utensils of an army.
The army was an hundred and seventy thousand

footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, besides the *baggage*. *Judith*, vii. 2.

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

They and their married women, with *bagge* and *baggages*, would runne awaie from hence unto the countrie of Grece. *Martin, on the Marriage of Priests*, (1554,) sign. M. iv. b.

For dame the doxey to march round the circuit,
With *bag and baggage*. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag and baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse;* so called, because such women follow camps. Ital. *bagascia*. Roquefort derives the French term from *vagus, vaga*.

A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spectator.*

4. Not always the worthless woman, which Dr. Johnson means, viz. her who has forfeited her honour; but a pert young woman, a *flirt*, as Cotgrave also renders *bagasse;* and used jocosely.

Though the *baggage* [Annabella Lizard] would not speak out, I found the sum of her wishes was a rich fool, or a man so turned to her purposes, that she might enjoy his fortune, and insult his understanding. *Guardian*, No. 31.

5. Refuse; lumber; trumpery.

I believe that this baptism ought to be ministered, not with oil, salt, spittle, and such-like *baggage*, but only in clean and fair water.

Bp. Hooper, Conf. of Chr. Faith, (1584) § 61.

He speaketh not of receiving the pope's pardons, jubilees, dispensations, absolutions, and such like *baggage*. *Fulke against Allen*, p. 473.

BA'GNIO. *n. s.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. s.* [from *bag* and *pipe;* the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one; which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but shirts, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and fife. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Addison, Freeholder.*

BA'GPIPER. *n. s.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shaksp.*

BAGUE'TTE. n. s. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak; a word out of use.

The women forslow not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worse perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in surety.]

1. *Bail* is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail; common bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken; whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, *special bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprise; for he that is mainprised, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowel.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*,
The unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail.
Roscommon.

And bribe with presents, or when presents fail,
They send their prostituted wives for *bail*.
Dryden.

2. A surety; a bondsman; one who gives security for another.

Let me be their *bail* —
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion. *Titus Andronicus.*

3. A certain limit or bound within a forest. *Kersey.* Figuratively, power.

So did Diana and her maydens all
Use silly Faunus, now within their *baile*.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 49.

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail —
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion ——
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE.† *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

They are not *bailable*,
They stand committed without bail or mainprise,
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

BA'ILIF.† *n. s.* [a word of doubtful etymology, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr. In our old vocabularies written *baily*, and so a steward is still called in many places. Dr. Johnson would not have considered, if he had met with it, the following etymology as undeserving attention, "*Baul* veteri Celtico usu notabat *portare;* unde est Latinum *bajulare;* et Scandica vox *baul*, onus, in historiâ Gothrici, p. 73., ac Longobardica vox ab Italis hodierno etiam usu conservatæ, *bailo*, atque Gallicis *bailif*, quæ primùm notabat gestatorem oneris, deinceps officialem muneris gravissimi administratorem." Loescheri Lit. Celt. p. 88.]

1. A subordinate officer.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

It many times happeneth, that, by the undersheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under steward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *n. s.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *pic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowel.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks*. *Spenser.*

There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land owners in their several *bailiwicks*. *Hale.*

BA'ILMENT.* *n. s.* The delivery of things whether writings, goods, &c. sometimes to be delivered back to the *bailor*, that is, to him that so delivered them; sometimes to the use of the *bailee*, that is, of him to whom they are delivered; and sometimes also to a third person. *Cowel.*

BA'ILY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *baillie*.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. The word, with this meaning, is not found in modern dictionaries; but in that of Coles, nearly a century and a half since, it is defined *government*. By the editors of Wicliffe's translation of the N. Test. it has been mistakenly explained, in the Glossary only as the *officer*. This old word probably gave rise to *bailiwick*.

He seide also to his disciplis, Ther was a man that hadde a baylyf. And this was defamed to him, as he hadde wastid his goodis. And he clepide him, and seyde to him, What heare I this thing of thee? Yelde rekenyng of thi *baylye*, for thou myght not now be baylyf.
Wickliffe, S. Luke, xvi. 1. 2.

BAIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bain, baign*, Ital. *bagno*, from *bagnare*, Lat. *balneum*. A word which occurs in most of our old dictionaries.] A bath; a washing-place.

Our *baines* at Bath with Virgil's to compare,
For their effects, I dare almost be bold.
Hakewill's Apology, p. 134.

To lie sweating so long in the *baines*.
Ibid. p. 365.

To BAIN.* *v. a.* See *To* BAIGNE. To bathe. Obsolete.

Bayning my breast. *Turberville's Poems*, (1570.)
To be *bained*, or wet. *Huloet.*

BAIRN.* } *n. s.* [Sax. beapn.] A child.
BARN. } See BEARN.

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or other animals.

Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a saint
With saints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the sex improv'd in amorous arts!
What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *Spenser.*

To BAIT.† *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather from the Icel. and Goth. *beita*, *beitan*, to incite, to stir up.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming sorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withstand. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I will not yield
To kiss the ground before young Malcolm's feet;
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curse. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIT.† *v. n.* To stop at any place for refreshment. Perhaps this word is more properly *bate*; to *abate* speed, Dr. Johnson says. But it is more probably from Sax. batan, to offer a bait. Dr. Jamieson thinks the Icel. *beita*, to drive cattle to pasture, (whence *beit*, feeding; pasture,) as the original.

But our desires tyrannical extortion,
Doth force us there to set our chief delightfulness,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Though bent on speed; so here th' archangel paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his house, we did not so much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addison, Spectator.*

To BAIT.† *v. n.* [Written also *bate*. A term in falconry. The word is derived by Minsheu either from the Fr. *batre*, to beat, or *s'abatre*, to descend.] To flap the wings, to make an offer of flying; to flutter, as a hawk when it pounces on its prey.

All plum'd like estridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shaksp.*

Hood my unmann'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till strange love, grown bold,
Thinks true love acted simple modesty. *Shaksp.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch these kites,
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shaks.*

BAIT.† *n. s.* [from the verb, or the Icel. sub. *beit*. See *To* BAIT. Mr. Horne Tooke contends that it is the past participle of the verb *bite*, in the supposed confirmation of which he brings, from B. Jonson's Sejanus, "*baits*, *baits*, for us to *bite* at."]

1. Meat set to allure fish, or other animals, to a snare.

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shaksp.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that same glorious beauty's idle boast,
Is but a *bait* such wretches to beguile. *Spenser.*

Taketh therewith the souls of men, as with the *baits*. *Hooker.*

Sweet words I grant, *baits* and allurements sweet,
But greatest hopes with greatest crosses meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in paradise, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from foolish pride's affected state,
And specious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roscommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden.*

Grant that others could with equal glory,
Look down on pleasures, and the *baits* of sense. *Addison.*

3. A refreshment on a journey.

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here; I have a fresh hogshead for you. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The men of this world enjoy the good things of this life as their ultimate happiness, beyond which they look no farther; but good men use them as a viaticum or *bait*, as a present support and refreshment in their pursuit of a far greater happiness. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 660.

BAIZE. *n. s.* A kind of coarse open cloth stuff, having a long nap; sometimes frized on one side, and sometimes not frized. This stuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To BAKE. *v. a.* participle passive, *baked* or *baken*, [*baka*, Su.-Goth. bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. supposed by Wachter to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, signified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a close place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Isaiah.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps something in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatsoever the fire *baketh*, time doth in some degree dissolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement suns
When dusty summer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleasant is't, beneath the twisted arch,
To ply the sweet carouse! *Philips.*

The sun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryd.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, *bake*, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shaksp. Macb.*

BAKE-MEATS.† } Meats dressed by the
BAKED MEATS. } oven.

In the uppermost basket there was all manner of *bakemeats* for Pharaoh. *Gen.* xl. 17.

There be some houses, wherein sweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

BA'KEHOUSE.† *n. s.* [Sax. bæchur.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouse* under ground. *Wotton.*

BA'KEN. The *participle* from *to bake*.

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head. 1 *Kings.*

BA'KER.† *n. s.* [Sax. bæcepe.] One whose trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

BA'KER-FOOT.* *n. s.* An expression for an ill-shaped, or distorted foot.

The unhandsome warpings of bow-legs and *baker-feet*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 60.

BA'KER-LEGGED.* *adj.* A person is said to be *baker-legged*, who has crooked legs, or goes in at the knees. *Sherwood.*

BA'LANCE. *n. s.* [*balance*, Fr. bilanx, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanicks, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of a *balance* is. It supposes three things; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* justly weighed,
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we suffer only the lot of nature. *L'Estrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such message. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. See the second sense.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
These mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the *balance* beats, think; and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night. *Locke.*

9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,
And seated near the *balance* poise the days. *Dryd.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest. *L'Estrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this island to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her states to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glass is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which side the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addison, Spectator.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's present possession, he would not *balance*, or err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

BA'LANCER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *balanceur*.] The person that weighs any thing. *Cotgrave.*

BA'LANCING.* *n. s.* [from *balance*.] Equilibrium; poise.

Dost thou know the *balancings* of the clouds? *Job*, xxxvii. 16.

The strange *balancings* of parties for the safety of the whole. *Dr. Spenser, Serm.* (1660,) p. 50.

BA'LASS *Ruby*.† *n. s.* [*balas*, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term, according to Dr. Johnson. Some call it a Turkish ruby. Palsgrave renders it *balé*, and Cotgrave *balay*.] A kind of ruby.

Balass ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems best to answer the description of the ancients. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To BALBU'CINATE. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To stammer in speaking. *Dict.*

To BALBU'TIATE. *v. n.* The same with *balbucinate*. *Dict.*

BALCO'NIED.* *adj.* [from *balcony*.] Having balconies.

The house was double-*balconied* in front. *Roger North.*

BALCO'NY.† *n. s.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital. Formerly written *balcone* in our language. Sax. balc, a beam.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who, liking not the fashion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till she had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

Houses of two stories have, many of them, very large upper rooms, which have many double doors in the sides of them, like those in our *balconies*, to open and let in fresh air.

Terry's Voyage to East India, (1655,) p. 190.

To look upon a woman, that passeth by, veiled; or to look up, if any be at a window, or in a *balcone*, is the cause of death [in the East] unto many. *M. Casaubon, of Credulity, &c.* p. 291.

When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*

BALD.† *adj.* [*bal*, Welsh. Written *balled* or *ballid* by Chaucer and Wicliffe, which seems to be the etymology. See BALL. "His head was *balled*, and shone as any glass," Prol. C. T. 198. i. e. smooth as a ball. Wicliffe uses *ballid* for *despoiled of hair*, Isaiah iii. 17. 1 Cor. xi. 6.]

1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.

Neither shall men make themselves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in *bald* persons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. *Ray.*

He should imitate Cæsar, who, because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shaksp.*

3. Without the usual covering.

He is set at the upper end o' the table; but they stand *bald* before him. *Shakspeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant. [old Fr. *baulde*, Rom. de R.]

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* translation of the Ilias, begins the praise of Homer where he should have ended it. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

And that, though labour'd, line must *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What should the people do with these *bald* tribunes?
On whom depending their obedience fails
To the greater bench. *Shakspeare.*

6. *Bald* was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as *audax*, bold; and is still in use. So *Baldwin*, and by inversion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Eadbald, happily bold;* which are of the same import as *Thraseas, Tharasymachus*, and *Thrasybulus*, &c. *Gibson.*

BA'LDACHIN.† *n. s.* [*baldachino*, Ital. *baldechinon*, old Fr. drap de fil d'or, Lacombe.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, (Du Cange,) and was a canopy carried over the host. *Builder's Dict.*

No *baldachino*, no cloth of state, was there; the king being absent. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 185.

BA'LDERDASH.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson proposes the Sax. balb, *bold*, and *dash*; Dr. Jamieson suggests the Icelandick *bulldur*, the prating of fools. But the etymology is of laughable origin perhaps. *Balderdash*, in its primary sense, probably signified (as Mr. Malone has also observed) the froth or foam made by barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backwards and forwards in hot water; it afterwards seemed to denote a mixture of liquours. Yet a learned friend suggests that *Lhuyd*, in his Archaiologia Britannica, has given, among some Welsh words omitted in Davies's Welsh Dictionary, *baldardhy*, to stammer, and *baldardhys*, talkative; whence the word *balderdash* is therefore conjectured to be formed.] Any thing jumbled together without judgement; a rude mixture; a confused light, or frothy discourse.

They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with his bubbly spume or barbers *balderdash*. *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe*, 1599, p. 8.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such *balderdash*, or bonny clabber! *B. Jonson, New Inn*, i. 2.

Mine is such a drench of *balderdash*. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman's Prize.*

To BA'LDERDASH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquour.

When monarchy began to bleed,
And treason had a fine new name;
When Thames was *balderdash'd* with Tweed,
And pulpits did like beacons flame. *The Geneva Ballad*, 1674.

Can wine or brandy receive any sanction by being *balderdashed* with two or three sorts of simple waters? *Mandeville, on Hypochondr. Dis.* 1730, p. 279.

BA'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *n. s.* The same with GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bald*.]

1. The want of hair.

The *baldness*, thinness, and deformity of their hair, is usually supplied by borders and combings. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 43.

2. The loss of hair.

Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leprosy and *baldness* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

Borde has all the *baldness* of allusion, and barbarity of versification, belonging to Skelton, without his strokes of satire and severity. *Warton, Hist of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 74.

BA'LDPATE.* *n. s.* [from *bald* and *pate*.] A head shorn of hair; applied to a friar.

Come hither, goodman *baldpate*; do you know me? *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BA'LDPATE.* } *adj.* Shorn of hair; with-
BA'LDPATED. } out natural covering.

Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
Nor perriwig with snow the *baldpate* woods. *Soame and Dryden, Art of Poetry.*

You *baldpated*, lying rascal; you must be hooded, must you. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BA'LDRICK.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It was formerly written *baudrick*, and signified a belt of leather, from the old Fr. *baudrier*, derived from the verb *baudroyer*, to dress skins. V. Lacombe, low Lat. *baudraius*, Lat. *balteus*.]

1. A girdle. By some *dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet*; but I have not found it in that sense.

Athwart his breast a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That shin'd like twinkling stars, with stones most precious rare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A radiant *baldrick* o'er his shoulders ty'd,
Sustain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. *Pope.*

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove, they seem'd in sight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright.
Spenser.

BALE.† *n. s.* [*bale*, Fr.]

1. A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to such a town. *L'Estrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

2. A pair of dice. Obsolete.

It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut. *Overbury, Charact.* sign. Q. 2.

For exercise of arms a *bale* of dice.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

To BALE. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr. *imballare*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

To BALE. *v. a.* A word used by the sailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of distinction from pumping. *Skinner.* I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

BALE.† *n. s.* [bæl, Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandick, Cimbr. *baul*.] Misery; calamity; mischief; poison, its genuine meaning.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail,
Armed to point, sought back to turn again;
For light she hated as the deadly *bale*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 16.

BA'LEFUL.† *adj.* [Sax. bealofull.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woful.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents *baleful* ashes bred.
Spenser, F. Q.

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* smart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora see. *Spenser.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate.
Milton.

2. Full of mischief; destructive; poisonous. See BALE.

But when he saw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and search'd his *baleful* books again. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By sight of these our *baleful* enemies. *Shakspeare.*

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims,
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs;
His *baleful* breath inspiring, as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy Ierne, whose most wholesome air
Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad, and vipers from her shore.
Philips.

BA'LEFULLY. *adv.* [from *baleful*.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

BA'LISTER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *balista*, Fr. *baleste*.] A cross-bow. See ARCUBALIST.

A spindle full of raw thread, to make a false string for the king's *balister* or cross-bow.
Blount's Tenures, p. 92.

BALK.† *n. s.* [*balk*, Dutch and Germ. balc, Sax.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an outhouse or barn.

BALK.† *n. s.* [derived by Skinner from *valicare*, Ital. to pass over. It is the Welsh *balc*, the Sax. balc, and the Su.-Goth. *balk*.]

1. A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field; land over which the plough slips without turning it up; figuratively, any thing over-passed untouched.

Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of meres and *balks* in the fields, to bring the owners to their right.
Homilies, ii. 235.

The mad steele about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*,
But making way for death at large to walke.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 16.

2. A disappointment.

There cannot be a greater *balk* to the tempter, nor a more effectual defeat to all his temptations.
South, Serm. vi. 311.

To BALK.† *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of, unless it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to balk his understanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* this good intent,
And take things otherwise than meant. *Prior.*

The prices must have been high: for a people so rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more.
Pope.

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched.

Who can believe, that we could so *balk* the substance, and name that only, which in comparison is but an appendix thereto.
Mede, Apostasy of the Latter Times, P. 2.

He [St. John] *balked* not one of Herod's sins, but reproved him of all the evils that he had done.
Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 116.

They were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach and other attending him; which made them *baulk* the beaten road, and teach post-hackneys to leap hedges. *Sir H. Wotton, Rem.* p. 213.

By grisly Pluto he doth swear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton, Nimphid.*

3. To omit, or refuse any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I shall *balk* this theme. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 253.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. 1.

To BALK.* *v. n.* [Twice used by Spenser, with arbitrary meanings.]

1. To turn aside.

When as the ape him heard so much to talke
Of labour, that did from his liking *balke*,
He would have slipt the collar handsomely.
Mother Hubberd's Tale, v. 268.

2. To deal in cross purposes; to speak differently from the intention.

But to occasion him to further talke,
To feed her humor with his pleasing style,
Her list in stryfull termes with him to *balke*,
And thus replyde. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ii. 12.

BA'LKERS. *n. s.* [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shole of herrings is. *Cowel.*

The pilchards are pursued by a bigger fish, called a plusher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

BALL. *n. s.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]

Bal, dimunitively *Belin*, the sun, or Apollo of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls, *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bâl*, or *Bel*, and likewise *Ból* and *Biil*. Among the modern Persians, the head is called *Pole*; and the Flemings still call the head *Boile*. Πόλος is the head or poll, and πολεῖν, is to turn. Βῶλος likewise signifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welsh term *bél*. By the Scotch also the head is named *bhêl*; whence the English *bill* is derived, signifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians, by βαλλην understood a king. Hence also, in the Syriack dialects, βαάλ, βήλ, and likewise βῶλ, signifies lord, and by this name also the sun; and, in some dialects, Ἦλ and Ἰλ, whence Ἴλος, and Ἥλιος, Γήλιος, and Βηλιος, and also in the Celtick diminutive way of expression, Ἔλενος, Γέλενος, and Βέλενος, signified the sun; and Ἑλένη, Γελένη, and Βελένη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *hol* and *heil* have the same meaning; whence the adjective *holig*, or *heilig*, is derived, and signifies divine or holy; and the aspiration being changed into *s*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many feet, round themselves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber.
Bacon.

Nor arms they wear, nor swords and bucklers wield,
But whirl from leathern strings huge *balls* of lead.
Dryden.

Like a *ball* of snow tumbling down a hill, he gathered strength as he passed. *Howel.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water shines,
That through the crystal darts. *Addison.*

Such of those corpuscles as happened to combine into one mass, formed the metallick and mineral *balls* or nodules, which we find.
Woodward.

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the stars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themselves, infected with their cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain.
Sidney.

Those I have se en play at *ball*, grow extremely earnest who should have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A small round thing, with some particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots cast.

Let lots decide it.
For ev'ry number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The rest, all white, are safe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.
Dryden.

4. A globe; as the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
Low at her feet present the conquer'd *ball*.
Granville.

Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball?*
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom; but, by fortune, is made himself a ball, tossed from misery to misery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness; as the lower and swelling part of the thumb, the apple of the eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every eye *ball* else. *Shakspeare.*

To make a stern countenance, let your brow bend so, that it may almost touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the letters.

BALL. *n. s.* [*bal*, Fr. from *ballare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of some particular person.

If golden sconces hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the *balls*. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the sex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD. *n. s.* [*balade*, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my poison. *Shakspeare.*

Like the sweet *ballad*, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To BA'LLAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and scall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

To BA'LLAD.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ballads.

A whining *ballading* lover. *B. Jonson, Masq.*
These envious libellers *ballad* against them.
Donne, Par. 1.

BA'LLAD-MAKER.* *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *make*.] One who writes a ballad.

Such a deal of wonder is broken out within this hour, that *ballad-makers* cannot be able to express it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

BA'LLAD-MONGER.* *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *monger*.] A trader in ballads; a singer of ballads.

I had rather be a kitten, and cry — mew,
Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *sing*.] One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,
But lads and lasses round about him throng.
Not *ballad-singer*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet and loud.
Gay.

BA'LLAD-STYLE.* *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *style*.] The air or manner of a ballad.

The familiarity which doctor Milles assigns to the *ballad-style*. *Warton, Rowley Eng.* p. 46.

BA'LLAD-TUNE.* *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *tune*.] The tune of a ballad.

By each of the royal [French] family, and the principal nobility of the court, a psalm [of Clement Marot's version] was chosen, and fitted to the *ballad-tune* which each liked best.
Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 163.

BA'LLAD-WRITER.* *n. s.* [from *ballad* and *write*.] A composer of ballads.

Thomas Deloney, a famous *ballad-writer* of these times, mentioned by Kemp, one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 430.

BA'LLADER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *baladeur*.] A maker or singer of ballads.

Poor verbal quips, outworn by serving-men, tapsters, and milkmaids; even laid aside by *balladers*. *Overbury's Character*, sign. G 4.

BA'LLADRY.* *n. s.* [from *ballad*.] The subject or style of ballads.

Stay, till the abortive and extemporal din
Of *balladry* were understood a sin.
B. Jonson, Masques.

To see this butterfly,
This windy bubble, task my *balladry!*
Marston's Sc. of Vill. ii. 6.

To bring the gravity and seriousness of that sort of musick [Italian] into vogue and reputation among our countrymen, whose humour it is time now should begin to lose the levity and *balladry* of our neighbours. *Purcell's Anthems*, Pref.

To BA'LLARAG.* *v. a.* A ludicrous and low word, purporting to overpower by word or act; to bully; to threaten. It is still used in the North, and pronounced *bullyrag*. See *To* BULLYRAG.

On Minden's plains, ye meek Mounseers!
Remember Kingsley's grenadiers.
You vainly thought to *ballarag* us
With your fine squadron off Cape Lagos.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verses.

BA'LLAST.† *n. s.* [*ballaste*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the center of gravity.

There must be middle counsellers to keep things steady; for, without that *ballast*, the ship will roul too much. *Bacon.*

As for the ascent of a submarine vessel, this may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its *ballast*; which, by some cord within, may be loosened from it. *Wilkins.*

As when empty barks or billows float,
With sandy *ballast* sailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose poising weight
Steers through the whistling winds their steady flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is used to make any thing steady.

Those men have not *ballast* enough of humility and fear. *Hammond's Sermons*, p. 612.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His lading little, and his *ballast* less. *Swift.*

To BA'LLAST,† *v. a.* [from the noun. Originally *ballass*, and the participle *ballast*, i. e. *ballassed*.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be so *ballasted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing steady.

That man that would be hoising sail in these deeps of scripture, had need be well *ballast* and well tackled. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

'Tis Charity must *ballast* the heart.
Hammond's Serm. p. 611.

Whilst thus to *ballast* love, I thought,
And so more steddily t' have gone,
I saw, I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballasted* my pride. *Dryd.*

BA'LLATED.* *part. adj.* [from *ballare*, Ital. whence *ballata*.] Sung in a ballad.

I make but repetition
Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
And *ballated*, and would be plaid o' the stage
But that vice many times finds such loud friends,
That preachers are charm'd silent.
Webster's Vittoria Corombona.

BA'LLATRY.* *n. s.* [Ital. *ballata*, from *ballare*.] A jig; a song.

The *ballatry* and the gamut of every municipal fidler. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

BALLE'T.† *n. s.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which some history is represented.

The title of *ballet* was [also] often applied to poems of considerable length.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 423.

BA'LLIARDS.† *n. s.* [from *ball* and *yard*, or stick to push it with. A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now corruptly called *billiards*, Dr. Johnson says. But *billiards* is not a corruption, being the Fr. *billard*, from *bille*, the term for the ball used in playing.]

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Spens.*

BA'LLISTER. See BALUSTER.

BALLO'N.† } *n. s.* [*ballon*, Fr.]
BALLO'ON. }

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.
2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
3. [In fireworks.] A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a considerable height in the air, and then bursts into bright sparks of fire, resembling stars.
4. [In aerology.] A hollow vessel of silk, which is filled with inflammable air, and ascends with considerable weight annexed to it into the atmosphere. It is of recent usage; but there have not been wanting, of late years, several navigators in these frail barks. By the following citation it looks as if the existence of such a machine had been known 150 years since.

Like *balloones* full of wind, the more they are pressed down, the higher they rise.
Hewyt's Sermons, (1658.) p. 115.

5. A game at play; the wind-ball, as Minsheu calls it, to play withal.

Foot-ball, *balloon*, quintance, &c. which are the common recreations of the country folks.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 266.

BA'LLOT. *n. s.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BA'LLOT. *v. a.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

None of the competitors arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 262.

To BA'LLOT.† *v. n.* To vote by ballot. Dr. Johnson has not given this definition, nor distinguished between the active and neuter verb. Antony Wood says, that Harrington and his Club in 1659, "had a *balloting*-box, and *balloted* how things should be carried; which being not used or known *in England* before upon this account, the room every evening was very full." Ath. Ox. ii. 439. ed. 1692. The citation from Wotton, under the verb active, refers to an election at *Venice*.

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ballot.*] The act of voting by ballot.

The election of the duke of Venice is one of the most intricate and curious forms in the world, consisting of ten several *ballotations*. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 260.

BALM. *n. s.* [*baume*, Fr. *balsamum*, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy shrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* wash'd off wherewith thou wast anointed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing that sooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakspeare.*
Your praise's argument, *balm* of your age;
Dearest and best. *Shakspeare.*
A tender smile, our sorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM. } *n. s.* [*melissa*, Lat.] The
BALM *Mint.* } name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with softer hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*

1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the *balm* sold by the merchants, is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It seems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our bible by the word *balm*, was not the same with the balsam of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Prideaux, Connec.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent, which its leaves emit, upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To BALM. *v. a.* [from *balm.*]

1. To anoint with balm; or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy senses. *Shaks.*

To BA'LMIFY.* *v. a.* [*balm* and *fio*, Lat.] To render balmy.

The fluids have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*. *Cheyne, English Mal.* 1733, p. 306.

BA'LMY. *adj.* [from *balm.*]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Desdemona, 'tis the soldier's life
To have their *balmy* slumbers wak'd with strife. *Shakspeare.*
Such visions hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* slumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which, from the happy shore,
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd,
Whose guilty sweetness first the world betray'd. *Dryden.*
First Eurus to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
Justice to break her sword! *Shakspeare.*

BA'LNEAL.* *adj.* [from *balneum*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath.

The fermenting gentle temper of generative heat that goes to the production of the said minerals, doth impart and actually communicate this *balneal* virtue and medicinal heat to these waters. *Howell's Letters*, i. vi. 35.

BA'LNEARY. *n. s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BALNEA'TION. *n. s.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is observable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BA'LNEATORY.† *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or stove. *Coles.*

BA'LNEUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] A word often used in chymistry; generally meaning a vessel filled with water, sand, or the like, in which another vessel, called the *cucurbite*, containing any matter to be distilled, and requiring a more gentle heat than the naked fire, is placed. See BATH and CUCURBITE.

I am unwilling to affront this atheist so much as to suppose him to believe, that the first organical body might possibly be effected in some fluid portion of matter, while its heterogeneous parts were jumbled and confounded together by a storm, or hurricane, or earthquake. To be sure, he will rather have the primitive man to be produced by a long process in a kind of digesting *balneum*, where all the heavier lees may have time to subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shocks, that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon, if it were a making before. *Bentley, Serm.* p. 133.

BA'LOTADE. *n. s.* The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM. *n. s.* [*balsamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

Christ's blood our *balsam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we shall not find severe. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple.* [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree.*

This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate-tree; the blossoms are like small stars, very fragrant; whence spring out little pointed pods, inclosing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalsamum, as the wood is called xylobalsamum, and the juice opobalsamum. *Calmet.*

To BA'LSAM.* *v. a.* To render balsamick, or mild; to soften.

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet, when they are *balsamed* with discretion. *Bp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, P. I. p. 57.

BALSAMA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *balsam.*] That which has the qualities of balsam.

Mr. Hook produced a paper, which he had received from Mr. Haak, being an account of the several things affirmed to be performed by Dr. Elshot of Berlin; which paper was read. It contained an account of, 1. His universal *balsamation*. 2. His great vine and wine cure in five particulars, &c. *Hist. of the Royal Society*, iv. 109.

BALSA'MICAL.† } *adj.* [from *balsam*, and
BALSA'MICK. } Fr. *balsamique.*] Having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the *balsamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balsamick*. *Arbuthnot*

BALSA'MICK.* *n. s.* That which has the qualities of balsam.

It is — good against too great a fluidity as a *balsamick*, and good against viscidity as a soap. *Bp. Berkley, Siris*, § 60.

BA'LSAM-SWEATING.* *part. adj.* [from *balsam* and *sweat.*] That yields balsam.

There is no need at all,
That the *balsam-sweating* bough
So coyly should let fall
Her med'cinable tears. *Crashaw's Poems*, p. 3.

BA'LUSTER.† *n. s.* [According to Du Cange, from *balaustrium*, low Lat. a bathing place, Dr. Johnson says. But it is rather from *balestriera*, Ital. a spike-hole, or loop-hole, to shoot out at; the intervals between balusters being similar to loop-holes. Mr. Malone agrees with me in this etymology. *Baluster* is sometime corruptly written *banister*, and often *ballister*; the latter being the word in some of our old dictionaries, and in Dr. Harris's Descript. of the King's Palace at Loo, 1699, p. 27. "There is a stone fabrick with *ballisters* in the middle." A small column or pilaster from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions and

forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This should first have been planched over, and railed about with *balusters*. *Carew.*

BA'LUSTERED.* *part. adj.* [from *baluster.*] Having balusters.

Here is a vista, there the doors unfold,
Balconies here are *balustred* with gold.
Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

There is a black marble *ballastred* [balustred] over his body. *A. Wood, Fasti, Oxon*, i. 240.

BA'LUSTRADE.† *n. s.* [from *baluster.*] An assemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called balusters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another.

The terraces and *balustrades*, built along the river, are now overgrown with roses.
Swinburne's Travels through Spain, L. 38.

BAM, BEAM, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. *Gibson.*

BA'MBOO.† *n. s.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots, much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the sugar-cane.

They raise their houses upon arches or posts of *bamboos* that be large reeds.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 360.

To BAMBO'OZLE.† *v. a.* [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings, from the low word *bam*, a cheat, Canting Dict.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

All the people upon earth, excepting those two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled!*
Addison, Drummer, i. 1.

BAMBO'OZLER. *n. s.* [from *bamboozle.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. *n. s.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, publick sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the cannon law, *banna sunt proclamationes sponsi & sponsæ in ecclesiis fieri solitæ.* *Cowel.*

I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is subcontracted to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your *bans*.
Shakspeare.

To draw her neck into the *bans*. *Hudibras.*

2. A curse; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected.
Hamlet.

A great oversight it was of St. Peter, that he did not accurse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a *ban*, since friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's. *Ralegh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence
Much more to taste it, under *ban* to touch. *Milton.*

4. *Ban of the Empire;* a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon submission. *Howell.*

To BAN.† *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dut. to curse, abannan, Sax. to *denounce.*] To curse; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof. *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from *ban*, to curse, or *bane*, to poison.

In thy closet pent up, rue my shame
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine.
Shakspeare.

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest, bellowing out charms, and casting scrowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles.*

To BAN.* *v. n.* To curse.

With that all mad and furious he grew,
Like a fell mastiffe, through enraging heat,
And curst, and *ban'd*, and blasphemies forth threw
Against his gods, and fire to them did threat.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 12.

BANA'NA *Tree.* A species of plantain.

BAND.† *n. s.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth. *ban*, Celt. a tye.]

1. A tye; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the *band*, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very strangler of their amity. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, *bond.*

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to see.
Spenser, M. Hubberd's Tale.

Since you deny him ent'rance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands*.
Dryden.

3. Any means of union or connexion between persons.

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to what is worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care,
That's a toy that I could spare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* sit neat. *B. Jonson.*

Little plain *bands*, which they liked not, because the Jesuits wore such.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 119.

He took his lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow, who washes and can clear-starch his *bands*. *Addison.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statues of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did swell. *Bacon.*

6. In architecture. Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers; as, the Train *bands*. [Ital. *banda*, Fr. *bande.*]

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakspeare.

8. A company of persons joined together in any common design, or profession; as a *band* of musick.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
Shakspeare.

The queen in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a sudden, methought this select *band* sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly musick. *Tatler.*

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the sacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND.† *v. a.* [from *band.*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The bishop, and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble stones,
And *banding* themselves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakspeare.*

Some of the boys *banded* themselves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after six days skirmishing, at last made a composition, and departed. *Carew.*

They to live exempt
From Heav'n's high jurisdiction, in new league
Banded against his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over.
Dryden.

3. [In heraldry.] Any thing tied round with a band of a different colour from the charge, is said to be *banded;* as, a sheaf of arrows argent, *banded* azure.

4. To drive away; to banish. [Ital. *bandire.*]

Sweet love such lewdness *bands* from his fair company. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ii. 41.

To BAND.* *v. n.* To associate; to unite.

With them great Ashur also *bands*,
And doth confirm the knot.
Milton, Psalm lxxxiii. 29.

Better it were that a man's desires or passions should *band* each against other, than that all of them should with joint force *band* against the spirit or conscience.
Dr. Jackson's Works, vol. iii. 538.

BANDS *of a Saddle*, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BA'NDAGE. *n. s.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow. *Addison.*

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck. *Gulliver.*

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages.*

BA'NDBOX. *n. s.* [from *band* and *box.*] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addison.*

With empty *bandbox* she delights to range,
And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change.
Gay, Trivia.

BA'NDELET.† *n. s.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

The longer he wore the diadem, the *bandelet* still became more tight and irksome.
Orrery on Swift, p. 89.

BA'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *band.*] One who unites with others.
Yorke and his *banders* proudly preased in
To challenge the crown by title of right,
Beginning with law and ending with might.
Mir. for Mag. p. 352.

BA'NDIT.† *n. s.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.
No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Milton.*
Just as much fidelity might be expected from them in a common cause, as there is amongst a troop of honest murdering and ravishing *bandits*.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of the League.
No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO.† *n. s.* in the plural *banditti.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed, or a robber.
A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave,
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. 2.
There we find the holy man in a great strait of affliction; wandering like an exile or *bandito* in the wilderness of Engedi.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 123.
Banditti saints disturbing distant lands.
Thomson, Liberty, P. 4.
Whether Mr. Bayle be sufficiently justified in calling this company a troop of *banditti*, that is, ruffians, robbers, and murderers, — the candid reader will judge for himself.
Delany, Life of David, i. 12.

BA'NDOG.† *n. s.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*. The original of this word is very doubtful. Caius, *De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up*. Skinner inclines to deduce it from *bana, a murderer*. May it not come from *ban*, a *curse*, as we say a *curst cur*; or rather from *baund*, swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from whence, in some counties they call a great nut a *ban-nut*? To these remarks of Dr. Johnson it must be added, that several of our old dictionaries render this word in Latin, *canis catenarius*, or *catenatus*, i. e. a dog chained; and that several of our elder authours write it *band-dog*. Huloet, in his Dictionary, gives it *bond-dog*. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that *bandog* is merely a corruption of *band-dog*. See Minsheu, Bullokar, Bp. Hall's Works, ii. 75, and Marston's Satires, Sat. 5.] A kind of large dog.
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.
Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin.
Spenser.

BA'NDLE.* *n. s.* An Irish measure of two feet in length. *Cockeram.*

BANDOLE'ERS.† *n. s.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.
There we see one, whose head within few years
Did bear a mitre, now wear *bandoliers*.
Jordan's Divinity and Morality in Poetry, 3 b.

BA'NDON. *n. s.* [Fr.] Disposal; licence; full liberty for others to use, as Minsheu renders it. Obsolete. See *To* ABANDON.
For both the wise folke and unwise
Were wholly to her *bandon* brought.
Chaucer, Rom. R. v. 1163.

BANDO'RE.* *n. s.* [Gr. πανδῦρα.] A musical stringed instrument, resembling a lute, introduced into this country about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Minsheu calls it a recent invention, and describes it as consisting of three strings; which the Grecian πανδῦρα also had. In the catalogue of King Charles the First's collections, one of these instruments occurs, p. 99.

BA'NDROL. *n. s.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDSTRING.* *n. s.* [from *band* and *string.*] The string or tassel appendant to the band or neckcloth, observable in old portraits.
The long hair, the loose cuffs, the large *bandstrings*, and other fine things, with which some of these so rigid yet very spruce and lady-like preachers think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.
Bp. Taylor's Artif. Handsomeness, p. 179.

BA'NDY.† *n. s.* [from *bander*, Fr. which may be from the low Lat. *pandare*, to make crooked.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play; the play itself.
The shooting stars,
Which in an eye-bright evening seem'd to fall,
Are nothing but the balls they lose at *bandy*.
Brewer's Lingua, ii. 6.
Your lordship is jealous, — lest your name should be used, and be brought to the *bandy*.
Bp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, P. I. p. 49.

To BA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to string or bend a bow.]
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.
They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis ball. *Spenser.*
And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.
Denham.
What, from the tropicks, can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?
Blackmore.
2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.
Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
Shakspeare.
'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* hasty words. *Shakspeare.*
3. To agitate; to toss about.
This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind. *Locke.*
Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*
Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation. *Watts.*

To BA'NDY. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.
No simple man that sees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth presage some ill event. *Shaks.*
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*
Could set up grandee against grandee,
To squander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay sieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*
After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG. *n. s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.
He tells aloud your greatest failing,
Nor makes a scruple to expose
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked nose. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED. *adj.* [from *bandyleg.*] Having crooked legs.
The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE.† *n. s.* [bana, Sax. a murderer, according to Dr. Johnson. But it may be referred to the Goth. *bane*, destruction, death.]
1. Poison.
Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The same air with thee. *B. Jonson.*
All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state. *Milton.*
They with speed,
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*
Thus, am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I shall never die. *Addison.*
2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.
Insolency must be represt, or it will be the *bane* of the Christian religion. *Hooker.*
I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane. *Shaks.*
Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,
And proves the source of all my miseries. *Milton.*
So entertain'd those ordorous sweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth, those thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world.
South.

To BANE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poison.
What if my house be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats
To have it *ban'd*? *Shakspeare.*
If a shepherd knew not which grass will *bane*, or which not, how is he fit to be a shepherd?
Herbert's Country Parson, ch. 5.

BA'NEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full.*]
1. Poisonous.
For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Observant of the gods, and sternly just,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust. *Pope.*
2. Destructive.
The silver eagle too is sent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth.
B. Jonson.
The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold.
Dryden.

BA'NEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *baneful.*] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT. *n. s.* [from *bane* and *wort.*] A plant, the same with *deadly nightshade.*

To BANG.† *v. a.* [Teut. *bengelen*; Su-Goth. *banga*, M. Goth. Luc. x. 30. *banjos*, strokes, blows; *banga* also, Iceland

To *bang* is still a common word in many places for *beat*, and in some of the northern counties also for *excel* or *surpass*. In serious writing it would not now be used.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel.

He shall gather them as sheaves into the floor, there to be thrashed and *banged*, as they do not dream of.
Stokes on the Minor Prophets, 1659. p. 312.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *banged* them to good purpose. *Howell.*

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged*, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppressed when too poor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks, That their designment halts. *Shakspeare.*

You should accost her with jests fire-new from the mint; you should have *banged* the youth into dumbness. *Shakspeare.*

BANG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor. — That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shakspeare.*

Noble general,
If by our means they inherit aught but *bangs*,
The mercy of the main-yard light upon us.
Beaum. and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

With many a stiff thwack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Gulliver.*

BA'NGING.* *adj.* Large; great. Grose gives it as a southern expression: I have heard it also in the north. It corresponds exactly with another vulgarism, *thumping*; which see.

To BA'NGLE.† *v. a.* To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly: a word now used only in conversation.

Betwixt hope and fear — betwixt falling in, falling out, &c. we *bangle* away our best days, befool out our times.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 107.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man.*

To BA'NISH.† *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*. Teut. an outlawry, or proscription; Goth. and Icelandick, *forbanna*. Sax. ꝑopbæneð, a *banished* man.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,
Have *banish'd* me from Scotland. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive away.

Banish business, *banish* sorrow,
To the gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotson.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To *banish* from his breast his country's love.
Pope.

BA'NISHER. *n. s.* [from *banish*.] One that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,
To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakspeare.*

BA'NISHMENT. *n. s.* [*banissement*, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty and not to *banishment*. *Shakspeare.*

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home.
Dryden.

BA'NISTER.* A corruption of BALUSTER, which see.

BANK.† *n. s.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth arising on each side of a water. We say, properly, the *shore* of the *sea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or small water.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*?
Shakspeare.

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat
Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,
If they were his assistants. *Shakspeare.*

A brook whose stream so great, so good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood:
Whose *banks* the Muses dwelt upon. *Crashaw.*

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow.
Denham.

O early lost! what tears the river shed,
When the said pomp along his *banks* was led!
Pope.

2. Any heap piled up.

They came and besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a *bank* against the city, and it stood in the trench. 2 *Sam.* xx. 15.

We see the sun, when it is at the brightest, there may be perhaps a *bank* of clouds in the north or west, or remote regions, but near his body few or none. *Charge of Lord Bacon*, p. 4.

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep
Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars.
Dryden.

That banks of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether mislike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon, Ess.*

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;
But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*.
Denham.

There pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints merits, out of the common *bank* and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. *South.*

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales.
Thomson.

2. To lay up money in a bank.

Whether it be rightly remarked by some, that, as *banking* brings no treasure into the kingdom like trade, private wealth must sink as the bank riseth?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist.

BANK-BILL. *n. s.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BANK-STOCK.* *n. s.* [from *bank* and *stock*.] Property laid up in the bank.

The sick man cried out with a feeble voice, Pray, Doctor, how went *bank-stock* to-day at 'Change. *Tatler*, No. 243.

BA'NKER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bancquier*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and silver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the 'Change to waste.
Dryden.

BA'NKRUPT. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *banco-rotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt* like a broken man.
Shakspeare.

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,
I shall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakspeare.*

It is said that the money changers of Italy had benches probably in the burse or exchange, and that when any became insolvent his *banco* was *rotto*, his bench was broke. It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
Shakspeare.

BA'NKRUPT. *n. s.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her laws.
Pope.

To BA'NKRUPT.† *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

He, according to his noble nature,
Will not be known to want, though he do want,
And will be *bankrupted* so much the sooner.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *n. s.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he raised the clamours of his creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NNER.† *n. s.* [*baner*, Sued. *banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welsh.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

Lift ye up a *banner* upon the high mountain.
Isaiah, xiii. 2.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have secret spies in some of our best ports,
And are at point to shew their open *banner*.
Shakspeare.

All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He said no more;
But left his sister and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind. *Dryden.*

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*.
Addison.

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BA'NNERED.* *part. adj.* [from *banner.*] Displaying banners.

The gates wide open stood,
That with extended wings a *banner'd* host,
Under spread ensigns marching, might pass through
With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array.
Milton, P. L. ii. 885.

The *banner'd* bastion massy proof.
Warton, Ode xvi.

BA'NNERET.† *n. s.* [from *banner.*]

1. A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

2. A little banner, or streamer.

The scarfs and the *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dissuade me from believing thee a vessel of too great a burden. *Shaksp. All's Well*, ii. 3.

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL.† *n. s.* [from *banderolle*, Fr. Spenser writes it *bannerall;* and the old French is *bannerolle.*] A little flag or streamer.

King Oswald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN.† *n. s.*

1. A man's undress, or morning gown; such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

2. A native of India; now usually applied to a Gentoo servant employed in managing the commercial affairs of an Englishman.

The *Bannyans* (as crafty, the proverb goes, as the devil,) by a moderate outside, and excess in superstition, make many simple men lose themselves, when by a heedless admiration of their plain dealing, or rather hypocrisy, they intangle themselves by crediting their sugred words in way of trade or compliment; baits pleasingly swallowed, when one considers their moral temperance.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.

Medals of Justinus and Justinianus, found in the custody of a *Bannyan*, in the remote parts of India. *Sir T. Brown, Tracts*, p. 210.

3. An Indian tree so called; the appellation of *banian*, i. e. sacred, having been given to the *arched Indian fig-tree*, as our old herbalists call it; from the various branches of which grow little sprigs downward, till they reach the ground, "take root," as Milton has observed, "and daughters grow

"About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
"High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between." *P. L.* ix. 1105.

BANNI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *bannitus*, Lat.] The act of expulsion.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by *bannition.*
Abp. Laud to the Vice-Chan. at Oxford, Rem. ii. 191.

Send me up the form of a *bannition. Ibid.* p. 193.

BA'NNOCK.† *n. s.* [Irish, *bunna*, a cake; Gael. *bonnach.*] A kind of oaten or pease-meal cake, mixed with water; and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland. In Lancashire, however, a *jannock* is the word for a loaf of oatmeal leavened.

BA'NQUET.† *n. s.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants?
Job, xli. 6.

At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestean *banquet*, turn'd
His course intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules,
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble ease. *Dryden.*

This word formerly meant an entertainment merely of sweetmeats, fruit, and cakes, like our modern desserts; and introduced at the end of dinner, Mr. Malone thinks. But the following citation from Bishop Hall, while it gives a curious picture of our ancient manners, places this attendant upon feasting as closing the epicurean labours of the day! The word was formerly written *banket;* and Barret notices the "*banket* after supper." Alv. 1580.

Oh! easy and pleasant way to glory! From our bed to our glass; from our glass to our board; from our dinner to our pipe; from our pipe to a visit; from a visit to a supper; from a supper to a play; from a play to a *banquet;* from a *banquet* to our bed! *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 327.

To BA'NQUET.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *banquetter.*] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen, and *banquet* them. *Shaksp.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility.
Sir J. Hayward.

To BA'NQUET.† *v. n.*

1. To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shakspeare.

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

2. To give a feast to others.

If you know
That I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after scandal them; or if you know
That I profess myself in *banqueting*
To all the rout; then hold me dangerous.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs. i. 2.

BA'NQUETER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *banquetteur.*]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

Great *banketters* doe seldom great exploits.
Cotgrave.

2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *n. s.* [from *banquet*
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } and *house.*] A house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

BA'NQUETING.* *n. s.* [from *banquet.*] The act of feasting.

For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, *banquetings*, and abominable idolatries.
1 *Pet.* iv. 3.

How they, who wasted such infinite masses of treasure in such vain buildings, *banquetings*, and spectacles, could be said to be wise.
Hakewill's Apology, p. 446.

Shun all jovial entertainments, *banquetings*, and merry meetings, (as they are called,) if they may deserve that name, which seldom fail to bring so sad an account after them. *South, Serm.* vi. 378.

BANQUE'TTE. n. s. [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSHEE, or BE'NSHI.* *n. s.* A kind of Irish fairy, formerly believed to appear in the shape of a diminutive old woman, and to chant, in a mournful ditty, under the windows of the house, the approaching death of some one in the families of the great. The word was, not long since, common in Ireland. In Scotland the *benshi*, who also foretels deaths, is the "fairy's wife." Dr Jamieson derives the word from the Ir. Gael. *ben, bean*, a woman, and *sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin.

BA'NSTICLE.† *n. s.* A small fish; called also a stickleback; *pungitius.* Perhaps from ban, Sax. a *bone*, and *stick;* the body of this fish being fenced with prickles, or little bones sticking in it.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *L'Estrange.*

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Estrange.*

Could Alcinous' guests with-hold
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life.
L'Estrange.

Metaphysicks are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgement, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER.† *n. s.* [from *banter.*] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt? *L'Estrange.*

Thoughtless atheists and illiterate drunkards call themselves freethinkers; and gamesters, *banterers*, biters, swearers, and twenty new-born insects more, are, in their several species, the modern men of wit. *Tatler*, No. 12.

BA'NTLING. *n. s.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn, bairnling*, a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They seldom let the *bantling* roar,
In basket at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM. *n. s.* [*baptismus*, Lat. βαπτισμὸς, Gr.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates

and denotes an internal ablution or washing of the soul from original sin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ doth use. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptism* flock'd
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd,
Unmarkt, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a *baptism* to be baptised with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished! *St. Luke*, xii. 50.

BAPTI'SMAL. *adj.* [from *baptism.*] Of or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the *baptismal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST.† *n. s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. βαπτιστης, Gr.]

1. He that administers baptism.

In those days came John the *Baptist*, preaching in the wilderness of Judea. *Matt.* iii. 1.

Him the *Baptist* soon
Descry'd, divinely warn'd, and witness bore
As to his worthier. —— *Milton.*

2. An abbreviation of ANABAPTIST, which see.

Thus, of the three judges on each bench, the first may be a Presbyterian; the second a free-will *Baptist*; the third a Churchman. *Swift, on the Repeal of the Test.*

BA'PTISTERY.* *n. s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

The *baptisteries*, or places of water for baptism, in those elder times, were not, as now our fonts are, within the church, but without, and often in places very remote from it. *Mede, Churches*, &c. p. 42.

In several ancient Western churches, I have seen the *baptistery* by itself, a distance from the churches; as at Pisa and Spalato; but I never saw it in the Eastern. *Sir G. Wheeler's Acc. of Churches*, p. 35.

The great church, *baptistery*, and leaning tower, are well worth seeing *Addison.*

BAPTI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *baptist.*] Relating to baptism.

This *baptistical* profession, which he ignorantly laughed at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies. *Bp. Bramhall's Schism Guarded*, p. 205.

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptizer*, Fr. from βαπτίζω, Gr.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

He to them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer dy'd. *Milton.*

Let us reflect that we are Christians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with sin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER. *n. s.* [from *To baptize.*] One that christens; one that administers baptism.

BAR.† *n. s.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid across a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exod.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall to hold the door close.

The fish-gate did the sons of Hassenaah build, who also laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and set *bars* and doors, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir surviv'd him in due course,
What limits, England, hadst thou found? what *bar*?
What world could have resisted? *Daniel's Civil War.*

Hard, thou know'st it, to exclude
Spiritual substance with corporeal *bar*. *Milton.*

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuse myself, what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden.*

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy *bar* between your friendship. *Rowe.*

4. A gate; as, without the *bars*, i. e. *gates*, of the city. [old Fr. *barri*, low Lat. *barrium*, *barra*. In our northern dialect, *bar* is common for the *gate* of a town.]

5. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

6. Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Lest examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold, for a *bar* against that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjustly gloze to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar*. *Shaksp.*

7. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where, to his accusations,
He pleaded still Not guilty. *Shakspeare.*

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*

8. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the best of my way. *Addison.*

The pretty *bar*-keeper of the Mitre. *Student*, ii. 224.

9. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* special: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that disables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff: a *bar* special, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the case in hand, upon some special circumstance of the fact. *Cowel.*

Bastardy is laid in *bar* of something that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

10. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah*, ii. 6.

11. Any thing which is laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry.

12. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

13. *Bars of a Horse.* The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horse governed.

14. *Bars in Musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

15. *Bar, in African traffick*, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR-SHOT. *n. s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in sea engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

To BAR.† *v. a.* [from the noun, Dr. Johnson says; but the Goth. *bairgan*, to keep, may be also offered; whence also the Sax. beorgan; of which verbs the past participle, Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, furnishes our *bar*.]

1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakspeare.*

When you *bar* the window-shutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes to let in air. *Swift.*

It is in this sense used with *up*.

O, that is stronger made,
Which was before *barr'd up* with ribs of iron. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shaksp.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour. *Sidney.*

Doth it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely add, Do after my judgements; as giving thereby to understand, that his meaning in the former sentence was but to *bar* similitude in such things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and statutes? *Hooker.*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants; with *from*.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother: who shall *bar* them *from* me? *Shakspeare.*

5. To shut out: with *from*.

Our hope of Italy not only lost,
But shut from ev'ry shore, and *barr'd from* ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us *from* some things of themselves indifferent. *Hooker.*

Give my voice on Richard's side,
To *bar* my master's heirs in true descent!
God knows I will not. *Shakspeare.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood, law doth corruption make. *Sir J. Davies.*

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them *from* their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions?
Collier on Pride.

7. To prohibit.
For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The use of venom'd shot in war. *Hudibras.*
What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. *Addison.*

8. To except; to make an exception.
Well, we shall see your bearing. —
— Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakspeare.*

9. [In law.] To hinder the process of a suit.
But buff and belt men never know these cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cause they to an easier issue put. *Dryden.*
From such delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be *barred*. *Ayliffe.*
If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary, such excommunication shall not disable or *bar* his adversary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To *bar* a vein.
This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures.

BARB. *n. s.* [*barba*, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.
The barbel, so called by reason of the *barb* or wattles at his mouth, under his chaps.
Walton's Angler.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.
Nor less the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The shining *barb* appear above the wound.
Pope, Iliad.

3. The armour for horses.
Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB.† *n. s.* [contracted from *Barbary*.] A Barbary horse.
Horses brought from Barbary, are commonly of a slender light size, and very lean, usually chosen for stallions. *Barbs*, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never cease but with their life.
Farrier's Dict.
They have a peculiar cast of *barbs*, able to maintain [their] renown, which the Moors carefully preserve, never employing them in low and base offices, but keep them only for the saddle and military service. *L. Addison's West Barbary*, p. 97.

To BARB.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shave; to dress out the beard; to pare close to the surface.
Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barbed* before his death. *Shakspeare.*
The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb* the field,
Thou mak'st wink-sure; in night all creatures sleep. *Marston, Malcontent.*

2. To furnish horses with armour. See BARBED.
A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden, Fables.

3. To jag arrows with hooks. See BARBED.
The twanging bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN.† *n. s.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span. Ital. *barbacane*, Sax. banbacan, banbýcan. It is also written improperly, in English, *barbican*. The word is originally Arabick; and Manning says it was first adopted in Europe by the Italians, then by the Normans, and from them conveyed to us.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.
The fortification of this kind, belonging to the city of London, has left its memorial in the name, still retained, of *Barbican* in Smithfield.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.
Within the *barbican* a porter sate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight, nor word mote pass out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 25.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled; a case-mate or hole in the parapet to shoot out at.
Cotgrave.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry.* [*malphigia*, Lat.]
In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. *Miller.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar.* A bituminous substance, differing little from the petroleum floating on several springs in England and Scotland.
Woodward's Method of Fossils.

BARBA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It seems to have signified at first only *foreign* or *a foreigner*; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty. See BARBARICK.]

1. A person uncivilized; untaught; a savage.
Proud Greece, all nations else *barbarians* held,
Boasting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Denham.
There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians*. *Stillingfleet.*
But with descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the storm expir'd. *Addison.*

2. A foreigner.
I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shaks. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monster; a person without pity: a term of reproach.
Thou fell *barbarian!*
What had he done! what could provoke thy madness
To assassinate so great, so brave a man! *A. Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; savage.
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindness. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK.† *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a different sense; it means in Latin *wrought, fretted*, Dr. Johnson says. But the etymology of *barbaricus* has been so illustrated as to shew its affinity to our meaning of *foreign*, and of *savage*; of which latter sense Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. "Bruce has shown, that *Barbarick*, *Barbarine*, and *Barberin*, are names derived from *Berber* or *Barbar*, the native name of the coast of the Troglodítick, Icthyophagi, and Shepherds. It goes down the whole western coast of the Red Sea. The Egyptians hated and feared them. It was, therefore, in Egypt a term both of dread and contumely; in which sense it passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans." Dr. Vincent's Periplus of the Egyptian Sea, P. 1. p. 103.] Foreign; far-fetched.
The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Milton, P. L.
Astrology speaks great things, and is fain to make use of appellations from Greek and *barbarick* systems. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 7.
The eastern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming, and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

2. Uncivilized; savage.
Better I find ye esteem it to imitate the old and elegant humanity of Greece, than the *barbarick* pride of a Hunnish and Norwegian stateliness.
Milton, Areopagitica.
The pure Roman language was corrupted by *barbarick*, or Gothick, invaders.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

BA'RBARISM. *n. s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.
The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbarism* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant.
Dryden, Juvenal, Dedication.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.
I have for *barbarism* spoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can say.
Shakspeare.
The genius of Raphael having succeeded to the times of *barbarism* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection.
Dryden, Dufresnoy, Preface.

3. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility.
Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbarism*, unto the love of goodness and civility. *Spenser, Ireland.*
Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.
Davies, on Ireland.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardness of heart; not in use.
They must perforce have melted,
And *barbarism* itself have pitied him.
Shaks. Rich. II.

BARBA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.
And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.
Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see,
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be
At best a pleasing sound, and sweet *barbarity*.
Dryden.
Latin expresses that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more. *Dryden.*
Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

To BA'RBARIZE.* *v. a.* [from *barbarism*.] To bring back to barbarism; to render savage.

The Cross must now against the Cross be sped,
(Blush, all ye heavens, at this!) and they, who are
Under the King of Peace all marshalled,
Be *barbarized* by a mutual war.
Beaumont's Psyche, xv. 49.

Detested forms, that on the mind impress'd,
Corrupt, confound, and *barbarize* an age.
Thomson, Lib. v. 681.

The hideous changes which have *barbarized* France. *Burke, on the French Rev.*

To BA'RBARIZE.* *v. n.* To commit a barbarism, an impurity of speech.

Besides the ill habit which they got of *barbarizing*, against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored anglicisms. *Milton, of Education.*

BA'RBAROUS.† *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος, Gr.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so *barbarous*, but hath heard of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit
Her single person to their *barbarous* truth.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thou art a Roman be not *barbarous*. *Shaks.*

He left governour, — Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that set him there. 2 *Macc.* v. 22.

A *barbarous* country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftsoons return to barbarism. *Davies, on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

4. Foreign.

To match this monarch, with strong Arcite came
Emetrius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
On a bay courser, goodly to behold,
The trappings of his horse emboss'd with *barbarous* gold. *Dryden, Fables.*

BA'RBAROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English. *Dryden, Ded. of Tr. and Cres.*

We *barbarously* call them blest,
While swelling coffers break their owner's rest.
Stepney.

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarously* murder'd him. *Dryden.*

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother used one of her nieces very *barbarously*. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *barbarous*.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarousness* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness* *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarousness* of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it.
Hale, Common Law.

BA'RBARY.* *n. s.* A Barbary horse; a BARB; which see.

They are ill built,
Pin-buttock'd, like your dainty *barbaries*,
And weak i' the pasterns.
Beaum. and Fl. Wildgoose Chace.

BARBA'TED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *barbatus*.] Jagged with points; bearded.

I cannot lay so much stress on a plate and description, given by Plot, of a dart uncommonly *barbated*. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 63.

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two feet above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endu'd,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecu'd*.
Pope.

BA'RBECUE. *n. s.* A hog dressed whole, in the West Indian manner.

BA'RBED.† *participial adj.* [from *To barb*, or perhaps a corruption of *bard*, which see.]

1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust,
His *barbed* steeds to stables. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

If thy sword can win him,
Or force his legions, with thy *barbed* horse,
But to forsake their ground.
Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

Canst thou fill his [the leviathan's] skin with *barbed* irons, or his head with fish spears.
Job, xli. 7.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.
Milton, P. L. vi. 546.

BA'RBEL.† *n. s.* [*barbus*, Lat. mullus *barbatus*, Cic. *barbel*, Fr.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The *barbel* is so called, by reason of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps.
Walton's Angler.

2. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.
Farrier's Dict.

BA'RBER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *barber*, Ital. *barbiere*, Welsh, *barbwr*, from the Lat. *barba*.] A man who shaves the beard.

His chamber being stived with friends or suitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breasts to his servants to dress; his head and face to his *barber*; his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners.
Wotton.

Thy boist'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to assail,
But by the *barber*'s razor best subdu'd. *Milton.*

What system, Dick, has right averr'd
The cause, why woman has no beard?
In points like these we must agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress out.

Our courteous Anthony,
Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard speak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shakspeare.

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON.† *n. s.* A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into *barber-chirurgeons*' hands, who, by unfit applications, rarefied the tumour.
Wiseman's Surgery.

I could stamp
Their foreheads with those deep and publick brands,
That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
Should not take off, with all their art and plaisters.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, to the Reader.

BA'RBER-CHIRURGERY, or SURGERY.* *n. s.* The trade of a barber-surgeon.

Now he comes to the position, which I set down whole; and, like an able textman, slits it into four, that he may the better come at with his *barber-surgery*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

BA'RBER-MONGER. *n. s.* A word of reproach in *Shakspeare*, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a sop of the moonshine of you; you whoreson, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

BA'RBERESS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *barbiere*.] A woman-barber. *Minsheu and Cotgrave.*

BA'RBERRY. *n. s.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus*.] Pipperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common *barberry*. 2. *Barberry* without stones. The first of these sorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in housewifery; that which beareth its fruit without stones is counted best. *Mortimer.*

BARD.† *n. s.* [*bardd*, Welsh, *bardh*, Celt. *barde*, old Fr. *bardus*, Lat.] A poet.

There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them instead of poets; whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and estimation among them.
Spenser, on Ireland.

At this time in Ireland the *bard*, by common acceptation, is counted a rayling rimer, and distinguished from the poet.
Sir J. Ware, on Spenser's Ireland.

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly.
Spenser, F. Q.

The *bard* who first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song,
Which Homer might without a blush rehearse.
Dryden.

BA'RDICK.* *adj.* [from *bard*.] Relating to the bards or poets.

So late as the eleventh century, the practice continued among the Welsh bards, of receiving instructions in the *bardick* profession from Ireland. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* i. Diss. 1.

BA'RDISH.* *adj.* [from *bard*.] What is written or asserted by the bards.

I found so intolerable antichronisms, incredible reports, and *bardish* impostures, as well from ignorance, as assumed liberty of invention, in some of our ancients.
Selden, Note prefixed to Drayton's Polyolbion.

BARD.* *n. s.* [Ital. *barde*, old Fr. *barde*.] The trapping of a horse. See BARDED.

BARDED.* *part. adj.* [old Fr. *barder*, low Lat. *bardare*, perhaps from *parare*.] Dressed in a warlike manner; caparisoned. A word in several of our elder dictionaries, as the substantive is; and in our old authors.

If the *barded* horses ran fiercely upon them.
Holinshed, Chron.

BARE.† *adj.* [*bar*, Cimbr. *naked*, bape, Sax. *bar*, Dan. And the word is in some of our northern counties pronounced *bar*.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which use both to clothe and house the kern. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Then stretch'd her arms to embrace the body *bare*;
Her clasping hands enclose but empty air.
Dryden.

In the old Roman statues, these two parts were always *bare*, and exposed to view, as much as our hands and face. *Addison.*

2. Raw.

How many flies in hottest summer's day
Do seize upon some beast whose flesh is *bare*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 48.

3. Uncovered in respect.

Though the lords used to be covered whilst the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottish commissioners; and so none were covered. *Clarendon.*

4. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world excess and pride did hate.
Spenser.

5. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretexts and varnish'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear!
Milton.

6. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as *bare* as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection.
Hooker's Preface.

Even from a *bare* treasury, my success has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

7. Mere; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a state
To one whom they had punish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge.
South.

8. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakspeare.*

9. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man.
Hooker.

That which offendeth us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our custom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

10. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

11. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, tho' your violence should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden, Juv.

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer of* money. *Locke.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To strip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wound that death did launch.
Spenser, Past. Nov.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will *bare* the grass round about. *Bacon, Natural History.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs.
Dryden.

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star;
Can there be wanting to defend her cause,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?
Pope.

BARE, or BORE. The *preterite* of *to bear*. See *To* BEAR.

BA'REBONE *n. s.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*; how long is it ago, Jack, since thou sawest thy own knee? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

BA'REBONED.* *part. adj.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Having the bones bare.

But now that fair fresh mirrour, dim and old,
Shews me a *bare-bon'd* death by time outworn.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BA'REFACED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*.
Shakspeare, Midsummer's Night's Dream.

2. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; undisguised.

The animosities encreased, and the parties appeared *barefaced* against each other. *Clarendon.*

It is most certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; shamefully; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT.† *adj.* [Sax. bæpeꝼoꝺ, bapꝼoꝺ.] Having no shoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Walking naked and *barefoot*. *Isaiah*, xx. 2.

BA'REFOOT. *adv.* Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance *barefoot* on her wedding day. *Shaksp.*

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With sainted vow. *Shakspeare.*

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addison.*

BAREFO'OTED. *adj.* Being without shoes.

He himself with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

BA'REGNAWN. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is lost;
By treason's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

BAREHE'ADED. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in respect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud steed's neck,
Bespoke them thus. *Shakspeare, Richard II.*

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

BAREHE'ADEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *bareheaded*.] The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in all Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority; and covering the head, a token of subjection. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 237.

BARELE'GGED.* *part. adj.* [from *bare* and *leg*.] Having the legs bare.

He riseth out of his bed in his shirt, *barefoot* and *barelegged*, to see whether it be so; with a dark lantern searching every corner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.

BA'RELY.† *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly. *Huloet.*
2. Poorly; indigently; slenderly. *Barret.*
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the same. *Hooker.*

The Duke of Lancaster is dead;
And living too, for now his son is duke —
—— *Barely* in title not in revenue.
Shaksp. Richard II.

He *barely* nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very sign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

BA'RENECKED.* *part. adj.* [from *bare* and *neck*.] Exposed.

All things are naked unto him, πάντα τετραχηλισμένα, all things are *bare-neckt* unto him, 'tis in the original, being a metaphor taken from the mode in the Eastern countrey, where they go *bare-neckt*. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 79.

BA'REPICKED.* *part. adj.* [from *bare* and *pick*.] Picked to the bone.

Now, for the *bare pick'd* bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Shakspeare, K. John.

BA'RERIBBED.* *part. adj.* [from *bare* and *rib*.] Lean; having the ribs bare.

In his forehead sits
A *bare-ribb'd* death, whose office is this day
To feast upon whole thousands of the French.
Shakspeare, K. John.

BA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedness.

So you serve us
Till we serve you; but when you have our roses
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves,
And mock us with our *bareness*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Leanness.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareness* they never learned that of me. *Shakspeare.*

3. Poverty.

Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareness* as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges.
South.

4. Meanness of clothes.

BA'RFUL.† *adj.* See *Barrful*, which is the orthography of Dr. Johnson.

BA'RGAIN. *n. s.* [*bargen*, Welch, *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.

What is marriage but a very *bargain?* wherein is sought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with some desire of issue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the *bargain*.
L'Estrange.

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his son a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at school can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*; whereas their master's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply; tending to obscenity.

Where *sold* he *bargains*, whip-stitch? *Dryden.*

As to *bargains*, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate into one single point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is less asham'd,
Howe'er for *selling bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upshot; a low sense.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad *bargain*.
Arbuthnot, History of J. Bull.

6. In law.

Bargain and sale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, &c. also the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowel.*

To BA'RGAIN.† *v. n.* [Fr. *barguigner*, old Fr. *bargaignier*, Ital. *bargagnare*, low Lat. *barganniare*.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.

Henry is able to enrich his queen;
And not to seek a queen to make him rich.
So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives,
As market men for oxen, sheep or horse. *Shaksp.*

For those that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon.*

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.

It is possible the great duke may *bargain for* the republic of Lucca, by the help of his great treasures. *Addison on Italy.*

BARGAINE'E.† *n. s.* [from *bargain*.] One that accepts a bargain.

If money be paid by one of the *bargainees*, this is sufficient.
Clayton's Reports and Pleas, &c. 1651. p.145.

BA'RGAINER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *barguigneur*, Welsh, *bargenwr*.] The person who proffers, or makes a bargain.
Huloet and Cotgrave.

See, if money is paid by one of the *bargainers*, if that be not good also. *Clayton, ut supr.* p.145.

BARGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *barje*, *barge*, *bargie*, Dut. from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.

The *barge* she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of so sweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to sweep
Neptune's smooth face. *Waller.*

2. A sea commander's boat.

It was consulted when I had taken my *barge*, and gone ashore, that my ship should have set sail and left me. *Ralegh.*

3. A boat for burden.

BA'RGEMAN.* *n. s.* [from *barge* and *man*.] The manager of a barge.

He knew that others, like sly *bargemen*, looked that way when their stroke was bent another way. *Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. N.

And backward yode, as *bargemen* wont to fare.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 35.

BA'RGEMASTER.* *n. s.* [from *barge* and *master*.] The owner of a common barge which carries goods for hire.

There is in law an implied contract with a common carrier, or *bargemaster*, to be answerable for the goods he carries. *Blackstone.*

BA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Many wafarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the North, and the London *bargers*, forslow not to baigne them.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

BARK.† *n. s.* [*barck*, Dan. *berck*, Dutch, from the Teut. *bergen*, to cover.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their sap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* against the injuries of the air.
Bacon, Natural History.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryd.*

2. The medicine called, by way of distinction, *the Peruvian bark*. It has been said, that several trees of the Cinchona kind, happening to be felled into a lake when an epidemick fever, that was very fatal, prevailed at Loxa in Peru, the woodmen accidentally drinking the water were cured; and thus the virtues of this drug were discovered.

3. A small ship. [from *barca*, low Lat. *barki*, Su.-Goth.]

The Duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have come into England; for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to sea.
Bacon, on the War with Spain.

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in the eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine. *Milton.*

Who to a woman trusts his peace of mind,
Trusts a frail *bark* with a tempestuous wind.
Granville.

To BARK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To strip trees of their bark.

The severest penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

These trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into shape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the stream. *Addison.*

2. To enclose; to cover, as the bark covers a tree; to incrust.

Anchorites, that *barqu'd* themselves up in hollow trees, and immured themselves in hollow walls. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 43.

The juice of cursed hebenon — doth posset
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood: so did it mine,
And a most instant tetter *bark'd* about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsom crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beopcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noise which a dog makes when he threatens or pursues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

Why do your dogs *bark* so? be there bears i' the town? *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs stand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold;
And envy base, to *bark* at sleeping fame.
Spenser, F. Q.

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your saucy tongue,
Against my lord. *Shakspeare.*

BARK-BARED. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preserved, by nourishing up a shoot from the foot, or below the stripped place cutting the body of the tree sloping off a little above the shoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark. *Mortimer.*

BA'RKER.† *n. s.* [from bark.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

The other Spanish *barker*, raging and foaming, was almost out of his wits,
Fox, Acts and Mon. Life of Abp. Cranmer.

What hath he done more than a base cur? barked and made a noise? had a fool or two to spit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, these *barkers*. *B. Jonson.*

2. [From *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in stripping trees. *Kersey.*

BA'RKY. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Consisting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy so enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakspeare.

BA'RLEY.† *n. s.* [derived by Junius from בר, *hordeum*.] A grain of which malt is made.

It hath a thick spike; the calyx, husk, awn, and flower, are like those of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the seed is swelling in the middle, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the husks are closely united. The species are, 1. Common long-eared *barley*. 2. Winter or square *barley*, by some called *big*. 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley*. All these sorts of *barley* are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. In some very dry light land, the *barley* is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square *barley* or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other sorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating; *barley* was chosen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

BA'RLEYBRAKE.† *n. s.* A kind of rural play, Dr. Johnson says; but he says no more. At this game the trial of swiftness is the principal exhibition. From an appointed goal numbers start, whom one is to catch, after they have reached a given distance, before which he stirs not from his post. Those whom he catches, are obliged to assist him in catching the remainder, till the game closes with the person last captured, and recommences with him, who had been first captured, as the catcher. Dr. Jamieson says that, in Scotland, it is generally played in a corn-yard, whence the Scottish expression, *barla-bracks, about the stacks*; and that a stack is the goal from which they start.

By neighbours prais'd she went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her sweet swift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *broth*.] A low word, sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water,
A drench for surrein'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakspeare.

BA'RLEY-CORN. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *corn*.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with breaks and thorns,
Ill measur'd by ten thousand *barley corns*.
Tickell.

BA'RLEY-MOW. *n. s.* [from *barley* and *mow*.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay.*

BA'RLEY-SUGAR.* *n. s.* [from *barley* and *sugar*; but Mr. Malone considers it a corruption of the Fr. *sucre brulé*, burnt sugar. Sugar boiled till it be brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley. See SUGAR.

BARM. *n. s.* [*burm*, Welsh; beopm, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he
That sometimes make the drink bear no *barm*,
Mislead night-wanderers, laughing at their harm?
Shakspeare.

Try the force of imagination, upon staying the working of beer when the *barm* is put into it.
Bacon.

BA'RMY. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They pass, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer,
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN.† *n. s.* [beapn, Sax. from bepe, *barley*, and epn, *the place where it is deposited*, Jun.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load,
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad.
Dryden.

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addison.*

To BARN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay up in a barn. A word still used in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The aged man that coffers up his gold,
Is plagu'd with cramps, and gouts, and painful fits;
And useless *barns* the harvest of his wits.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BARN-DOOR.* *n. s.* The door of a barn.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack, or the *barn-door*,
Stoutly struts his dames before.
Milton, L'Alleg. v. 51.

BA'RNACLE.† *n. s.* [probably of beapn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of shell fish that grow upon timber that lies in the sea.

Those weeds or branches like nets were intangled and drawn along by the *barnacles*, which in those long voyages usually breed upon the sides of ships, and exceedingly pester and retard their way in sailing. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 393.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about *barnacles*: or might be the lice of some vast prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the most refin'd of saints,
As naturally grow miscreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geese
In th' islands of the Orcades. *Butler, Hudibras.*

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made.
Farrier's Dict.

BARO'METER. *n. s.* [from Gr. βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it at Florence, in 1643; it is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a bason of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or lessened, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one tenth, which are its utmost limits; so that the exact specifick gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical instruments.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

BA'RON.† *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, signified a brave warriour, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, Menage derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense *baron* or *varon*, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses *baron* and *femme*, husband and wife. This application of *baron* for *husband* is common also in old French, V. Cotgrave. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from Hebrew and Celtick words of the same import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which seems least probable. *Vir* is the most probable; whence, in the dialect of Languedoc, *bar*, a man; *baro*, a woman. See Dict. Languedocien par M. L'Abbé des Sauvages. The change of *v* into *b* was common in elder times.]

1. A degree of nobjlity next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently in England, all those were called *barons*, that had such signiories as we now call *court barons*. And it is said, that, after the conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come, but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and these were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whose posterity are now those *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be discerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being those, that to the title of lord have their own surnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. These *barons* which were first by writ may now justly also be called *barons* by prescription; for that they have continued *barons* in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also *barons* by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishopricks, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in causes of justice, belonging to the exchequer.
3. There are also *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament.
Cowel.

They that bear
The cloth of state above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakspeare.*

4. *Baron* is used for the husband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*
5. A *baron of beef* is when the two sirloins are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.
Dict.

BA'RONAGE. *n. s.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the forest were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215.
Hale.

2. The dignity of a baron.
3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. s.* [*baronessa*, Ital. *baronissa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET.† *n. s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following passage, that the term was in use before, though in another sense. Dr. Johnson should have added, that it

was the designation of a knight *bannaret* in our old chroniclers. "Capti sunt et in custodia detenti barones et *baronetti* 22." Walsingham sub ann. 1321. V. Du Cange. See also Cragii Jus Feudale, Gloss. "*Baronettus*, BANNERITUS nominatur *parvus baro*."

King Edward III. being greatly bearded and crossed by the lords of the clergy, — was advised to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best ability and trust, entitling them therein barons to serve and sit as barons in the next parliament. By which means he had so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy and their friends; the which barons, they say, were not afterwards lords, but only *baronets*, as sundry of them do yet retain the name.

Spenser on Ireland.

BARO'NIAL.* *adj.* [from *baronia*, Lat.] Relating to the person or place, a baron or barony.

The savage pomp and the capricious heroism of the *baronial* manners were replete with incident, adventure, and enterprise.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 462.

If he had exempted these lands from the policy to which he subjected other *baronial* possessions, it would have exceedingly diminished the strength of his kingdom.

Lyttelton, Hist. Hen. II. Introd.

Delivering captives injuriously detained in the *baronial* castles.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. Diss. 1.

BA'RONY.† *n. s.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beopny, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. *Cowel.*

Every parish should be forced to keep a pettie schoolemaster, adjoyning unto the parish church, to be the more in view, which should bring up their children in the first elements of letters; and that, in every county or *barony*, they should keepe another able schoolemaster, which should instruct them in grammar and the principles of sciences.

Spenser on Ireland.

If my young lord, your son, have not the day,
Upon mine honour, for a silken point
I'll give my *barony*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. 2.

BA'ROSCOPE, *n. s.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroscope* are very small. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr. But see Du Cange in V. BARRACANUS.] A strong thick kind of camelot. Kersey.

BA'RRACK,† *n. s.* [*barraca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

He [bishop Hall] lived to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack*, and his palace into an alehouse. *T. Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iv. 2.

BA'RRACK-MASTER.* *n. s.* He who has the superintendence of soldiers' lodgings.

The subject of the girl's letter was, that a young lady of good fortune was courted by an Irishman, who pretended to be *barrack-master*-general of Ireland. *Swift, Lett.* ccccxx.

BA'RRATOR.† *n. s.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is still retained *barateur*, a cheat. Originally perhaps from the Icel. and Goth. *baratta*, whence the Italian *baratta* used by Dante, a fight, a battle.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

I am such a person, whom ye know have bene a common *barrator* and theese by a long space of yeares. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, fol. 133. b.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours.

Arbuthnot, History of J. Bull.

BA'RRATRY. *n. s.* [from *barrater*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainst our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL.† *n. s.* [*baril*, Welsh, *bareil*, old Fr.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapason to the sound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden.*

2. A particular measure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. [In dry measure.] A *barrel* of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six. A *barrel* of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herrings.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the shot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you suck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be used as is needed. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

That perverse man, that *barrelled* himself in a tub. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 43.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntless at empty noises; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd.
Dryden.

BA'RREN.† *adj.* [bape, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke contends that it is the past participle of the verb *bar*, and therefore converts *barren* into *barred*, i. e. stopped, shut, from which there can be no fruit or issue. I pass from this assertion to the old Fr. *baraigne*, which is precisely correspondent to our own word, meaning *sterile, unfruitful*; written also *brahaigne, brehagne*, and *brehenne*. V. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. in V. *baraigne*, and Cotgrave in V. *brehaigne*. Wicliffe writes the word *bareyn*.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings,
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy*, vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*.

2 *Kings*, ii. 19.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confesses it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too. *Shakspeare.*

BA'RRENLY†. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

BA'RRENNESS. *n. s.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against ourselves; and wilful *barrenness*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or *barrenness*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total *barrenness* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The importunity of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenness*, of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion.

By. Taylor.

BA'RRENSPI'RITED.*. *part. adj.* [from *barren* and *spirit*.] Of a poor temper or mean spirit.

A *barren-spirited* fellow. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

BA'RREN WORT. *n. s.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'RFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obstructions.

A *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife. *Shaksp.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. s.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack.

Any stop; bar; obstruction.

There must be such a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the street,
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by stoppage.

A new vulcano continually discharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occasion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. s.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon.*

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

Fast we found, fast shut
The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; so that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of causes we find so obliterated, that it seems almost *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER.† *n. s.* [*barriere*, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A stop; an obstruction.

If you value yourself as a man of learning, you are building a most impassable *barrier* against improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place; the rails or lists, within which justs and tournaments were performed. Hence a *wrestler*, in our old dictionaries, is called a player at *barriers*.

For justs, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Prisoners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muse, the *barrier* of thy song,
At Œdipus. *Pope, Statius.*

How instinct varies in the groveling swine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reason, what a nice *barrier!*
For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRING-OUT.* *n. s.* [from *bar*.] Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport at Christmas.

Not school-boys, at a *barring-out*,
Rais'd ever such incessant rout. *Swift, Journal of a Modern fine Lady.*

BA'RRISTER.† *n. s.* [from *bar*.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barristers* are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner *barristers*; such are the benchers, or those who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counsellor at law. *Blount, and Chambers.*

Whom time ———
Hath made a lawyer ——— he throws,
Like nets, or limetwigs, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title' of *barrister* on every wench,
And wooes in language of the Pleas and Bench. *Donne's Satires, Poems*, p. 123.

My lord, if he be not thwarted, will talk more than twenty *barristers*. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote*, i. iv. 20.

BA'RROW.† *n. s.* [beɒeꝑe, Sax. supposed by Skinner to come from *bear*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is from the old Fr. *barrot*, barreau; and that from the low Lat. *barrotum*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men, a *wheel-barrow*; that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakspeare.*

No *barrow's* wheel
Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

BA'RROW.† *n. s.* [beꝛȝ, Sax.] A hog; whence *barrow* grease, or hog's lard.

I say "gentle," though this *barrow* grunt at the word. *Milton, Colasterion.*

BA'RROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beaꝛꝑe, which the Saxons used in the same sense. *Gibson.*

BA'RROW† is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried, Dr. Johnson says. But Borlase, in his Hist. of Cornwall, says they are called *burrows*, and more properly, being derived from bẏꝛiȝ, to *hide* or *bury*. *Barrow*, in our northern dialect, is used for the side of a rocky hill, or a large heap of stones; this may be from beoꝛȝ, an heap, a mount. However, the sepulchral *barrow* is not written according to Borlase's Cornish orthography.

Near Woodyate's-lane the Roman road penetrates the center of a *barrow*, one of a numerous groupe. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 66.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

As if they scorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.

For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd:
But with a baser man of arms by far,
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakspeare.*

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest,
To those who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for estate. *Prior.*

I see nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they should at least have some ease in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He also *bartered away* plumbs that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

BA'RTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, send other things, with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which, the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the fairest *barter*. *Felton.*

BA'RTERER.† *n. s.* [from *barter*.] One that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

What this disparaging *barterer*—in all the affectation of self-important opulence calls a garret, was one of the best and pleasantest rooms in a very commodious house. *Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 257.

BA'RTERY. *n. s.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. *Camden, Rem.*

BARTHO'LOMEW-TIDE.* *n. s.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day.

Like flies at *Bartholemew-tide*, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

BA'RTRAM. *n. s.* A plant; the same with *pellitory*.

BA'RTON.† *n. s.* [Sax. beꝛe-ƫun, an *area*.] Blount describes this word as meaning the demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes the outhouses. Most of our old lexicographers explain it as an enclosed place, or inner yard, wherein poultry is kept, or husbandry used. V. Huloet, Minsheu, and Cotgrave. Blount's is the povincialism of the west of England; the latter is still used in other places.

BA'RYTES.* *n. s.* [from the Greek βαρὺς, *heavy*.] An earth, in its pure state very heavy, but never found unmixed with other substances. In some respects it is like lime. It is also poisonous; and it converts blue vegetable colours into green.

BASA'LT.* *n. s.* [from *basaltes*.] Artificial or black porcelain, a composition having nearly the same properties with the natural *basalt*; invented by Messrs. Wedgwood and Bentley, and applied to various purposes in their manufactures. See BASALTES. *Chambers.*

BASA'LTES. *n. s.* [Either from *basal*, iron; or from βασαλιζω, to examine diligently; according to Chambers. But where are *basal* and βασαλιζω to be found? βασανιζω, in the sense given, is certainly Greek; and βάσανος, is the *lapis Lydius* of the ancients.] A kind of stone, of the hardness and colour of iron, which is found in perpendicular blocks. Some of the ancients called it also *lapis Lydius*.

This is the most northern *basaltes* I am acquainted with. *Pennant.*

BASA'LTICK.* *adj.* Of basaltes.

We had in view a fine series of genuine *basaltick* columns. *Pennant.*

BASE.† *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *basso*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *bassus*, low Latin; Gr. *βάσις*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthless: of things.

The harvest white plumb is a *base* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *base* things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery; whereupon he was surnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment: of persons.

Since the perfections are such in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; shall that heart, lifted up to such a height, be counted *base?* *Sidney.*

It is *base* in his adversaries thus to dwell upon the excesses of a passion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low station; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what shall be hoped of the peasants and *baser* people? *Spenser on Ireland.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself, in *base* and abject routs,
You reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakspeare.*

It could not else be, I should prove so *base*,
To sue and be denied such common grace. *Shaks.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *base* in mine own sight. *2 Sam.* vi. 22.

Insurrections of *base* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He whose mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celestial race,
And he commits the crime who calls him *base*. *Dryden.*

4. Base-born; born out of wedlock, and by consequence of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why bastard? wherefore *base?*
When my dimensions are as well compact
As honest madam's issue. *Shakspeare.*

This young lord lost his life with his father in the field, and with them a *base* son. *Camden's Remains.*

5. Applied to metals: without value. It is used in this sense of all metal except gold and silver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baser* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to sounds: deep; grave. It is more frequently written *bass*, though the comparative *bases* seems to require *base*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *base* sound they yield. *Bacon.*

7. Low; in position or place.

Hir nose *bas*, [base] hir brows high,
Hir eyes small and deep sett.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

[The] gulfe of deepe Avernus hole;
By that same hole an entraunce, dark and *base*,
With smoake and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descends to hell. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 31.

BASE-BORN.† *adj.* [from *base* and *born*.]

1. Born out of wedlock.

But see thy *base-born* child, thy babe of shame,
Who, left by thee, upon our parish came. *Gay.*

Neither doth *holy* imply no bastard; for some holy men have been *base-born*.
Featley's Dippers Dipt, (1645,) p. 51.

2. Simply, of low parentage.

A *base-born* shepherd.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 105.

3. Vile; spurious: applied to things.

The world descends into such *base-born* evils,
That forty angels can make fourscore devils.
Tourneur's Revenger's Tragedy.

It is justly expected, that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

BASE-COURT. *n. s.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the house; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend,
To speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

BASE-MINDED. *adj.* Mean-spirited; worthless.

It signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abject, *base-minded*, false hearted, coward, or nidget.
Camden, Rem.

BASE-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *base* and *mind*.] A meanness of spirit.

A timorous *base-mindedness* and abjectness.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

BASE-VIOL. *n. s.* [usually written *bass-viol*.] An instrument which is used in concerts for the base sound.

At the first grin he cast every human feature out of his countenance; at the second, he became the head of a *base-viol*. *Addison.*

BASE.† *n. s.* [*bas*, Fr. *basis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly used for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *base* into the sea. *Shakspeare.*

A man should study other things, not to covet, not to fear, not to repent him; to make his *base* such, as no tempest shall shake him.
B. Jonson, Discov.

Firm Dorick pillars found your solid *base*,
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher space,
And all below is strength, and all above is grace.
Dryden.

Columns of polish'd marble firmly set
On golden *bases* are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedestal of a statue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little statues set on great *bases*, made the less by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *base* of his images. *Broome.*

3. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

4. A kind of military vestment, like an apron; used only in the plural number.

Phalastos was all in white, having his *bases* and caparison embroidered. *Sidney.*

She made him to be dight
In woman's weedes, that is to manhood shame,
And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of curiets and *bases* fit for fight.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 20.

Nor shall it e'er be said that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *bases* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his side,
So great a man at arms defied. *Butler, Hudibras.*

5. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the starting post.

He said; to their appointed *base* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting sign receive,
And starting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryd.*

6. The string that gives a base sound; the part assigned to the bass voice or instrument, in a musical performance.

The trembling streams which wont in channels cleare,
To rumble gently downe with murmur soft,
And were by them right tunefull taught to beare
A *base's* part among their consorts oft.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

At thy well sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The trebles squeak for fear, the *bases* roar. *Dryd.*

7. An old rustick play, written by Skinner, *bays;* and in some counties called *prison bars;* in which some are pursuers, and others are prisoners, one party being opposed to another in the trial of swiftness. It is yet in use.

At hood-wink, barley-brake, at tick, or *prison-base*. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. xxx.

They after both, and boldly bad him *base*,
And each did strive the other to outgoe.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 5.

Beauties do run at *base*, and kindly take
Each other *prisoners* for sweet beauty's sake.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. N 3.

He with two striplings (lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter)
Made good the passage. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

8. An old word for a small cannon.

Our men acknowledge but fifty-three great brass pieces, which were mounted, four brass cannon, six brass demi-cannon, sixteen cannon-pedroes, of brass, three of iron, ten brass *bases*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 110.

To BASE.† *v. a.* [*baisser*, Fr. See *To* ABASE.] To embase; to make less valuable by admixture of meaner metals; figuratively, to degrade.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *base:* as, whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

Hast thou e'er heard of subject under sun,
That plac'd and *bas'd* his sovereigns so oft
By interchange, now low, and then aloft?
Mir. for Mag. p. 373.

BA'SELESS.* *adj.* [from *base* and *less*.] Without foundation.

The *baseless* fabrick of this vision. *Shaks. Temp.*

BA'SELY. *adv.* [from *base*.]

1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonourably.

The king is not himself, but *basely* led
By flatterers. *Shakspeare.*

A lieutenant *basely* gave it up, as soon as Essex in his passage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not stain,
With conquest *basely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In bastardy.

These two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. *Knolles.*

BA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [In architecture.] A continued base, extended a considerable length; as around a house, a room, or other piece of building. Fr. *soubasement.* *Chambers.*

BA'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *base*.]

1. Meanness; vileness; badness.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid *baseness* doth expel. *Spenser.*

Your soul's above the *baseness* of distrust;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
Dryden.

When a man's folly must be spread open before the angels, and all his *baseness* ript up before those pure spirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileness of metal.

We alledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baseness* of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Bastardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness?* bastardy? *Shaks.*

4. Deepness of sound.

The just and measur'd proportion of the air percussed toward the *baseness* or trebleness of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds. *Bacon.*

BA'SENET.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bacinet*, old Eng. *basnyt.*] An helmet or headpiece.

And, that of him she mote assured stand,
He sent to her his *basenet* as a faithfull band.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 31.

BA'SESTRING.* *n. s.* [from *base* and *string.*] The lowest note.

I have sounded the very *base-string* of mortality.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To BASH.† *v. n.* [probably from *base*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is to be traced, perhaps, to the Sax. beꝛceaban, from ꝛcead, a *shade;* ꝛceaban, to overwhelm, to sink, to confound. See also *To* ABASH.] To be ashamed; to be confounded with shame.

They *bashe* not to defile the wives of other men.
Bale, on the Revel. sign. C. iii. b.

His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not
For Guyon's looks, but scornful eye-glance at him shot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

BA'SHAW. *n. s.* [sometimes written *bassa.*] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and because of the straits of the mountains, the *bashaw* consulted which way they should get in.
Bacon.

BA'SHFUL.† *adj.* [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Skinner imagines them derived from *base*, or mean; Minsheu from *verbaesen*, Dut. to strike with astonishment; Junius from *βάσις*, which he finds in Hesychius to signify *shame.* The conjecture of Minsheu seems most probable, Dr. Johnson adds. But see *To* BASH.]

1. Modest; shamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his sister shew'd
Bashful sincerity, and comely love. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sheepish; viciously modest.

He looked with an almost *bashful* kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *bashful* cunning!
And prompt me plain and holy innocence.
Shakspeare.

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *bashful* in his first attempt to write,
Lies cautiously obscure. *Addison.*

3. Exciting shame.

A woman yet must blush when *bashful* is the case,
Though truth bid tell the tale and story as it fell.
Mir. for Mag. p. 59.

BA'SHFULLY.† *adv.* [from *bashful.*] Timorously; modestly. *Sherwood.*

BA'SHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bashful.*]

1. Modesty, as shewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little mused how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each sang their part, to make up the harmony of *bashfulness.* *Sidney.*

Such looks, such *bashfulness* might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born.
Dryden.

2. Vicious or rustick shame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinsman *bashfulness*, to teach him good manners.
Sidney.

There are others, who have not altogether so much of this foolish *bashfulness*, and who ask every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL.† *n. s.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Sweet *basil*, rare for smell.
Drayton, Polyol. S. 15.

BA'SIL. *n. s.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *To* BA'SIL.

BA'SIL.† *n. s.* The skin of a sheep tanned. This is I believe more properly written *basen*, Dr. Johnson says. It is so; being the Fr. *bazane.* See BAWSIN.

To BA'SIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

These chissels are not ground to such a *basil* as the joiners' chissels on one of the sides, but are *basiled* away on both the flat sides; so that the edge lies between both the sides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA. *n. s.* [Gr. *βασιλική.*] The middle vein of the arm, so called, by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL.† } *adj.* [from *basilica.* See
BASI'LICK. } BASILICA.] Belonging to the basilick vein.

On him you first shew'd your poetick strain,
And prais'd his opening the *basilick* vein.
The Medal of John Bayes, 1682.

These aneurisms, following always upon bleeding the *basilick* vein, must be aneurisms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

It was formerly written *basilican;* and Howell, soon after the murder of *King* Charles the First, thus quibbles on the word.

I will attend with patience how England will thrive, now that she is let blood in the *basilican* vein. *Howell, Let.* iii. 24.

BASI'LICK. *n. s.* [*basilique*, Fr. *βασιλικη.*] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two isles or wings with galleries over them. These *basilicks* were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and lastly into churches; whence a *basilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *basilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON. *n. s.* [*βασιλικὸν.*] An ointment, called also tetrapharmacon.
Quincy.

I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of *basilicon* over it. *Wiseman.*

BA'SILISK. *n. s.* [*basiliscus*, Lat. from Gr. *βασιλισκος*, of *βασιλευς*, a king.]

1. A kind of serpent called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not sighted like the *basilisk;*
I've look'd on thousands who have sped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

The *basilisk* was a serpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks or coronary spots upon the crown. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2 A species of cannon or ordnance.

We practice to make swifter motions than any you have; and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest cannons and *basilisks.* *Bacon.*

BA'SIN. *n. s.* [*basin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital.] It is often written *bason*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let one attend him with a silver *basin*,
Full of rosewater, and bestrewed with flowers.
Shakspeare.

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker and better, than in vessels and *basins.* *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of silver in a *basin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow *basin*, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spectat.*

3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The spacious *basins* arching rocks inclose,
A sure defence from every storm that blows.
Pope.

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the seas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The stores, the low, capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *basin* cast the main.
Blackmore.

5. A dock for repairing and building ships.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Basins of a Balance;* the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SINED.* *adj.* [from *basin.*] Inclosed in a small hollow place like as a basin.

Thy *basin'd* rivers, and imprison'd seas.
Young, Night Thoughts, 9.

BA'SIS. *n. s.* [*basis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must follow, that paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a *basis* and foundation. *Ralegh.*

Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That shake heav'n's *basis.* *Milton.*

In altar wise a stately pile they rear;
The *basis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air.
Dryden.

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital.*

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times. *Addison.*

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *basis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears.
Denham.

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Cæsar bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's *basis* lies along
No worthier than the dust? *Shakspeare.*

5. The groundwork, or first principle of any thing

Build me thy fortune upon the *basis* of valour.
Shakspeare.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure;
Ours has severest virtue for its *basis*. *Addison.*

To BASK.† *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. Skinner. Rather from the Su.-Goth. *basa*, to bask.] To warm by laying out in the heat: used almost always of animals.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton.*

He was *basking* himself in the gleam of the sun.
L'Estrange.

'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To *bask* thy naked body in the sun. *Dryden.*

To BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood;
That bath'd within, or *bask'd* upon his side,
To tuneful songs their narrow throats apply'd.
Dryden.

Unlock'd, in covers let her freely run,
To range thy courts, and *bask* before the sun.
Tickell.

Some in the fields of purest æther play,
And *bask* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET.† *n. s.* [*basged*, Welsh; *bascauda*, Lat. *Barbara de Pictis venit bascauda Britannis.* Martial. Probably from *bass*; of which, vessels were often made. See BASS.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *basket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking.
Shakspeare.

Thus while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending osiers into *baskets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forc'd to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *basket* of fish to the market. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT. *n. s.* [from *basket* and *hilt*.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puissant sword unto his side,
Near his undaunted heart was ty'd:
With *basket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And serve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions stew'd,
And in their *basket-hilts* their beverage brew'd.
King.

BA'SKET-HILTED.* *adj.* A weapon having a basket hilt.

Quin — declared it was not safe to sit down to a turtle-feast in one of the city-halls, without a *basket-hilted* knife and fork.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, 2. 253. *n.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *basket* and *woman*.] A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BA'SQUISH.* *adj.* [from the Fr. *Basque*, a Biscayan.] Relating to the language of the natives of Biscay.

In what purity and incommixture the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account any farther than that their words were *Basquish* or Cantabrian.
Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 136.

Laying hold on his lance, he said in bad Spanish, and worse *Basquish*, Get thee away, knight, in an ill hour. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* B. i. i. 8.

BASS.† *n. s.* [supposed by Junius to be derived, like *basket*, from some British word signifying a *rush*; but perhaps more properly written *bass*, from the French *bosse*, Dr. Johnson says. Dr. Jamieson has been informed, that *bass* properly signifies *bast*, (Teut. *bast*, bark,) or the bark of lime-tree, of which packing mats are made. But I differ from this account, inasmuch as our mats for packing furniture are certainly made of *rushes*; and our gardeners also call the soft sedge or rush, with which they bind plants, *bass*; which is the meaning of the word in the citation from Mortimer, though erroneously assigned by Dr. Johnson to a *church* mat.] Matting; also a mat used in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *bass* mat, or such like to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BASS.* *n. s.* In Cumberland, a river-fish of the perch kind, in Hampshire, a sea-perch.

Excellent pike, and perch, here [at Keswick] called *bass*. *Gray, Letter to Dr. Warton.*

To BASS. *v. n.* To sound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper: it did *bass* my trespass.
Shakspeare.

BASS. *adj.* [See BASE.] In musick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF.† *n. s.* [from *bas* and *relief*, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. Felibien distinguishes three kinds of *bass-relief*: in the first, the front figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half; and, in the third, much less, as in coins.

Great imbossed silver tables tell you, in *bass-relief*, his victories at sea. *Gray, Letter to West.*

The *bas-relieves* at the back of the grand altar, representing passages in the life and actions of our Saviour, are wonderful samples of sculpture.
Memoirs of R. Cumberland, ii. 154.

BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.

On the sweep of the arch lies one of the Muses, playing on a *bass-viol*. *Dryden.*

BA'SSA.† *n. s.* See BASHAW.

By the flight of Cicala and the *bassa* of Trepizond, the Persians kept the field.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 287.

BA'SSET.† *n. s.* [*basset*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would no more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's *basset* bank would be broke.
Dennis.

Another is for setting up an assembly for *basset*, where none shall be admitted to punt that have not taken the oaths. *Addison, Freehold.* No. 8.

One O'Neal, a Roman Catholick lady, in St. James's street, had a ball and a *basset* on that day. *Atterbury, to Bp. Trelawney*, Lett. 122.

BA'SSO RELIEVO.† [Ital.] See BASS-RELIEF.

The splendid iceing of an immense historick plumb-cake, was embossed with a delicious *basso-relievo* of the destruction of Troy.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 492.

BASSO'N, BASSO'ON. *n. s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it serves for the bass in concerts of hautboys, &c.
Trevoux.

BA'SSOCK. *n. s.* The same with *bass*.

BA'STARD.† *n. s.* [*bastardd*, Welsh, of low birth; *bastarde*, Fr.]

1. *Bastard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And sent her boasted *bastard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words
But rooted in your tongue; *bastards* and syllables,
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shaks.*

3. A kind of sweet wine. Coles, in his Dictionary, calls it *raisin* wine, 1677.

Score a pint of *bastard*. —
Then your brown *bastard* is your only drink.
Shakspeare.

I was drunk with *bastard*,
Whose nature is to form things like itself,
Heady and monstrous.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

4. [In naval language.] The large sail of a galley, which will make way with a slack wind.

BA'STARD-DITTANY.* *n. s.* See DITTANY.

BA'STARD. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible, a getter of more *bastard* children than war's a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or resemblance to another, is called spurious or bastard.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of *bastard* hope indeed. *Shakspeare.*

Men who, under the disguise of publick good, pursue their own designs of power, and such *bastard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

BA'STARD *Cedar Tree.* [called *guazuma* in the West Indies.]

To BA'STARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize with bastardy.

She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons deposed from the crown, *bastarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

BA'STARDISM.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bastardise*.] The state or condition of a bastard.
Cotgrave.

To BA'STARDIZE.† *v. a.* [from *bastardise*. The old Fr. has also the verb *abastardir*.]

1. To convict of being a bastard.

The Lord never suffereth the ground articles and points of true religion to be abolished in his church, though they be in divers sorts, both within and without, disguised and *bastardized*.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 142.

The Apostle *bastardizeth* those that suffer not.
Feltham's Resolves, ii. 57.

2. To beget a bastard.

I should have been what I am, had the maidenliest star in the firmament twinkled on my *bastardizing*. *Shakspeare.*

BA'STARDLY.* *adj.* [from *bastard*.] Spurious; illegitimate.

A furtive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 96.

So became he [Lot] the father of an accursed *bastardly* brood. *Gataker, Spiritual Watch*, p. 54.

BA'STARDLY. *adv.* [from *bastard.*] In the manner of a bastard; spuriously.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted so
Into the body, and *bastardly* they grow. *Donne.*

BA'STARDY. *n. s.* [from *bastard.*] An unlawful state of birth, which disables the bastard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once she slandered me with *bastardy*;
But whether I be true begot, or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head. *Shaks.*

In respect of the evil consequents, the wife's adultery is worse, as bringing *bastardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *bastardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To BASTE.† *v. a.* participle pass. *basted*, or *basten*. [*bastonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps *baston* a stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced, Dr. Johnson says. But the derivation of *baste* is northern. Iceland, *beysta*, and *bausta*, to strike: Sued. *basa*, to beat. See Widegren, Su. Dict.]

1. To beat with a stick.

Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's *basted* to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure,
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit; to moisten it; used also figuratively.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, *basting*. *Shakspeare.*

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to *baste* them, and so save time and butter. *Swift.*

You desire now to be *basted* with words well steeped in vinegar and salt; but I will be more charitable unto you, and leave bad speeches to black mouths.

Hayward's Answer to Dolman, K. iij.

3. To sew slightly; [*baster*, Fr. to stitch.]

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly *basted* on neither. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

BA'STER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow with a stick or other weapon. Not in use, I believe.

Jack took up the poker, and gave me such a *baster* upon my head, that it was two months before I perfectly recovered.

Dr. Wagstaffe's Miscell. Works, 1726, p. 48.

BA'STILE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bastille*, low Lat. *bastia.* A very old English substantive also, and it is curious that Dr. Johnson should have omitted it. "*Bastyll* of a castle," Prompt. Parv. 1514. Cotgrave interprets *bastille*, "a fortresse or castle furnished with towers and ditches;" and adds that "in Paris, *la Bastille* is as our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdome."] The fortification of a castle; the castle itself.

Thus fortune fares her children to confound,
Which on her wheel their *bastiles* bravely beeld.
Mir. for Mag. p. 167.

Near which there stands
A *bastile* built to imprison hands.
Hudibras, ii. 1150.

BA'STIMENT, or BASTIME'NTO.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bastiment*, a building.] A rampart.

Then the *bastimentos* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.
Glover, Hosier's Ghost, st. 7.

BASTINA'DE. } BASTINA'DO. } *n. s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a *bastinado* to Zelmane; so with rageful eyes she bade him defend himself. *Sidney.*

And all those harsh and rugged sounds
Of *bastinados*, cuts and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To BASTINA'DE.† } *To* BASTINA'DO. } *v. a.* [from the noun; *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *bastinado*.

Here be words, Horace, able to *bastinado* a man's ears. *B. Jonson, Poetaster*, A. v. S. 3.

Nick seized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *bastinado* old Lewis, who had slunk into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'STING.* *n. s.* [from *baste.*] The act of beating with a stick.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working. *Swift.*

I am not apt upon a wound.
Or trivial *basting*, to despond.
Hudibras, iii. 596.

BA'STION. *n. s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there's the question;
Fierce the assault, unarm'd the *bastion*. *Prior.*

BAT.† *n. s.* [bat, Sax. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat.*] A heavy stick or club, Dr. Johnson says; but the citation from Spenser agrees with the provincial usage of the word in Sussex, where a walking-stick is called a *bat.* The *bat* is also now a common word for what was once the stick in driving back the ball at the game of cricket.

The while he spake, lo, Judas, oon of the twelve, came, and with him a greet company with swerdis and *battis*. *Wickliffe, S. Matt.* xxvi. 47.

A handsome *bat* he held
On which he leaned, as one far in eld.
Spenser, F. Q.

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

BAT.† *n. s.* [*vespertillio*, the etymology unknown, according to Dr. Johnson. Under the substantive *back*, I have shewn that the *bat* was so called by our ancestors. Dr. Jamieson informs us, that *back* and *backie-bird* is its name in Scotland. Its old denomination of *rear-mouse* might occasion this name perhaps; though Dr. Jamieson omits not the Su.-Goth. *backa*, and Dan. *bakke.* But of the change into *bat* I have yet to seek the reason.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On a *bat's* back do I fly. *Shakspeare.*

But then grew reason dark; that fair star no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth discern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their desire to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have something of birds and beasts. *Locke.*

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy *bat* and dormouse sleep.
Gay.

BA'TFOWLER.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] One who delights in bat-fowling.

The birds of passage would in a dark night, immediately make for a light-house, and destroy themselves by flying with violence against it, as is well known to *bat-fowlers*.

Barrington's Essays, Ess. 4.

BA'TFOWLING. *n. s.* [from *bat* and *fowl.*] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night time, while they are at roost upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bushes; upon which the birds fly into the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if she would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We should so, and then go a *bat-fowling*. *Shakspeare.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have a brighter lustre than by day; as sacking of cities, *bat-fowling*. *Peacham.*

BA'TABLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *batable.*] Disputable.

Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowel.*

BATCH. *n. s.* [from *bake.*]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and *batch*.
B. Jonson.

BA'TCHELOR. See BACHELOR.

BATE.† *n. s.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*, Dr. Johnson says; but it is the Sax. bate, *contention.*] Strife; contention; as, a *make bate*; which is the only example noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I thought to rule, but to obey to none;
And therefore fell I with my king at *bate*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 347.

He breeds no *bate*. *Shaks. K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

BATE-BREEDING.* *part. adj.* [from *bate* and *breed.*] Breeding strife.

This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whisp'ring humbleness,
Say this? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Nor envious at the sight will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer.
Dryden.

2. To sink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he must either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To lessen a demand.

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as most debtors do, promise you infinitely.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the last, and 'tis what I would say.
Dryden, Sp. Friar.

To BATE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not *bate?* do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine.
Dryden.

To BATE, *as a hawk.** See *To* BAIT. But *bate*, from its derivation, is the right orthography.

To BATE, to stop at any place for refreshment. See *To* BAIT.

BATE seems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakspeare* uses *biting faulchion;* unless, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat*.

Yet there the steel staid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.
Spenser.

BA'TEFUL. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep her sheep in food to thwart;
Which soon as it did *bateful* question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part.
Sidney.

BA'TELESS.* *adj.* [from *bate* and *less.*] Not to be abated or subdued.

Haply that name of Chaste unhap'ly set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BA'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution; a term only used among artificers.

To abate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what *batement* that piece of stuff had.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

BA'TFUL.* *adj.* See *To* BATTEL. This word is of frequent occurrence in Drayton's Polyolbion, and means fruitful. Obsolete.

The *batful* pastures fenc'd, and most with quick-set mound. *Drayton's Polyolbion,* S. 3.
The *batful* meads on Severn's either side.
Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 14.

BATH. *n. s.* [baŏ, Sax.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural *baths;* most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold *baths* are the most convenient springs, or reservatories, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure? *Addison, Spect.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half stewed in grease like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames!
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Sleep, the birth of each day's life, sore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. A sand heat is sometime called *balneum siccum*, or *cinereum.* [See BALNEUM.] *Quincy.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things distilled by fire.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry.
Calmet.

Ten acres of vineyard shall yield one *bath*, and the seed of an homer shall yield an ephah.
Isaiah, v. 10.

To BATHE. *v. a.* [baðian, Sax.]

1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bathed*
Their downy breast. *Milton, P. L.*

Chancing to *bathe* himself in the river Cydnus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquours.

Bathe them and keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, and lenitive boluses.
Wiseman, Surgery.

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence.
Dryden.

3. To wash any thing.

Phœnician Dido stood
Fresh from her wound, her bosom *bath'd* in blood.
Dryden.

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himself give way to Cinthia's wrath.
Dryden.

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The delighted spirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shaksp.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,
They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide.
Waller.

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope, Odyss.*

BA'THING.* *n. s.* [from *bathe.*] The act of bathing.

Their *bathings* and anointings before their feasts.
Hakewill's Apology, p. 390.

*BA'THOS.** *n. s.* [Gr.] The art of sinking in poetry; the profound. Ironically spoken, in contradistinction to the sublime.

The taste of the *bathos* is implanted by nature itself in the soul of man; till, perverted by custom or example, he is taught, or rather compelled, to relish the sublime.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib. περι βαθ. § 2.

BA'TING, or ABA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate,
Whom I would sooner hear on any subject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think, that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, some faint ideas of hunger and thirst.
Locke.

BA'TLET.† *n. s.* [from *bat*, Dr. Johnson says. It is, perhaps, the abbreviation of the Span. *battadore.* See BATTLE-DOOR. In Lancashire the *batlet* is called a *battril.*] A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kissing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked.
Shakspeare.

BA'TLINS.* *n. s.* pl. Loppings of trees for firing, or hedging, or hurdle-making. Used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Grose, and Moor's Suff. Words.

BATO'ON.† *n. s.* [*baston*, or *baton*, Fr. formerly spelt *baston*, and now most commonly *baton.*]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with *bastons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour. Of this Dr. Johnson gives no example; but it is both an old English word, and has very recently been also happily exemplified.

Get me a *baton;* 'tis twenty times more court-like, and less trouble.—And yet you wear a sword.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection: he will have the honour of laying at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent the colours of the 4th battalion of the 100th regiment, and Marshal Jourdan's *baton*, of a marshal of France, taken by the 87th regiment.
Lord Wellington, Gaz. Extr. July 3. 1813.

3. [In heraldry.] It is generally used, in the coat of arms, to denote illegitimate descent.

BA'TTABLE.* *adj.* See *To* BATTEL. Capable of cultivation.

Masinissa made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia, before his time incult and horrid, fruitful and *battable.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. to the Reader.

BA'TTAILANT.* *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *batailleir*, whence *bataillers*, combatants. Lacombe and Roquefort.] A combatant. Obsolete.

He thought—that those *battailants*, that fought so eagerly in the room, had slain him.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, B. 1. P. 3. ch. 3.

BA'TTAILOUS. *adj.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremost *battailous* and bold. *Fairfax.*

A fiery region stretch'd
In *battailous* aspect, and nearer view
Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid spears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA.† *n. s.* [*battaglia*, Ital. old Fr. *bataille*, division, corps de troupes.]

1. The order of battle.

The heavens 'gainst Sisera fought, the stars
Mov'd in *battalia* to those wars. *Sandys, Divine Songs*, p. 8.

Both armies being drawn out in *battalia*, that of the king's, trusting to their numbers, began the charge with great fury, but without any order. *Swift, Reign of King Henry I.*

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia*. *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array.

Why, our *battalia* trebles that account. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

In three *battalias* does the king dispose
His strength, which all in ready order stand
And to each other's rescue near at hand. *May's Reign of K. Edw. III.*

BATTA'LION. *n. s.* [*battaillon*, Fr.]

1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in *battalions*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Thersites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* disunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all. *Pope.*

2. An army. This sense is not now in use.

Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shakspeare.*

To BA'TTEL, or BA'TTIL.* *v. a.* [It may be from the Sax. bacan, to bait. But Mr. Steevens says, that *bat* is an ancient English word for *increase*. Perhaps it is from the Goth. *ga-batnan*, to advantage. Hence *batful*, which see.] To render fertile.

Whose *batt'ling* pastures fatten all my flocks. *Greene's Fr. Bacon.*

Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* [battel] barren land, by reason of the fixed salt which they contain. *Ray's Proverbs.*

To BA'TTEL.* *v. n.*

1. To grow fat, or get flesh, as Sherwood defines this old verb.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleep out her fill without encomberment;
For sleep, they said, would make her *battill* better. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 38.

2. To stand indebted in the college-books, at Oxford, for what is expended at the buttery in the necessaries of eating and drinking. At Cambridge, *size* is used in a similar sense. Hence in the former university there is a student named a *batteler* or *battler*; in the latter, a *sizer*. See the substantive BATTEL.

BA'TTEL, or BA'TTLE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Fruitful; fertile.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in over *battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good; yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable; whereby that, which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth. *Hooker*, v. 3.

BA'TTEL.* *n. s.* [from Sax. tælan or tellan, to *count* or *reckon*; having the prefix *be*.] The account of the expences of a student in any college in Oxford.

Bring my kinsman's *battels* with you, and you shall have money to discharge them. *Letters, (Cherry to Hearne,)* i. 119.

BA'TTELLER, or BA'TTLER.* *n. s.* [from *battel*.] A student at Oxford.

Though in the meanest condition of those that were wholly maintained [in the University of Oxford] by their parents, a *battler*, or semi-commoner, he was admitted to the conversation and friendship of the gentleman-commoners. *Life of Bp. Kennett*, p. 4.

To BA'TTEN.† *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology, Dr. Johnson says. But see *To* BATTEL. And here the Goth *ga-batnan*, to profit, is more obvious.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteously.

We drove afield
Battening our flock with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *battening* ooze enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high
The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakspeare.*

Burnish'd and *battening* on their food, to show,
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and *batten* on his sleep. *Dryd.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Battening in ease, and slumbering life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blithe and amicable,
Batten beside erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,
Or *battening* hogs roll in the sinking mire. *Gay, Pastorals.*

BA'TTEN. *n. s.* A word used only by workmen.

A *batten* is a scantling of wood, two, three or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER.† *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr. from the Lat. *batuere*, Barret's Alvearie in V.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams against the gates, to cast a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezek.* xxi. 22.

These haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon shot,
And made me almost yield upon my knees. *Shakspeare.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass. *Waller.*

Be then, the naval stores, the nation's care,
New ships to build, and *batter'd* to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Battering the pavement with their coursers feet. *Dryden.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to *batter* it well; this will shew constant good house-keeping. *Swift, Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to persons; to wear out with service.

The *batter'd* veteran strumpets here,
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

As the same dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toasts retails each *batter'd* jade. *Pope.*

To BA'TTER. *v. n.* A word used only by workmen.

The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*. *Moxon.*

BA'TTER. *n. s.* [from *To batter*.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquour; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults fresh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd. *King.*

BA'TTERER.† *n. s.* [from *batter*.] The person or any thing that batters.

This is a violent *batterer* of our souls, and causeth melancholy and dotage. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* 4to. ed. p. 120.

Nor are these masters such *batterers*, or demolishers, of stately and elegant buildings. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 185.

BA'TTERING-RAM.* *n. s.* An ancient military engine. See *To* BATTER, *v. a.* and RAM.

BA'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainst fort of reason, it to overthrow. *Spen. F. Q.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest *batteries*. *Locke.*

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is best place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

It plants this reasoning and that argument, this consequence and that distinction, like so many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and passage into the obstinate inclosed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempest driven:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the forest shake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent striking of any man. In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be assault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an assault. *Chambers.*

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakspeare.*

Sir, quoth the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*,
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The proudest man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

BA'TTISH.† *adj.* [from *bat*.] Resembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battish* humour. *Gentleman Instructed.*

She clasp'd his limbs, by impious labour tir'd,
With *battish* limbs. *Vernon, Ovid. Met.* B. 8.

BA'TTLE. *n. s.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a *battle* of many, and a combat of two.

The English army that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* presently. *Shaksp.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*

The race is not to the swift, nor the *battle* to the strong. *Eccles.* ix. 11.

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccabees*, iv. 14.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed with the *battle* a good distance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We say to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To BA'TTLE.† *v. n.* [*battailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

They have also a famouse new worke, called Joh. Eckius' postyll, which *battelleth* for the holye father's primacye hard.
Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, fol. 57.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms and *battle* in the plain.
Prior.

We received accounts of ladies *battling* it on both sides. *Addison.*

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues *batt'ling* with his place. *Swift.*

BA'TTLE-ARRAY. *n. s.* [See BATTLE and ARRAY.] Array or order of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the opposite side boxes, seemed drawn up in *battle-array* one against another. *Addison.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *n. s.* A weapon used anciently, probably the same with a *bill*.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found spear heads, *battle-axes*, and swords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew.*

BA'TTLEDOOR.† *n. s.* [so called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *striking*, Dr. Johnson says. But it may be from the Span. *batador*, a washing beetle, with which laundresses beat their linen.]

1. An instrument with a handle and a flat board, used in play to strike a ball, or shuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their skill, as tops, gigs, *battle-doors*, and the like, which are to be used with labour, should indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

2. A child's horn-book; the first book of children: somewhat resembling a battle-door in shape.

BA'TTLEMENT. *n. s.* [generally supposed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended against assailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raised round the top of a building, with embrasures, or insterstices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fixed his head upon our *battlements*.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

Thou shalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy house, if any man fall from thence. *Deut.* xxii. 8.

Through this we pass
Up to the highest *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their standard planted on the *battlement*,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent. *Dryd.*

No, I shan't envy him whoe'er he be,
That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals resounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs inclose. *Gay.*

BA'TTLEMENTED.* *part. adj.* [from *battlement*.] Secured by battlements.

So broad [the wall of Babylon] that six chariots could well drive together at the top, and so *battlemented* that they could not fall.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 228.

BA'TTLING.* *n. s.* [from *battle*.] Conflict; encounter; battle.

The livid Fury spread —
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war.
Thomson, Liberty, P. 4.

BATTO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [from *battology*, Fr. *battalogue*, "auteur ennuyeux et insipide," Lacombe.] One who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.

Should a truly dull *battologist*, that is of Ausonius's character, *quam pauca, quam diu loquuntur Attici?* that an hour by the glass speaketh nothing; should such a one, I say, and a deserving eminent preacher, change sermons; people would not only come thicker, but return satisfied.
Whitlock's Manners of the English, p. 209.

To BATTO'LOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *battology*.] To repeat needlessly the same thing.

After the eastern mode, they wagged their bodies, bowing their heads, and *battologizing* the names *Allough whoddaw* and *Mahumet* very often.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 191.

After they have *battologized Lla y-lala*, or *Hilula*, i. e. praises, they iterate another [prayer].
Ibid, p. 324.

BATTO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *battologie*, from the Gr. Βατ῎λογέω, which means "*to do as Battus did*, and which is described by Suidas in these words, Βατ῎λογία ἡ Πολυλογία, *battology* is multiplying of words, &c. ἀπὸ Βάττε, κ. τ. λ. taken from one Battus, who made long hymns, consisting of many lines, full of tautologies." Hammond on S. Matt. vi. 7.] This is an old English substantive, which Bullokar defines the "often repeating one and the same thing."

That heathenish *battology* of multiplying words.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shakspeare.

BA'VAROY.† *n. s.* [probably from a Bavarian fashion of dress, *Bavarois*, Fr.] A kind of cloak or surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

BAUBE'E.† *n. s.* A word used in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a half-penny. This coin, bearing the head of James the Sixth, king of Scotland, when *young*, has been supposed by some to have been therefore called *baubee*, as exhibiting the figure of a *baby*. But Dr. Jamieson says, this is a great mistake; the name, as well as the coin, being known before that prince's reign. Mr. Pinkerton derives it from the Fr. *bas-billon*. "The *billon* coin worth six pennies Scottish, and called *bas-piece*, from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French called *bas-billon*, or the worst kind of billon, was now [in the reign of James VI.] struck in copper, and termed by the Scottish pronunciation, *bawbee*." Essay on Medals, vol. 2. p. 109.

Though in the drawers of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæsars show,
'Tis equal to her ladyship or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*.
Bramston's Man of Taste.

BA'UBLE. See BAWBLE.

BA'VIN.† *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says. Some have referred to it the Fr. *fevin*, (a word which I find nowhere,) from *feu*, fire. *Bavin* or faggot is rendered by the Fr. *foüace*, and *foüées* are the smallest sort of bavins. V. Cotgrave. *Bavin*, Dr. Johnson has elsewhere observed, means brushwood, which, *fired*, burns fiercely, but is soon out. In Florio's Ital. Dict. (1591) it is clearly a little faggot: "There is no fire: — make a little blaze with a *bavin*." In the Kentish Dialect, *bavin* is a brush, a faggot.] A stick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

For moulded to the life in clouts,
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A cropp'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*

The truncheons make billet, *bavin* and coals.
Mortimer.

To BA'ULK. See BALK.

BA'WBLE.† *n. s.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni*, Hoveden. Probably from *beau*. Fr. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymology. The word may also be traced to the old Fr. *baôubélo*, babiole, a plaything. Ital. *babbolo*. *Bauble* is now mostly used, and rightly, according to the derivation. It was formerly written *bable*, so late indeed as by Bp. Bramhall.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt, Dr. Johnson says. This, I may add, was doubtless occasioned by the word being, in ancient times, commonly coupled with a licensed *jester, a fool*; the *bauble* being a little truncheon, with a head carved on it, which such an one usually carried in his hand, as the mock ensign of his office; in which sense the sour protector of England, Oliver Cromwell, absurdly called the speaker's mace, as Blackstone also has observed, a "*fool's bawble*," when he forcibly turned out the rump-parliament, and bade the soldiers take away this object of his absurd acrimony.

The kynges foole
Sate by the fire upon a stoole,
As he that with his *bable* plaide.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 7.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with some Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck.
Shaksp. Othello.

It is a paltry cap,
A custard coffin, a *bawble*, a silken pie. *Shaksp.*

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and *bawbles*.
Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play.
Dryden.

Here is a contradiction deserves a bell and a *bable*.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism guarded, (1658.) p. 373.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and seals.
Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the sovereign power;
Like other *bawbles* of the Tower. *Swift.*

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible; a word not now in use.

A *bawbling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable;
With which such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

BA'WCOCK. *n. s.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck? *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

BAWD.† *n. s.* [*baude*, old Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But here the Welsh *baw*, dirt, *bawai*, dirty, whence *bawddyn*, a base or dirty fellow, is derived, must not be omitted. Chaucer and our elder writers use *bawdy* and *bawd* in the sense of *filthy*, *nasty*. Hence the application to the infamous character which our word denotes. See *To* BAWD, and BAWDY.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

He [Pandarus] is named Troilus' *bawd*;
Of that name he is sure,
Whiles the world shall dure.
Skelton's Poems, p. 235.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*.
Shakspeare.

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid.
Shakspeare.

Our author calls colouring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design; and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD.* *v. a.* [from *bawd*.] To foul; to dirty.

Her shoone smered with tallow
Gresed upon dyrt,
That *baudeth* her skyrt. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 126.

To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court.
Spectator, No. 266.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

BA'WDBORN.* *part. adj.* [from *bawd* and *born*.] Descended of a bawd.

Bawd is he, doubtless; and of antiquity too; *bawd-born.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS.† *n. s.* [from *bawd*; and defined by our old lexicographers, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, "greasiness, or filthiness, of apparel or body." V. Barret's Alv. and Bullokar's Expos. of Hard Words.] We now use it only in the sense of obsceneness or lewdness.

BA'WDRICK. *n. s.* [See BALDRICK.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too, the virgins temples crown'd;
The youth's gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY.† *n. s.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd; Dr. Johnson says; but it was formerly written and pronounced with three syllables.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.
Ayliffe.

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world.
L'Estrange.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Rhymed in rules of stewish ribaldry,
Teaching experimental *bawdery*.
Bp. Hall's Satires, i. 9.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I have no salt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obscene.
Ben Jonson.

It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAWDY.† *adj.* [from *bawd*.]

1. Filthy; dirty; agreeably to its derivation. See BAWD.

His overest sloppe it is not worth a mite
As in effect to him, so mote I go;
It is all *baudy*, and to-tore also.
Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye?
Chaucer, Chan. Yeoman's Prol.

And in a tawny tabard, of twelve winter age,
All torn and *baudye*. *Vision of Piers Plowman.*

2. Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,
Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear't. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here
Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? *Dennis.*

To BAWL.† *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat. according to Dr. Johnson. It has probably been adopted by us from the old Fr. *baula*, to cry for help. Similar also is the Icelandick *baela*, *baula*, and the Germ. *bellen*, to roar.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt, when truth would set them free.
Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,
And *bawl* the bishops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,
And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryden.*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The senate's mad decrees he never saw;
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace
And *bawling* infamy, in language base,
Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the place. *Dryden, Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs, and ravish'd heroes hung;
But citts and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.
Smith.

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it. *L'Estrange.*

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke.*

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise.
Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.

To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers,
Swift.

BA'WLER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who bawls. *Kersey.*

It had been much better for such an imprudent and ridiculous *bawler*, as this, to have been condemned to have cried oysters and brooms!
Echard, Grounds, &c. of the Contempt of the Clergy, 10th ed. p. 69.

To BAWM, or BAWN.* *v. a.* To adorn; to dress. Used in Westmoreland and Cheshire. I know not the etymology.

BAWN.* *n. s.* In Ireland, a *bawn* is said to be a place near the house, inclosed with mud or stone-walls, to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night. See the note on Swift's poem "whether Hamilton's *bawn* should be turned into a barrack or a malt-house." But originally, it seems to be an inclosure of a different kind; a fortification.

These round hills and square *bawnes*, which you see so strongly trenched and throwne up, were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore *aunciently they were called folkmotes*, that is, a place of people, to meete, or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betweene parties and towneships. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BA'WREL. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

BA'WSIN.† *n. s.* In old English, a *badger*. In the passage of Drayton, which I cite for the illustration of this word, the late Bishop Percy preferred the interpretation of *bazane*, Fr., meaning sheep's leather, dressed and coloured red. But there can be no occasion to alter the meaning of *badger's* skin; which certainly was in use for *apparel*, as appears in our translation of the Bible. *Ezek.* xvi. 10. "I clothed thee also with broidered work, and shod thee with *badger's-skin*."] A badger. *Dict.*

His mittens were of *bauzen* skinne.
Drayton's Dowsabell, (1593.) st. 10.

Why scorn you me?
Because I am a herdsman, and feed swine!—

I am a lord of other geer! this fine
Smooth *bawson's* cub, the young grice of a gray.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

2. Applied to a large or fat person by Coles; to an imperious, noisy fellow, (as still in use) by the ingenious editor B of the Craven Dialect, 1824.

AY.† *adj.* [*badius*, Lat. *baye*, *bai*, rouge-brun, old Fr. *baio*, Ital.] A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chesnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people. All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes. There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chesnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chesnut.
Farrier's Dict.

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shaksp.*

His colour'd grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*. *Dryden.*

BAY.† *n. s.* [*baye*, Dutch, according to Dr. Johnson; but it is rather from the Sax. bygan, to *bend;* a *bay* being incurvated, as it were, like a *bow*.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakspeare.*

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea. *Bacon.*

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempestuous sea. *Roscommon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,
When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep.
Dryden.

Some of you have *bay*. *Dryden.*

2. A pen or pond-head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. s.* [*abboi*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *Innocence est aux abbois*, Boileau: *Innocence is in the utmost distress*. It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signified the condition of a stag when the hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship for fifteen hours, sate like a stag among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.
Bacon, War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursu'd and meant a prey
To lawless power, here turn'd and stood at *bay*.
Denham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;
Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,
And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.
Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the meaning, have used *bay* as referred to the assailant, for distance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;
And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at *bay*. *Swift.*

BAY.† *n. s.* [Germ. *bau*.]

1. In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

2. In building also, used to signify any kind of opening in walls; as a door, window, or even chimney. *Chambers.*

BAY *Tree.*† [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is translated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay* tree.
Psalm xxxvii. 35.

Like thunder 'gainst the *bay*,
Whose lightning may enclose but never stay
Upon his charmed branches.
Fletcher, Faith. Shepherdess.

BAY.† *n. s.*

1. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

I — play'd to please myself, on rustick reed,
Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 1.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*.
Pope.

2. Figuratively, learning itself.

Strife arose betwixt them, whether they
Her beauty should extol, or she admire their *bay*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, S. 15.

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*.
Spenser, F. Q.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd;*
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;
She rent the heaven with loud laments, imploring aid. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. To encompass about; to shut in. [from *bay*, an inclosed place.]

We are at the stake.
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakspeare.*

To BAY.† *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakspeare.*

If he should do so,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakspeare.*

He hath set forth the book again, with all the authorities at large in the margent, in the author's own words, and hath answered all those that *bayed* at it. *Bp. Bedell, Letters, &c.* p. 387.

BAY *Salt.*† [*Bay* salt, according to Butler in his Eng. Grammar of 1633, derives its name from *Bayonne* in France.] Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. By letting the sea water into square pits or basons, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days.
Chambers.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, *&c.* as in *bay salt* and bay leaves cast into fire. *Bacon.*

BAY *Window.*† A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room; or from its resemblance to a bay or opening into the land, which is generally of a circular form. Such windows are, in our old dictionaries, translated into the Latin *cavæ* fenestræ.

It hath *bay windows* transparent as barricadoes.
Shakspeare.

BAY *Yarn.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.
Chambers.

BA'YARD.† *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *bayart, bayarde;* "whence we term a bay horse, a bayard." *Cotgrave.*

1. A bay horse in general; and in particular a noted blind horse in the old romances, whence perhaps the proverbial expression, "as bold as *blind bayard*."

Who so bold as blind *bayard?*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 382.

Never was there any *bayard* more bold in his leap, than this suggester hath been lavish in his asseveration. *Bp. Morton, Discharge,* p. 76.

This he presumes to do, being a *bayard*, who never had the soul to know what conversing means, but as his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen schooled his conceptions. *Milton, Colaster.*

2. A man that gapes or gazes earnestly at a thing; a fly-cather; an unmannerly beholder. [Fr. *bayard*, Cotgrave.]

How now, what mates, what *bayards* have we here? *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

BAY'ARDLY.* *adj.* [from *bayard.*] Blind, stupid.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an imperious insolence.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 143.

True and manly religion is no cold and comfortless thing; it is not a luke-warm notionality; not a formal and *bayardly* round of duties; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference, P. 3.

BA'YED.* *adj.* Having bays. See BAY in architecture.

The yearly birth
The large-*bay'd* barn doth fill.
Drayton, Polyolb. Song 3.

BA'YONET.† *n. s.* [*bayonette*, Fr. Voltaire says that this instrument came from *Bayonne*, and he ascribes the invention of it to the "demon de la guerre,"

Henriade, c. 8.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse. This was not its former use or fashion; for Cotgrave describes it as "a kind of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger."

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

To BA'YONET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive forward as with the point of the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and *bayonet* us into submission. *Burke.*

BAYZE. See BAIZE.

BAZA'R.* *n. s.* [Persian *buzzar*, the market; now written *bazar*, in the commercial language of the East Indies.] A constant market; a kind of covered market-place.

This noble city [Cashan] is in compass not less than York or Norwich, about four thousand families being accounted in her. The houses are fairly built—the *buzzar* is spacious and uniform, furnished with silks, damasks, and carpets of silk.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. (ed. 1677.) p. 223.

BDE'LLIUM. n. s. [βδελλιον: ברלח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind. *Chambers.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadstone for *bdellium*. *Ralegh.*

To BE. *v. n.* [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to set down many of its terminations.

Present. *I am, thou art, he is, we are*, &c.
eom, eapt, ıʃ, apon, Sax.
Preter. *I was, thou wast* or *wert, he was, we were*, &c.
pæʃ, pæpe, paʃ, pæpon, Sax.
The conjunctive mood.
I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.
beo, bıpt, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wise.

Seventy senators died
By their prescriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shaks.*
He hath to-night *been* in unusual pleasure. *Shakspeare.*
Be what thou hop'st to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Resign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shaks.*
Be but about
To say she *is* a goodly lady, and
The justice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity she *is* not honest, honourable. *Shaks.*
Let them shew the former things what they *be*, that we may consider them. *Isaiah*, xli. 22.
Therefore *be* sure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure. *Milton.*

It is not easy to discern what such men would *be* at. *Stillingfleet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the sands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exist; to have existence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Shakspeare.*
Here cease, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryd.*
All th' impossibilities which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner *be*. *Rowe.*
To *be* contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE.* Used, in our language, for the preposition *by*, and also for the participle *been*.

BE.* Much used in composition; as, *bespeak, befall, become*; which is agreeable to the Saxon manner, be, as well as ꝑop, a, and ꝺo, being often prefixed to Saxon words, especially verbs and participles of the past time.

BE-ALL.* *n. s.* [from *be* and *all*.] All that is to be done.

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.
Shakspeare, Macb. i. 7.

BEACH.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. Serenius gives the Goth. *backar*, signifying the same as *beach*.] The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakspeare, K. L.*
Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd *beach*
They fastened, and the mole immense wrought on,
Over the foaming deep. *Milton, P. L.*
They find the washed amber further out upon the *beaches* and shores, where it has been longer exposed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ACON. *n. s.* [beacen, Sax. from becn, a signal, and becnian, whence beckon, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* set in open fields,
Send forth their flames. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Modest doubt is called
The *beacon* of the wise. *Shakspeare.*
The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. *Bacon,*
No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sand-banks.

To BE'ACON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To light up.

We have looked so long upon the blaze that Zuinglius and Calvin have *beaconed* up to us, that we are stark blind. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

BE'ACONAGE.* *n. s.* Money paid for the maintaining of beacons. *Minsheu.*

A suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea may be brought in the court of admiralty. *Blackstone.*

BE'ACONED.* *adj.* [from *beacon*.] Having a beacon.

O'er the broad downs, a novel race,
Frisk the lambs with faltering pace,
And with eager bleatings fill
The foss that skirts the *beacon'd* hill.
T. Warton, Ode x.

BEAD.† *n. s.* [bebe, prayer, Saxon, from the Goth. *bida*.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer, Dr. Johnson says: but the old expression, which also continued long in use, was to *bid* their *beads*. And the primary meaning of *bead*, i. e. *prayer*, is noted in our oldest dictionaries, without any reference to the *balls of glass*.

Beware therefore, and *bid thy bede*,
And do nothyng in holy churche,
But that thou might by reason worche.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 5.

Saying over a number of *beads* not understanded or minded on. *Injunctions to the Clergy*, (1541.)
That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her *beads*.
Spenser, F. Q.
Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,
With every *bead* I drop too soft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all such knavery.
Shakspeare.

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
Shakspeare.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like *beads*, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree.* [*azedarach*.] A plant.

BE'ADLE.† *n. s.* [bydel, bædel, Sax. a messenger; *badel*, old Fr. *bedel*, Sp. *bedela*, Basque; *bedelle*, Dutch. Often written *bedel*.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court, or publick body. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge they are

academical officers, and are distinguished as *equire* and *yeomen* beadles.

If the university would bring in some bachelors of art to be *yeomen-bedels*, which are well grounded, and towardly to serve that press as composers; —they, which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be *esquire-bedels;* and so that press would ever train up able men for itself. *Abp. Laud. Hist. of his Chan. at Ox.* p. 132.

He procured an addition of 20*l.* per annum to each of the inferiour *beadles;* he restored the practice of the vice chancellor's court; and added several other improvements in the academical economy. *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 89.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou rascal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why dost thou lash that whore? *Shakspeare.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magistrate. *Spect.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADLESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *beadle.*] The office of a beadle.

There was convocation for the election of his successor in the *beadleship.*
A. Wood, Ath. Ox. Fast. ii. 272.

BE'ADROLL.† *n. s.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers; a list, simply.

The king for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *beadroll* of the king's enemies.
Bacon, Henry VII.

So, in the high descent of that South-Saxon king,
We, in the *bead-roll* here of our religious, bring
Wise Ethelwald. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, S. 11.

[He] left me out of the *bead-roll* of some rimming paper-blotters that he called poets.
Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 168.

Through what fairy land, would the man deduce this perpetual *beadroll* of uncontradicted episcopacy? *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

BE'ADSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another

An holy hospital,
In which seven *beadsmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to service of high heaven's King.
Spenser, F. Q.

In thy danger
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadsman*, Valentine. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ADSWOMAN.* *n. s.* [from *bead* and *woman.*] A woman who prays for, or thanks, another.

'Twas such a bounty
And honour due to your *beadswoman*,
I know not how to owe it, but to thank you.
B. Jonson, Sad Shep. ii. 6.

BE'AGLE. *n. s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden, Fables.*

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK.† *n. s.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welsh; *beg*, Bret. *beik*, *beck*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He saw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton, P. R.*

The magpie, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be used only for the fore-part of a ship.

With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising *beak* in drops.
Dryden.

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof.
Farrier's Dict.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

BE'AKED.† *adj.* [Fr. *becqué.* A term also in heraldry.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory.
Milton.

BE'AKER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from *beak;* and defines it, "a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak." Both his etymology and definition are incorrect. Our word is the Germ. *becher*, a cup; Ital. *bicchiere;* low Lat. *baccharium*, fancifully derived from *Bacchus.* V. Du Cange. *Bicker*, in the Northumb. dialect, is a quart vessel, about two inches and a half deep, made with small staves or hoops.] A vessel for drink; a flagon.

And into pikes and musqueteers,
Stampt *beakers*, cups and porringers.
Butler, Hudibras.

With dulcet beverage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around.
Pope, Odyssey.

BEAL.† *n. s.* [*bolga*, Goth. *bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To BEAL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does. *Sherwood.*

BEAM.† *n. s.* [*bagme*, Su.-Goth. beam, Sax. a tree. "*Baam*, item *bahm*, priscis Germanis notabat *arborem:* Gothi dicebant *bahme.* Vid. Jun. p. 77." Lo-esch. Lit. Celt. p. 82.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A *beam* is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two *beams*, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of *beams* in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam* fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam.* *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the *beam* he first can find.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose *beam* stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails. *Shakspeare.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the *beam* will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing *beam.*
Denham.

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer.
Dryden.

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam.*
1 *Sam.* xvii. 7.

7. BEAM *of an Anchor.* The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. BEAM *Compasses.* A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [runnebeam, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. Thus in the old Prompt. Parv. we have "candell-*beme.*"

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the *beam* of sight. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver *beam.*
Dryden.

As heav'n's blest *beam* turns vinegar more sour.
Pope.

To BEAM.† *v. n.* [Sax. beamian.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inspires. *Pope.*

To BEAM.* *v. a.* To shoot forth; to emit.

This being admitted, that God *beams* this light into man's understanding. *South, Serm.* vol. i. S. 8.

BEAM *Tree.* A species of wild service.

BE'AMLESS.* *adj.* [from *beam* and *less.*] Yielding no ray of light.

No sun to cheer us, but a bloody globe,
That rolls above, a bald and *beamless* fire.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

The ghastly form,
The lip pale-quivering, and the *beamless* eye.
Thomson, Summer, v. 1045.

BE'AMY.† *adj.* [from *beam.*]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.
Who is there that cannot trace Thee now in thy *beamy* walk through the midst of thy sanctuary, amidst those golden candlesticks, which have long suffered a dimness amongst us through the violence of those that had seized them?
Milton, Animadv. on the Remonstr. Defence.
Each of whose eyes, like a bright *beamy* shield,
Conquers, without blows, the contentious.
Beaumont and Fl. Martial Maid.
Ope, aged Atlas, open then thy lap,
And from thy *beamy* bosom strike a light.
B. Jonson, Masques.
All-seeing sun!
Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head.
Smith.

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.
His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;
Each asking a gigantick force to rear. *Dry. Fables.*

3. Having horns or antlers.
Rouse from their desert dens the bristled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage.
Dryden, Virgil.

BEAN.† *n. s.* [Sax. bean.]
The species are, 1. The common garden *bean.* 2. The horse *bean.* There are several varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans.* The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*
His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

BEAN *Caper.* [*fabago.*] A plant.

BEAN *Tressel.* An herb.

BE'ANFED.* *part. adj.* [from *bean* and *feed.*] Fed with beans.
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and *bean-fed* horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a silly foal.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. D.

To BEAR.† *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. pass. *bore*, or *born*, or *borne.*] It is sounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare.* Dr. Johnson notices the Sax. beopan, bepan, and the Goth. *bairan.* But the word has been traced to the Celt. *bar*, and in two of its most important significations. "Bar, *a* longo, antiquissimo usu duo notat; primo *tollere* aut *elevare.* Gothi dicebant more suo *bairan*, ferre, portare; quod Anglo-Saxones dicebant *baran*, [*beran:*] Islandi hodie aiunt *bera*, *bari*, &c. Hinc est Germanicum *bahre*, instrumentum portandi. Conspirat Græcum φέρειν, et Latinum *ferre.* Secundo notat *fructificare*, *gignere*, imo et *parere:* sic Saxones usurpabant vocabulum *bairan.* Vid. Somn. ad Gloss. Lips. In eodem libello, p. 10. occurrit Francica vox *barida*, fructum ferens: *onbärend* Othfrido est *non pariens*; *unbarig* Villeramo est *sterilis.* Hinc est Germ. *gebähren*, cum cognatis. Conspirat Latinum vocabulum *parere.*" Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 85.]

1. This is a word used with such latitude that it is not easily explained.
We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.
They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him, and set him in his place. *Isaiah*, xlvi. 7.
And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that *bare* burdens. 1 *Kings*, v. 15.
As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings.
Deuteronomy, xxxii. 11.
We see some, who, we think, have *borne* less of the burden, rewarded above ourselves.
Decay of Piety.

3. To convey or carry.
My message to the ghost of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there.
Dryden, Æneid.
A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,
In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,
And ravish'd Helen from her husband *bore. Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do commit into your hand
Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to *bear.*
Shakspeare.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.
He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. *Hale.*
His pious brother, sure the best
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*
The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,
She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;
Then each of savage beasts the figure *bears. Garth.*
His supreme spirit of mind will *bear* its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite. *Cheyne.*
So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry as in show.
Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't. *Shakspeare.*

7. To carry as in trust.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John.*

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with *up.*
Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear up* the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism to enter. *Hooker.*
And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was *borne up.* *Judges.*
A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*
Some power invisible supports his soul,
And *bears* it *up* in all its wonted greatness. *Addison.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking; sometimes with *up.*
The waters encreased, and *bare up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Genesis.*

10. To support with proportionate strength.
Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have stronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!
Daniel.
They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings.
Bacon.
Darah, the eldest, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*
The coward *bore* the man immortal spite.
Dryden.
As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*
That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.
It was not an enemy that reproached me, hen I could have *borne* it. *Psalms.*

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.
I have *borne* chastisements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*
That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it. *Genesis.*

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.
To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgement of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will *bear.* *Hooker.*
Not the gods, nor angry Jove will *bear*
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryden.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.
Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could *bear.* *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dress.
Dryden.
Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can *bear.* It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it.
Addison on Medals.
Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not *bear.* *Atterbury.*
In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can *bear.* *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.
There be some plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be some that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be some that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden bough. *Dryden.*
Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs *bears.*
Pope.

17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that *bore* thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Ye know that my wife *bare* two sons. *Genesis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus *bore*,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son?
Milton.
The same Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchises on th' Idean shore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore.
Dryden.

19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men *bear* sway,
The post of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato.

20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away.*
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,

So may he with more facile question *bear* it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace.
Shakspeare.

Because the Greek and Latin have ever *borne away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by.
Camden.

Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good.
Bacon.

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleasure and credit of *bearing* a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*

22. To support any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times.
Bacon.

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your testimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there.
Dryden.

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame. *Genesis.*

O more than madmen! you yourselves shall *bear*
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage?
Dryden.

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares.
Shakspeare.

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good instruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakspeare.*

Hath he *borne* himself penitent in prison?
Shakspeare.

28. To hold; to restrain: with *off*.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, *down, on, back, forward.*

The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only justled and *bore down* one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard,
Sir J. Hayward.

Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shakspeare.*

Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain sand.
Dryden.

Now with a noiseless gentle course,
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears down* all before it with impetuous force.
Dryden.

Truth is *borne down*, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon *bear down* all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
B. Jonson.

31. To press.

Cæsar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus.
Shakspeare.

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

These men *bear* hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings.
Addison.

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is said to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom she *bore in hand* to love
With such integrity she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakspeare.*

His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *borne in hand*. *Shakspeare.*

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance for their good. *Bacon.*

It is no wonder that some would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away.

I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'st* my life *off* hence. *Shakspeare.*

The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day.
Creech.

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Cato.*

My soul grows desperate,
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips.*

38. *To bear out.* To support; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed.
Shakspeare.

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man. *Shakspeare.*

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power.
Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sidrophel I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing.
South.

I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as man. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*.
Dryden.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.
Glanville.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths, for a sum of money, which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*,
Like a true friar. *Shakspeare.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning, as *up, away, onward.*

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*

Whose navy like a stiff-stretched cord did shew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear with* this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures of all other things, which *bear out* with more life or strength than nature itself. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitted in the midst. *Shaks.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the restagnant quicksilver, is less pressed.
Boyle.

The sides *bearing* one *against* the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*

As a lion bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears against* his prey,
Sideling to seize. *Dryden.*

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth, require a considerable strength in the instruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it *bear* forcibly *against* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* most *upon* the knee joints, it raising itself up, and most *upon* the muscles of the thighs, in coming down.
Wilkins.

The waves of the sea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* some shores the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear upon* those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* west of the promontory.

10. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakspeare.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms of fortune. *Broome.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumstances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexperienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their successes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shaks.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been broad to *bear with*.
Shakspeare.

Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*

BEAR.† *n. s.* [beꝑa, Saxon, *baer*, Germ.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world shapeless, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me. ——
— Are these thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shaks.*
Thou'dst shun a *bear;*
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear;* in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the pole-star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

3. A word, still in use, to denote a certain description of stock-jobbers.

He who sells that, of which he is not possessed, is proverbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the *bear*. It was the practice of stock-jobbers, in the year 1720, to enter into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell, had frequently no stock to transfer; nor did he who bought, intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain: the seller was therefore called a *bear*, in allusion to the proverb; and the buyer a bull, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The contract was merely a wager, to be determined by the rise or fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the buyer, proportioned to the sum determined by the same computation to the seller. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

BEAR-BAITING.* *n. s.* [from *bear* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bears with dogs. See *To* BAIT.

He haunts wakes, fairs, and *bear-baitings*.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

Let's have a *bear-baiting*; ye shall see me play
The rarest for a single dog.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

He [lord Downe] entertained the king [James I.] with the fashionable and courtly diversions of hawking and *bear-baiting*.
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 438.

They spent their time (1215) in tournaments and *bear-baitings*, and other diversions suited to the fierce rusticity of their manners.
Burke, Abridge. Eng. Hist. iii. 8.

BEAR-BIND. *n. s.* A species of bind-weed.

BEAR-FLY *n. s.* [from *bear* and *fly*.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bear-flies*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *garden*.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden*. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low phrase for *rude* or *turbulent;* as, a *bear-garden fellow;* that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden*. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. s.* [*acanthus.*] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech*. 2. The prickly *bear's-breech*. 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with short spines, *&c.* The first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the *mollis acanthis* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula.* [*auriculæ ursi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle.* [*cortusa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. s.* A species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. s.* A herb.

BEARD. *n. s.* [beaꝛb, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing *beard* began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man.
Prior.

2. *Beard* is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my *beard*. *Hudibras.*

3. *Beard* is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey *beard*. *Shakspeare.*
Some thin remains of chastity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard*.
Dryden.

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition, and a reverend *beard* overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attained a *beard*. *Shaksp.*
A certain farmer complained that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and thresher's fingers.
L'Estrange.

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.
Farrier's Dict.

To BEARD.† *v. a.* [from *beard*.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakspeare.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance: adopted, according to Mr. Steevens, from romance; in the old language of which it signified, *to cut off the beard*.

He, whensoever he should swerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenser.*
I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*
The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from *beard*.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspeare.*
Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating castles land.
Dryden.

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*
The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain.
Dryden.

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the *bearded* steel to give me rest. *Dryd.*

BE'ARDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. beaꝛbleaꝛ.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a *beardless* image, inscribed *Cunobelin*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardless* rout.
Dryden.

BE'ARER.† *n. s.* [from *To bear*.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another.

He should the *bearers* put to sudden death,
Not shriving time allowed. *Shakspeare.*
Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*
No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer*. *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set threescore and ten thousand of them to be *bearers* of burdens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy *bearer*, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakspeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

Nay, quoth he, on his swooning bed outstretch'd,
If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetch'd,
But vow, though the cross doctors all stood hearers,
For one carrier put down, to make six *bearers*.
Milton, Epit. on Hobson the Carrier, ii.

The King's body being by the *bearers* set down near the place of burial.
Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses in some that are good *bearers*, will succeed. *Boyle.*
Reprune apricots, saving the young shoots, for the raw *bearers* commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

BE'ARHERD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as, *shepherd*, from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shaksp.*

BE'ARING.† *n. s.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,
The strong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole?
Pope.

2. Gesture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*.
Shakspeare.

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between the one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends to shorten its *bearing*.
Builder's Dict.

4. [In heraldry.] That which is borne in a coat of arms.

He is very learned in pedigree; and will abate something in the ceremony of his approaches to a man, if he is in any doubt about the *bearing* of his coat of arms. *Tatler*, No. 204.

5. [In navigation.] The situation of any distant object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her position.
Chambers.

BE'ARING-CLOTH.* *n. s.* [from *bear* and *cloth*.] The cloth or mantle with which a child is covered, when carried to church to be baptized.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*
I'll use, to carry thee out of this place.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing-cloth* for a squire's child! *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

BE'ARISH.* *adj.* [from *bear*.] Having the quality of a bear.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature, when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*, &c
Harris's Three Treatises, Notes, p. 344.

BE'ARLIKE.* *adj.* [from *bear* and *like*.] Resembling a bear; in the manner of a bear.

They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,
But *bearlike*, I must fight the course.
Shakspeare, Macb. v. 7.

BEARN.* *n. s.* [Goth *barn*, from *bairan*; Sax. beapn, bapn; Iceland *barn*; Germ. *barn*. It is pronounced *barn* in our northern counties, and sometimes so spelt, as also *bairn*. Some write it *barns*, as if for *borns*, i. e. things born; others, *bearns*, as the regular participle of the verb *bear*.] A child.

What have we here? mercy on us, a *bearn*, a very pretty *bearn*. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, till I have issue of my body; for, they say, *bearns* are blessings. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*

BE'ARWARD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains.
Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. II.

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. *L'Estrange.*

BEAST.† *n. s.* [*beest*, S. Goth. *bestie*, Germ. *beste*, Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,
While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him.
Shakspeare.

Beasts of chace are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and cony.
Cowel.

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none. ———
——— What *beast* was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
Shakspeare, Macb.

Medea's charms were there, Cicean feasts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*.
Dryden.

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

To BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BE'ASTLIKE.* *adj.* [from *beast* and *like*.] Resembling a beast.

A paradise of that nature, [Mahomet's,] abounding with all *beastlike* brothelries.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 152.

Her life was *beastlike*, and devoid of pity;
And being so, shall have like want of pity.
Titus Andron. v. 3.

BE'ASTLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime.
Spenser, F. Q.

Were not this provision [matrimony] carefully made, the world would be quite overrun with *beastliness* and horrible confusion.
Bp. Hall, Cas of Cons. iv. 8.

Rank inundation of luxuriousness
Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.
Marston's Scourge of Vill. ii. 7.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Would'st thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a beast with beasts? — Ay — a *beastly* ambition. *Shakspeare.*

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence?
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

With lewd, prophane, and *beastly* phrase,
To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze.
B. Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from their example, restored among us.
Swift.

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*

BE'ASTLY.* *adv.* [from *beast*.] In the manner of a beast.

Every man will I beset that lyveth *beastly*.
Morality of Every Man.

To BEAT.† *v. a.* pret. *beat*; part pass. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, Fr. beacan, Sax. *bata*, antiq. S. Goth.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.
1 *Corinthians.*

He rav'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair. *Dryd.*

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shaksp.*

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shakspeare.

There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numb.*

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus.*

They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anville and hammer. *Broome.*

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey.
Prior.

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds.
Boy

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
Roscommon.

While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great.
Denham.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Descends terrifick from the mountain's brow.
Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakspeare.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakspeare.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me.
Shakspeare.

I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly persuaded, that one Lucquese can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To harass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to beat his brains, and spend his spirits about things impossible. *Hakewill.*

And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.

Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison.*

Such an unlook'd for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence; with a particle.

Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat back*.
Dryden.

Whereat he inly rag'd, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone
That *beat out* life. *Milton, P. L.* xi. 446.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it *out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-press where sweet must is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound.
Milton, P. R. iv. 17.

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the mouey he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison.*

19. *To beat down.* To sink or lessen the value.

Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury way-lays both.
Bacon.

20. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least impression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which might easily have been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

22. *To beat into.* To repeat often. This is now rather a vulgarism, but was not so formerly. "To *beat into* men's minds with often repetition: *inculcare animis.*" *Barret.*

To BEAT.† *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it *beat* the first conscious pulse.
Collier.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Publick envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that *beats* against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges*, xix. 22.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress but surcease to *beat*. *Shaksp.*

My temperate pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel, and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakspeare.*

7. To try different ways; to search: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addison.*

To find an honest man I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him in or out.
Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die.
Jonah, iv. 8.

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of their so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more *upon* these last alleged words. *Hooker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat upon* this cause? *Hakewill.*

10. *To beat up;* as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense, the technical term being to *raise* soldiers.

11. To strive against the wind: a naval term.

We found it was an English ship called the President, which came from the East Indies, and had been *beating* (i. e. striving against the wind) above six weeks in the channel.
Randolph's State of the Islands, &c. 1687. p. 99.

BEAT. *part. passive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more.
Dryden.

BEAT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an unison; yet the former will still make a bigger sound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.

4. [In hunting or fowling.] The round taken, when people beat up for game.

BE'ATEN.† *particip. adj.* [Sax. beaten.] Tracked.

What makes you, sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd.*

BE'ATER.† *n. s.* [Sax. beatepe, Fr. *bateur*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and lime well together.
Moxon.

2. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

3. [In hunting or fowling.] He that beats for game.

All the heroical glory he aspires to, is to be reputed a most potent and victorious stealer of deer, and *beater up* of parks. *Butler's Characters.*

To BEATH.* *v. a.* [Sax. beðian, baðian, to steep, dip, or bathe. In Suffolk and Norfolk, *beathing* or *bathing* wood by the fire, means straitening unseasoned wood by heat; and this is much the same as Spenser's meaning in the example.] To bathe or warm in fire, so as to harden.

And in his hand a tall young oake he bore,
Whose knottie snags were sharpen'd all afore,
And *beath'd* in fire for steele to be in sted.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 7.

BEATI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*beatificus*, low Lat.
BEATI'FICK. } from *beatus*, happy.] That has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught, divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*. *Milton, P. L.*

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for, enjoying the *beatifical* vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of the *beatifick* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

BEATI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God in the fulness of wisdom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewill.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *beatifick*.] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY.† *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat. *beatifier*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and unspeakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified* saints. *Hammond.*

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us, and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have ascended into paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To settle the character of any person by a publick acknowledgement that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoe-maker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted. *Addison.*

BE'ATING.† *n. s.* [from *beat*, and Fr. *batement.*] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again.
B. Jonson.

Do you come hither with your bottled valour,
Your windy froth, to limit out my *beatings?*
Beaum. and Fl. King and No King.

BEA'TITUDE.† *n. s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat. *beatitude*, Fr.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. s.* [*beau*, Fr. It is sounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, sounded as *boes.*] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair?
Dryden.

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs so?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To shame a general, and a *beau?* *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

*BEAU-MONDE.** *n. s.* [Fr.] The gay world; the fashionable part of the world.

She courted the *beau-monde* to night,
L'assemblée her supreme delight. *Prior.*

His whole dress and appearance exactly resembled that of our modern *beau-monde.*
Student, i. 301.

BEA'VER.† *n. s.* [*bievre*, Fr. beper, beoper, Sax. *fiber*, Lat.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the *visor.* [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright sparkles fiery red.
Spenser.

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shaks.*

He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver.* *Bacon.*

BE'AVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears.
Pope.

BEAU'ISH.† *adj.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a beau; foppish.

He was led into it by a natural, *beauish*, trifling fancy of his own. *Stephens's Abridg. of Hackett's Life of Williams, Pref.* 1715.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young and *beauteous.*
Shakspeare.

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the flight aspir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *beauteous.*] The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses.
Donne, Poems, p. 84.

BEAU'TIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *beautify.*] That which beautifies or embellishes.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus.
Costard, Astron. of the Ancients, P. ii. p. 102.

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Ralegh.*

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.
Prior.

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

The innate loveliness and *beautifulness* of virtue.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 115.

To BEAU'TIFY.† *v. a.* [obsolete, Fr. *beautifier.*] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth; their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shaks.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Ralegh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth and *beautify* her face.
Blackmore.

There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAU'TIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *beautify.*] The method or act of rendering beautiful.

All that either soberly please themselves, or civilly appear less unpleasing to others, by the help of any artificial *beautifyings.*
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 67.

BEAU'TILESS.* *adj.* [from *beauty* and *less.*] Without beauty.

The only unamiable, undesirable, formless, *beautiless*, reprobate in the mass.
Hammond, Sermons.

BEAU'TY. *n. s.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty* that did haunt me in my sleep. —
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight.
Pope.

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch you destroy a *beauty.* *Addison.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several *beauties* of the ancient and modern historians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the east
He slightly view'd and slightly overpass'd.
Milton.

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish: not in use.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your most painted word.
Shakspeare.

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. s.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

BEAU'TY-WANING.* *adj.* [from *beauty* and *wane*.] Declining in beauty.

A *beauty-waning* and distressed widow,
Even in the afternoon of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

To BEBLE'ED.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *bleed*; one of our oldest verbs.] To make bloody; to stain with blood.

The open war, with woundës all *bebledde*.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 2004.

The feast ———
All was tourned into bloud:
The dishe forthwith, the cuppe and all,
Bebled they weren over all.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

To BEBLO'OD, or BEBLO'ODY.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *blood*; and Teut. *bebloeden*.] The latter is noticed by Sherwood under *bloudie*; and is defined, "to imbrue with blood; to make bloody."

You will not admit, I trow, that he was so *be-blooded* with the blood of your sacrament god.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antich. p. 90.

To BEBLO'T.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *blot*; Germ. *bebluten*.] To stain. Obsolete.

Touching thy letter, thou art wise enough,
I wot thou n'ilte it deigncliche endite,
As make it with these argumentis tough,
Ne scriven like, or craftily it write,
Beblotte it with thy tearis eke a lite.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 1027.

BEBLU'BBERED.* *part. adj.* [from *be* and *blubber*.] Swoln with weeping.

A very beautiful lady did call him from a certain window, her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears.
Sheldon, Tr. of D. Quixote, i. iii. 13.

BECAFI'CO. *n. s.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till *becaficos* sold so dev'lish dear,
To one that was, or would have been a peer.
Pope.

To BECA'LM.† *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the *becalmed* flood.
Dryden.

2. To keep a ship from motion.]

Like a ship at hull and *becalmed*.
Hammond's Sermons, p. 655.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's matin song,
Then woo to musing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. *Philips.*

Banish his sorrows, and *becalm* his soul
With easy dreams. *Addison.*

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. *Pope.*

4. *To becalm* and *to calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to stop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

BECA'LMING.* *n. s.* [from *becalm*.] A calm at sea.

Other unlucky accidents oft-times happen in these seas, as when (especially in *becalmings*) men swim in the bearing ocean.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 6.

Thou art a merchant; what tellest thou me of crosse winds, of Michaelmas flaws, of ill weathers, of tedious *becalmings*, of piraticall hazards.
Seasonable, Serm. p. 30.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which see.

BECA'USE.† *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*. Formerly written *bicause* and *by cause*. It formerly also expressed the motive or end; but is not now so used, viz. "It is the case of some to contrive false periods, *because* they may seem men of despatch." *Bacon.* We now use *that* for this old sense. See Lowth's Gram.

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled*, because *I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because* I was afraid, *therefore* I fled.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, *because* he died for all; and he died for those sins, *because* he died for all sins; only he must reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, *because* the interests, and lusts, and passions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotson.*

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a *preposition*; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, *because of* the state of accretion.
Arbuthnot.

To BECHA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befal; to happen to; a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what has *bechanced* them.
Shakspeare.

All happiness *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shaks.*

To BECHA'RM.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *charm*.] To captivate; to subdue by pleasure.

I am awak'd, and with clear eyes behold
The lethargy wherein my reason long
Hath been *becharm'd*.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

BE'CHICKS.† *n. s.* [Gr. βήχικα, of βῆξ, a cough, Fr. *bechique*.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Cotgrave.*

To BECK.† *v. n.* [beacn, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head, Dr. Johnson says. But see *To* BECKON.] To make a sign with the head.

It becometh the king to perform the least word he hath spoken, yea, if he should only *beck* with his head. *Homily of Prayer*, P. 3.

To BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *beck* me to come on.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whose eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

BECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles. *Milt. L'Al.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

BECK.* *n. s.* [Sax. becc, a little river; Dutch *bece*; Dan. *beck*; Germ. *bach*. "*Bak* (Celt.) prisco usu *fontem* et *rivum* notavit, unde est nostrum *bach*. Scandi dicebant *bæk*, quod hodie apud Suedos superest. Saxones et Normandi *bec*: hinc sunt nomina quorundam in Normandia locorum, *Briquebec*, *Caudebec*, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 83. So in our own country *Caldbeck*, *Troutbeck*, and the like.] A small stream; a common word in the north of England.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.

Petty bourns and *becks*. *Ibid*, S. xxix.

Stainburn, a stony burn or *beck*, is a township within this parish, [Workington.]
Burn, Hist. of Cumberland, p. 56.

To BE'CKON.† *v. n.* [Sax. beacnian, bỳcnian, Germ. *biegen*, to bow, from the Iceland. *beiga*.] To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people.
Acts, xix. 33.

When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise.
Pope.

To BE'CKON. *v. a.* To make a sign to.

With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartment did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear.
Dryden.

BE'CKON.* *n. s.* The same as beck. [from the verb.] A sign with the head; a sign without words.

He, that is corrupted, cooperates with him that corrupts: he runs into his arms at the first *beckon*.
Bolingbroke, Diss. on Parties, L. 1.

To BECLI'P.† *v. a.* [be-clỳppan, Sax.] To embrace. One of our oldest verbs, but not exemplified by Dr. Johnson.

And he took a child, and sett him in the myddil of hem, and when he hadde *biclipped* him, he sayde to hem, Whoever reseyveth oon of siche children in my name, he reseyveth me.
Wicklyffe, S. Mark, ix. 36.

And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armës he her kiste.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

To BECLO'UD.* *v. a.* [*be* and *cloud.*] To dim, to obscure.

Stella oft sees the very face of woe
Painted in my *beclouded* stormy face.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Storms of tears
Becloud his eyes, which soon forc'd smiling clears.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eccl. 5. st. 15.

To BECO'ME.† *v. n.* pret. *I became;* comp. pret. *I have become.* [from *by* and *come.*]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living soul.
Gen. ii. 7.

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Cor.* ix. 20.

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Ralegh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind? *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what became of* all the blood which issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become of* me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What became of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where is he become?* is used for *what is become of him?* as Dr. Johnson says. But it is of much older authority than Shakspeare, from whom he cites his example.

Againe the day, he him withdrough
So privily, that she ne wiste
Where he become: but as hym liste,
Out of the temple he goth his way.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

Where is the antique glory now *become,*
That whylome wont in wemen to appeare?
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 1.

I cannot joy, until I be resolved
Where our right valiant father *is become.* *Shaks.*

4. To go.

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass, that one cannot tell where to *become* to be out of the sun. *Bacon.*

To BECO'ME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax.] To please.

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakspeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became,*
And added grace unto her excellence. *Spens. F. Q.*

I would I had some flowers of spring that might *become* your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakspeare.*

Yet be sad, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you.
Shakspeare.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shaks.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather, I of his: for it *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. *Stillingfleet.*

BECO'MING. *particip. adj.* [from *become.*] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle *of;* but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces.
Suckling.

Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryden.*

Yet some *becoming* boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse. *Dryd.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* easiness. *Locke.*

BECO'MING. *n. s.* [from *become.*] Ornament. A word not now in use.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

BECO'MINGLY.† *adv.* [from *becoming.*] After a becoming or proper manner.

So truly and *becomingly* religious.
More, Conj. Cabb. Dedication.

That she may be not only commendable for the innocent purity of her heart, but unblamable for the elegancy and decency of her hand; which useth thee, as all things, not only lawfully, but expediently, piously, and prudently, conscientiously, and *becomingly.*
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 74.

BECO'MINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *becoming.* See *To* BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

There is a natural bravery, excellency, and *becomingness,* in some actions, and there is a baseness and filthiness in others, whether we will or not. *Hallywell's Discourses,* p. 127.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew.*

Let us live with the utmost regard to that beauty and *becomingness* of virtue, which will make the conduct of a good Christian lovely in the eyes of all that behold it. *Delany, Christmas Sermon.*

To BECRI'PPLE.* *v. a.* [from *cripple.*] To make lame.

Those whom you bedwarf and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines.
More, Myst. of Godl. 1660. p. 277.

To BECU'RL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *curl.*] A ludicrous word.

Is the beau compelled against his will to practise winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought withinside his noddle to bepowder and *becurl* the outside.
Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, p. 98.

BED.† *n. s.* [beð, Sax. *badi,* Goth. *bedde,* Dutch.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed;* or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more wholesome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed,*
And Advice with scrupulous head. *Milton.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moss their *beds.*
Dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, *bed,* and food.
Shakspeare.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed,* was, after the death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his mother, well brought up.
Clarendon.

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden, Dr. Johnson says; but here *bed,* it should be added, is the participle of the Sax. beddian, to *spread.*

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds,* when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth.
Bacon.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of their riches that way, as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or reposited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of smoaking sulphur glide.
Addison.

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the strata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. *To bring to* BED. To deliver of a child. It is often used with the particle *of;* as, she was *brought to bed of* a daughter.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed.*
Prior.

9. *To make the* BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and *make the beds,* and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

BED *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

BED *of a great Gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To BED.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

He [Jacob] had solemnly married Rachel, and *bedded* her. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis*, xxix. 30.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shaks.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publickly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly *bedded*; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassadour put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To sow or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,
The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest. *Donne.*

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-house. *L'Estrange.*

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. *Shakspeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapse, he may possibly fancy that she infected him. *Wiseman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to besprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a sense including inconvenience.

Never so weary, never so in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shaks.*

To BEDA'FF.* *v. a.* [One of our oldest verbs, from *daff*, a fool; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, is the Sax. dapre. The Icelandick *dauf* or *daufi* is certainly a stupid person; to which our word may be referred. Chaucer ranks a *cockney* and a *daff* together. "When this jape is told another day, I shall be holden a *daffe* or a cokenay," *Reve's Tale.* The word *daff* is yet used as a verb, meaning to *daunt*, in the north of England; and a *daft* fellow is a blockish or daunted fellow. It is to be observed that Urry, in the example of this old verb which I cite from Chaucer, reads *adassid*; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, from the best manuscripts, *bedaffed*.] To make a fool of.

Be not *bedaffed* for your innocence.
Clerk's Tale, ad fin.

To BEDA'GGLE.† *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to soil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking. *Minsheu.*

The pure ermine had rather die than be *bedaggled* with filth.
Wodroephe's F. and Eng. Gramm. 1626, p. 324.

Bases — fall low to the ground; they are also called the housing, from houssé, *bedaggled.*
Richardson, Notes on Milton.

To BEDA'RE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dare.*] To defy; to dare.

The eagle —— is emboldened
With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun.
Peele's David and Bethsabe.

To BEDA'RK.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dark.*] To darken. Not now in use.

Whan the blacke winter nighte,
Without moone or sterre light,
Bederked hath the water stronde.
Gower, Conf. Amant. Lib. 1.

To BEDAR'KEN.* *v. a.* To obscure; to darken.

All these flowers in his garland were considered, when this gloomy day of misfortune *bedarkened* him.
Bp. Hackett's Life of Abp. Williams, P. 1. p. 65.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *dash.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDA'WB.† *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To dawb over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakspeare.*

Parasites *bedawb* us with false encomiums.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 121.

Every moderate man is *bedaubed* with these goodly habiliments of Arminianism, Popery, and what not. *Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 169.

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green.
Shakspeare.

BE'DCHAMBER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *clothes.* It has no *singular.*] Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep, he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DDER. } *n. s.* [from *bed.*] The ne-
BEDE'TTER. } ther-stone of an oilmill.

BE'DDING.† *n. s.* [Sax. bebbinȝ.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'AD.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dead.*] To deaden; to deprive of sensation.

There are others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals, and then they lose that natural shame that belongs to a man.
Hallywell's Melampronœa, p. 1.

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

Female it seems,
That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeckt*. *Philips.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *n. s.* [from bede, Sax. a prayer, and *house.*] An hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DELRY.* *n. s.* [from *bedel.*] The same to a bedel, as bailiwick to a bailiff, i. e. the extent or circuit of his office. *Blount.*

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's grass with English blood. *Shakspeare.*

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my herse,
Be drops of balm to sanctify thy head. *Shaks.*

The countess received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Balm from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew.* *Dryden.*

BEDE'WER.* *n. s.* [from *bedew.*] That which bedews. *Sherwood.*

BEDE'WY.* *adj.* [from *be* and *dewy.*] Moist with dew. An unusual word.

Dark night, from her *bedewy* wings,
Drops silence to the eyes of all.
Brewer's Lingua, A. 5. S. 16.

BE'DFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakspeare.*

Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*. *Shakspeare.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*? *Shakspeare.*

A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as his play-fellow. *L'Estrange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men choose out of such women? *Addison.*

BE'DHANGINGS.* *n. s.* [from *bed* and *hang.*] Curtains; stuff fit for curtains.

The story of the prodigal or the German hunting in water-work, is worth a thousand of these *bedhangings*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

To BEDI'GHT.† *v. a.* [from *dight*, or perhaps it is the participle of *bedeck*, as Mr. H. Tooke contends.] To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now only used in humorous writings.

Nearer to Phœbus, more I am *bedight*
With his fair rays.
More, Song of the Soul, P. 2. B. 1. C. 2.

A maiden fine *bedight* he apt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M.† *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

Let clouds *bedim* my face, break in mine eye.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDI'SMAL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dismal.*] To make dismal. A low word.

Let us see your next number not only *bedismalled* with broad black lines, death's heads, and cross marrow-bones, but sewed with black thread!
Student, ii. 239.

To BEDI'ZEN.† *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dress out. A low word.

The name *bedizen'd* by the pedant muse,
The place of fame and elegy supplies.
Headley, Parody of Gray's Elegy.

BE'DLAM.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy; madness itself.

They should have provided—an hundrd *bedlams* to entertain pious, zealous, and outrageous puritans, who have lost their wits and senses. *Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege*, ch. 6.

Fiery wits love to see all in confusion and combustion, and think nothing eloquent or handsome but what is minted in the *bedlam* of their rages. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 258.

2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of bedlam.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

Bude stoutly withstood the foresaid Beda, proving him forthwith to be but a *bedlam*. *World of Wonders*, 1608, p. 243.

BE'DLAM.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse. Dr. Johnson might have added that this adjective, in the sense of *mad*, is applied to things as well as persons; and is of older authority than that of Shakspeare; for Huloet and Barret, in their dictionaries, give "a *bedlam* body;" which is rendered *furiosus*.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakspeare.*

They accounted them *bedlam* fools, who did not believe that the drunkenness of the German people was the true foundation and establishment of so many famous republics as were now seen among them. *Trans. of Boccallini*, 1626, p. 51.

This which follows is plain *bedlam* stuff; this is the demoniack legion indeed. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

Life to the immortal; death to the perishing part of thee; blessing to the rational, divine; cursing to the *bedlam*, brutish part of thee. *Hammond's Sermons*, p. 511.

BE'DLAMITE.† *n. s.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of bedlam; a madman.

The nurse enters like a frantick *bedlamite*. *B. Jonson, New Inn, Argument.*

If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

Had the Egyptian prince intended the ruin of this city of wicked *bedlamites*, he could not have taken a more effectual method to do it, than by such an ensnaring largess. *Burke's Vind. of Natural Society.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business,
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shaks.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. s.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING-MOULDING. } and *mould*.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

To BEDO'TE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dote*.] To make to dote. Obsolete.

To *bedote* this queene was their intent. *Chaucer, Leg. of Hips.* ver. 180.

BE'DPOST. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle*.] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green. *Swift.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DRID† *adj.* [Sax. bedpiða, *clinicus*; Teut. *bedder*, Germ. *bed-reise*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakspeare.*

Now, as a myriad
Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleys, sea-gulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, now *bedrid* ships. *Donne, Poems*, p. 145.

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not discover where their money was. *Clarendon.*

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DROOM.* *n. s.* [from *bed* and *room*.] A bed-chamber.

BE'DRITE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDRO'P.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

In clothis black *bedropp'd* all with tears. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in scales *bedropt* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSIDE.* *n. s.* [from *bed* and *side*.] The side of the bed.

Last night he plaid his horrid game agen,
Came to my *bed-side* at the full of midnight,
And in his hand that fatall fearefull cup. *Middleton's Witch*, ii. 2.

When I was thus dressed, I was carried to a *bed-side*. *Tatler*, No. 15.

BE'DSTAFF. [*bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on sides of the bedstead to hold the cloaths from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

BE'DSTEAD. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give the boldest titles to. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DTIME.† *n. s.* [from *bed* and *time*; formerly *bedtide*, from the Sax. bedtiþ.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shaksp.*

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milton on Education.*

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryd.*

To BEDU'CK.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *duck*.] To put under water.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiersly lept,
And deepe himself *beducked* in the same. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. vi. 42.

To BEDU'NG.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

Leaving all but his [Goliah's] head to *bedung* that earth, which had lately shaken at his terrour. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.* ii. 2.

If they will fall a quaking and groaning intolerably, and appear in the streets, as some have done, soundly *be-dunged* with calumny and filth; such may make some people believe any Romish tenets as revelations from God. *Puller's Moderation of the Ch. of England*, p. 485.

To BEDU'SK.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dusk*.] To smutch; to make brown, swart, or blackish. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, in V. Basaner.*

To BEDU'ST.†. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.*

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry, as when our nuptial-day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDWA'RF.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

Those whom you *bedwarf* and becripple by your poisonous medicines. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 277.

BE'DWORK. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fitness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity:
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, closet war. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDY'E.* *v. a.* [of *be* and *dye*.] To stain; to colour.

Fayre goddesse, lay that furious fitt asyde,
Till I of warres and bloody Mars doe sing,
And Briton fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde*. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xi. 7.

BEE. *n. s.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

From the Moorish camp,
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like *bees* disturb'd, and arming in their hives.
Dryden.

A company of poor insects, whereof some are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of foolstones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEE-HIVE.† *n. s.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob *beehives*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. 2.

I find, in the school of nature, no better emblem of this commendable resignation of ourselves to publick service, than the *beehive*.
Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 375.

Or rob the *beehive* of its golden hoard.
Tickell, to a Lady before Marriage.

BEE-MASTER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them. *Mortimer's Husb.*

BEECH. *n. s.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.]

There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood.
Dryden.

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*.
Thomson.

BE'ECHEN. *adj.* [becen, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine.
Congreve, Juv. Sat. xi.

BEEF.† *n. s.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard?
Shakspeare.

The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found, Dr. Johnson says. The passage in Shakspeare, however, in which he has given *beeves*, has *beefs*. This word, *beef*, was the common language, as Mr. Malone also has observed, for an *ox* or *cow* in the time of queen Elizabeth; since which time it has been disused in England, but was then carried to Scotland, and is still retained there.

These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat.
Deut. xiv. 4. (Tr. of 1578.)

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice, i. 3.

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them.
Sir Walter Ralegh's Apology.

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. *Pope.*

BEEF†. *adj.* [from the substantive, Dr. Johnson says; but it is only the substantive used adjectively, as Mr. Mason has observed; which is common enough in our language.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* stake, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER.† *n. s.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals. This derivation is corroborated by the circumstance of the *beef-eaters* having a hasp suspended to their belts for the reception of keys.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord!
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

BEELD.* *n. s.* [Sax. behlıðan, (*Gen.* xxix. 3.) to secure with a covering. But see the Icel. *boele*, a dwelling, in Dr. Jamieson's Dict. V. BIELD. *Beeld*, or *bield*, is common in the north of England for *shelter*.] Protection; refuge.

I will or bear, or be myself, thy shield;
And, to defend thy life, will lose my own:
This breast, this bosom soft, shall be thy *beeld*
'Gainst storms of arrows. *Fairfax, Tasso*, xvi. 49.

BE'EMOL.† *n. s.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order. Dr. Johnson. But see Du Cange in V. BEMOLLIS. "Una è clavibus, uti vocant, musicæ; vulgò *bemol*."

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BEEN.† [beon, Saxon.]

1. The participle preterite of *To* BE.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

2. The present tense plural of *To* BE. Obsolete.

Such earthly metals soon consumed *beene*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 33.

BEER.† *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh, *bier*, Germ. beap, Sax. *bar*, Goth. barley.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good *double beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakspeare.*

Put them all together, they will scarce
Serve to beg *single beer* in.
Beaum. & Fl. Captain, ii. 1.

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;
Tho' stale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.
Pope.

BE'ERBARREL.* *n. s.* A barrel which holds beer.

Why, of that loam, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a *beer-barrel*?
Shakspeare, Hamlet.,

BE'ERHOUSE.* *n. s.* [from *beer* and *house*.] The old term for what is now alehouse.

What woman (even among the droonken Almaines) is suffred to follow her husband into the alehouse or *beerhouse*?
Gascoigne's Delicate Diet for Drunkards (1576).

BE'ESTINGS. See BIESTINGS.

BEET. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are; 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BE'ETLE. *n. s.* [bỳtel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*. *Shaksp.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shakspeare.*

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest, but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

A grot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*. *Shak.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea? *Shakspeare.*

Or where the hawk,
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds. *Thomson.*

BE'ETLEBROW.* *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] A prominent brow.

He had a *beetle-brow*,
A down-look, middle stature, with black hair.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 175.

They make a wit of their insipid friend;
His blobber-lips and *beetle-brows* commend.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. iii.

BE'ETLEBROWED.† *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows. Dr. Johnson cites an example from Swift; but the expression is of great antiquity, as it occurs in the Visions of Pierce Plowman; and I think Dryden, in his adoption of *beetlebrows*, just cited, had not forgotten the passage.

He was *bittle-browed* and baberlypped also.
Vis. of P. Plowman.

A *beetle-browed* sullen face makes a palace as smoaky as an Irish hut. *Howell's Letters*, ii. 25.

Enquire for the *beetle-browed* critick, &c. *Swift.*

BE'ETLEHEADED.† *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head stupid like the head of a wooden beetle. Huloet uses the phrase "a *beetleheaded* fellow," long before Shakspeare.

A whoreson, *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave.
Shakspeare.

BE'ETLESTOCK.† *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*
Of thy great master's will.
Spenser, M. Hubberd's Tale.

BE'ETRAVE. } A plant.
BE'ETRADISH. }

BE'EVES. *n. s.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton, P. L.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisculous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn.
Pope, Dunciad.

To BEFA'LL.† *v. a.* [Sax. bepeallan, *particip.* bepeallen. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The worst that may *befall* me in this case. *Shaksp.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen.
Addison, on the Chr. Religion.

This disgrace has *befallen* them, not because they deserved it, but because the people love new faces.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man?
Bacon, Apophthegms.

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischief hath *befallen*
To that meek man. *Milton, P. L.*

To BEFA'LL.† *v. n.*

1. To happen; to come to pass.

But since the affairs of men are still uncertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may befall.
Shakspeare.

I have reveal'd
This discord which *befell*, and was in heaven
Among the angelick powers. *Milton, P. L.*

2. *To* BEFA'LL *of*; to become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now.
Shakspeare.

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and best *befits* the dark. *Shaks.*

Out of my sight, thou serpent! — that name best
Befits thee, with him leagu'd; thyself as false.
Milton, P. L.

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

To BEFO'AM.* *v. a.* [from *foam*.] To cover with foam.

At last the dropping wings, *befoam'd* all o'er
With flaggy heaviness their master bore.
Eusden, Ov. Met. iv.

To BEFO'OL.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into errour.

Go then, and *befool* yourselves, for confusedly opposing common sense and reason.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 185.

To be so pitifully baffled and *befooled*.
Hammond, Serm. p. 567.

Men *befool* themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

BEFO'RE, *prep.* [beopan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point.
Dryden.

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire:
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues.
Milton.

3. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Prostrate we adore thee. *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean sink *before* him.
Addison.

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes both, are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he drest himself in his best habit, to appear before his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakspeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may license the suit to an higher court.
Ayliffe.

7. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.
Milton.

Give us this evening; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year before thee for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel. Life and death, prosperity and destruction are *before* us. *Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed *before* the wind.
Shakspeare.

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore.
Dryden.

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind.
Dryden.

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the fittest till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it *before* the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Bp. Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing: as, the eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.

12. Superiour to: as he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In sometime lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been *before* said, touching the question beforegoing.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. Previously to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my country, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore.
Dryden.

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far *before*,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your soul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the last cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which re-

ceive them, may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagent bills, Sir Roger used to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

3. Antecedently; aforetimes.

It would be resisted by such as had *beforehand* resisted the general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*; for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again. *L'Estrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 *Samuel*, ix. 9.

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shaksp.*

To BEFO'UL.† *v. a.* [Sax. beƿylan.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar
To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,
I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shaksp.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;
His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To decorate, as with fringes.

Having a brave lass, like another Penthesilea, for their leader, so *befringed* with gold, that they called her Golden-foot. *Fuller, Hist. of the Holy War*, p. 78.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope, Imit. of Horace.*

To BEG.† *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ. *bidjan*, Goth.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke*, xvi. 3.

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body of Jesus. *Matthew*, xxvii. 58.

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEGE'T.† *v. a. begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [bezettan, Saxon, to obtain; Goth. *geta*, and *bigat*, S. John, x. 9. See *To* GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come, ye fair hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser, Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakspeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children, and am desolate? *Isaiah*, xlix. 21.

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Glanville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happiness, be happy then:
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the son fights well, and plunders better — *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often against the consent and will of the *begetter*. *Locke.*

BE'GGABLE.* *adj.* [from *beg*.] That may be obtained by begging.

He finds it his best way to be always craving, because he lights many times upon things that are disposed of, or not *beggable*. *Butler's Characters.*

BE'GGAR.† *n. s.* [from *beg*. It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*, Dr. Johnson says. They certainly now do; but formerly the principal derivative, *beggary*, was written *beggery*. Milton, Hammond, and other excellent writers so spelt it.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Sam.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, assume to themselves to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakspeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present spinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The miser
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakspeare.*

4. To drive by impoverishing, with *out*.

A wicked administration may propose to *beggar* them *out* of their sturdiness. *Bolingbroke, Diss. on Parties*, L. 19.

BE'GGAR-MAID.* *n. s.* A maid who is a beggar.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
When King Cophetua lov'd the *beggar-maid*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

BE'GGAR-MAN.* *n. s.* A man who is a beggar.

Glo. Is it a *beggar-man?*
Old M. Madman and beggar too. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

BE'GGAR-WOMAN.* *n. s.* She who is a beggar: a vagrant.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
Was by a *beggar-woman* stol'n away. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

BE'GGARLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty. *Barret and Sherwood.*

They went about to hinder the journey, by railing on the *beggarliness* of it, and discrediting of it. *Lord Wimbledon to the Duke of Buck. Cabala*, 1654, p. 136.

BE'GGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shaks.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shaks.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread-bare torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected, that he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison on Italy.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BE'GGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BE'GGARY. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakspeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

BEGI'LT.* *part. adj.* [from *be* and *gild*.] Gilded.

Six maids attending on her, attired with buckram bridelaces *begilt*, white sleeves, and stammel petticoats, drest after the cleanliest country guise. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I

have *begun*. [beginnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝanȝan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel*, ix. 6.

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muse. *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
These rang'd and show'd, shall in their turns,
Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was liberal to the powers of high command. *Dryden.*

Rapt into future times the bard *begun*,
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and stubborn race of man,
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod first the savage chace *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgement must *begin* at the house of God. 1 *Peter*, iv. 17.

The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To Begi'n. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with. *Government of the Tongue.*

Begi'n.* *n. s.* Used by Spenser for *beginning*. Obsolete.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meets thee in the dore. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 21.

Begi'nner. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

Begi'nning. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis*, i. 1.

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Broome.*

Begi'nningless.* *adj.* [from *beginning*.] That which hath no beginning.

Melchisedeck, in a typical or mystical way, was *beginningless*, and endless in his existence. *Barrow, Serm.* ii. 307.

To suppose one continued being of *beginningless* and endless duration, neither self-existent and necessary in itself, nor having its existence founded in any self-existent cause,—is directly absurd and contradictory. *Clarke on the Attributes*, p. 13.

To Begi'rd.† *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*. [I have *begirt*. Sax. beȝyrdan, Goth. *bigaurdans*, S. Luke xvii. 8.]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird the Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 213.

Or should she confident,
As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
To enamour. *Milton, P. L.* v. 868.

At home surrounded by a servile croud,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west, that the counsel humbly desired his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To Begi'rt.† *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer, Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken; *begirt* being no corruption in excellent writers, as my examples from Mede and Milton prove.] To begird.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they
Must make our peace with him. *B. Jonson.*

Both significations suit well to an army; and the latter, that which beleaguers and *begirts* a city or fort besieged. *Mede on Daniel*, p. 41.

Was it that he who came to abrogate the burden of the law, not the equity, should put this yoke upon a blameless person, to league himself in chains with a *begirting* mischief, not to separate till death. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

BE'GLERBEG.† *n. s.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks; or rather of provinces, as Mr. Mason has rightly observed.

Next to the first vizier are the several *beglerbegs*, having under their jurisdiction many provinces. *Ricaut.*

To Beglo'om.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *gloom*.] To cast a gloom over; to darken.

I should rather endeavour to support your mind, than *begloom* it with my own melancholy. *Badcock to Dr. White*, 1787. *Statement of Dr. White's Obligations*, &c. p. 82.

To Begna'w.† *v. a.* [Sax. beȝnaȝan. Mr. Mason has inadvertently given this word as *beknaw*, charging Dr. Johnson with an omission, where his example from Shakspeare's K. Richard, cited by Mr. Mason to exemplify *beknaw* which has no real existence, illustrates the genuine word *begnaw*.] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder-shotten. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

To Bego'd.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *God*.] To deify; to treat as a god.

High-flown perfectionists,—what is yet more execrable, when they are come to the height of their *begodded* condition, &c., cannot sin, do what they will! *More, Myst. of Godliness*, p. 510.

Bego'ne.† *interject.* [Only a coalition of the words *be gone*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old participle also for *gone*; and we yet use "woe *begone*," i. e. far *gone* in woe; and in the dialect of Norfolk and Suffolk, *begone* is decayed or worn.] Go away; hence; haste away.

I was a lusty one,
And faire, and rich, and yonge, and well *begone*. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern disdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

Bego'red.* *part. adj.* [from *be* and *gore*.] Smeared with gore.

Besides, ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd
Dit wait about it, gaping griesly, all *begor'd*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xi. 3.

Bego't. } The *participle passive* of the
Bego'tten. } verb *beget*.

Remember that thou wast *begot* of them. *Ecclus.* vii. 28.

The first he met, Antiphates the brave,
But base *begotten* on a Theban slave. *Dryden.*

To Begra've.* [Teut. *begraven*, from *grav*, a grave.] Frequently used by Gower.

1. To bury. Obsolete.

They arrive
Where that the body was *begrave*
With worship. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 4.

2. To engrave. Obsolete also.

[He] stood upon a foote on highte
Of borned golde; and with great sleight
Of workmanship it was *begrave*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

To BEGRE'ASE.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.] To soil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter. *Minsheu.*

To BEGRI'ME.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See GRIME and GRIM.] To soil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

They did endeavour to purge it [religion] of all such filth as you and your predecessors had *begrimed* it with.
Crowley's Deliberate Answer, &c. (1587,) fol. 80.

Her name that was as fresh
As Dian's visage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakspeare.*

BEGRI'MER.* *n. s.* [from *begrime*.] That which soils or spots a thing. *Sherwood.*

To BEGRU'DGE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *grudge*. See *To* GRUDGE.] To envy.

None will have cause to *begrudge* the beauty or height of corner stones, when beholding them to beare a double degree of weight in the building.
Standard of Equality, § 25.

To BEGUI'LE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing words. *Colossians*, ii. 4.

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milt. P. L.*

Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and imposed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakspeare.*

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEGUI'LER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who beguiles.

To-day a *beguiler*, to-morrow beguiled.
Wodroephe, Fr. & Eng. Gr. 1623, p. 476.

To BEGUI'LTY.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *guilty*.] To render guilty.

By easy commutations of publick penance for a private pecuniary mulct [thou] dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience with sordid bribery, and embolden the adulterer to commit that sin again without fear, from which he hath once escaped without shame, or so much as valuable loss. *Bp. Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 275.

*BE'GUIN.** *n. s.* [Fr. *beguin*, low Lat. *beghina*. V. Du Cange.] A nun of a particular order, supposed to be so named from *beguin*, old Fr., a kind of coif, or head-dress; or *begine*, Germ. Matthew of Westminster says that the order of beguins was very common in Germany. Cotgrave says, that they "commonly be all old, or well in years," in V. BEGUIN. But see also Roquefort, Supplem. Gloss. Rom. p. 39. "*Bégard, béguard*; religieux pénitent du tiers ordre de S. François. On dit aussi *bénin, bégnin, beguin*, &c. au feminin *béguine*." This word is given on account of *bigot*, which see.

Young wanton wenches, and *beguins*, nuns, and naughty packs. *World of Wonders*, (1608,) p. 184.

BEGU'N.† The *participle passive* of begin, Dr. Johnson says; but the example which he gives, proves it to be merely the preterperfect tense of begin. [Sax. bezunne.]

But thou bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times has brought to light
Those mysteries, that, since the world *begun*,
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night.
Sir J. Davies.

BEHA'LF.† *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part*. It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *behalf*. This remark of Dr. Johnson approaches nearly to the genuine Sax. behepe, which escaped him.]

1. Favour; cause favoured; we say *in* behalf, but *for* the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Strafford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, *in* the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed *in* his *behalf*. *Addison.*

Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of Divine Providence *in* its *behalf*. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Lest the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise. *Milton.*

Others believe, that by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument.
Addison on Italy.

To BEHA'PPEN.* *v. n.* [from *be* and *happen*.] To happen to; to befall.

This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *behappẽ* may,
To lose the badge that should his deeds display.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 52.

To BEHA'VE.† *v. a.* [Sax. See BEHALF. pel-behoꝑen, *well adorned*. V. Lye in behoꝑen.] To employ.

1. To carry, to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you. 2 *Thess.* iii. 7.

Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 *Macc.* ii. 21.

To their wills wedded, to their errours slaves,
No man, like them, they think, *himself behaves*.
Denham.

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may *behave ourselves*. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used. In these passages, it is the Sax. behabban, from the Goth. *haban*, being the primitive sense of the word.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss.
Spenser, F. Q.

With such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as *he behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage with respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance, with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome *behaviour*. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive *behaviour*, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shaksp.*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour*. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's* BEHAVIOUR. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves *are upon their behaviour* to a superiour power. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

To BEHE'L.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *hell*.] To torture as with the pains of hell.

Satan, Death, and Hell, were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did *behel* and wrack him with the expectation of them.
Hewyt's Serm. (1658), p. 72.

BEHE'LD. *particip. passive*, [from *behold*; which see.]

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye streams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again!
Pope, Odyssey.

BEHE'MOTH. *n. s.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job*, xl. 15.

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BE'HEN. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also a
BEN. } fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST.† *n. s.* [Either from *be* and hæse, Sax. a command; or from behebban, to behight; which verb signifies, among other senses, *to command*; though not so noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Behest* is in the Prompt. Parv. rendered *promissio*; and to behight, *promitto*, as also in the Ort. Vocab. 1514.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *behests*, without framing, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law.
Spenser, F. Q.

I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell.
Fairfax, Tasso.

To visit oft those happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

In heaven God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton, P. L.*

To BEHI'GHT.† *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [Sax. behetan, to promise.]

1. To promise: this word is obsolete.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsy couch, and him addrest,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 1.

2. To entrust; to commit.

That most glorious house that glist'reth bright,—
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fidelia. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. x. 50.

3. To call; to name; *hight* being often put in old authors for *named* or *was named*. See HIGHT.

But now aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou *behight* me born of English blood,
Whom all a faeries son do nominate?
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 64.

4. To command.

So taking courteous congé, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbarr'd; and forth he went.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 17.

5. To adjudge.

There it was judged, by those worthy wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne: —
The second was to Triamond *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 7.

6. To address; to speak to.

Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus
behight. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iv. 25.

7. To inform; to assure.

In right ill array
She was, with storm and heat, I you *behight*.
Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

8. To mean; to intend.

The author's meaning should of right be heard,
He knoweth best to what end he enditeth:
Words sometime bear more than the heart *behiteth*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 461.

9. To reckon; to esteem.

False faitour Scudamour, that hast by flight
And foule advantage this good knight dismayd,
A knight much better than thyself *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 44.

BEHI'ND.† *prep.* [Goth. *hinder*, Sax. behindan, hindan.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates hasted with harquebusiers, which he had caused his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the press *behind*, and touched his garment. *Mark*, v. 27.

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked behind them.
Judges, xx. 40.

4. Following another.

Her husband went with her along, weeping *behind* her. *2 Samuel*, iii. 16.

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.

He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born in one hour. *Shakspeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publish, was but a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.

Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense *behind*.
Dryden.

8. Inferiour to another, having the posteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.

From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head
Dryden.

BEHI'ND. *adv.*

1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be sure, that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*, by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEHI'NDHAND. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand*.]

1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or just proportion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural use so high, that your tradesman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be a half year *behindhand with* the fashionable part of the world, than to strain beyond his circumstances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously, for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakspeare.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. I *beheld*, I *have beheld*, or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon; to *behold* is to *see*, in an emphatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel*, xl. 4.

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they were conceived by the spectators to be one animal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*.
Dryden.

The Saviour comes by ancient bards foretold.
Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*. *Pope.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee.
Genesis, xxviii. 15.

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton, P. L.*

BEHO'LDEN. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden*, Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding*.] Obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakspeare.*

Little are we *beholden to* your love,
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shaksp.*

I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must acknowledge myself *beholden to* you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehension you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive, what savage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *behold*.] Spectator; one that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

These beasts among
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee? *Milton, P. L.*

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's, than *beholder's* sight.
Denham.

The justling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight.
Granville.

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome exceed all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than compassion, in the breasts of *beholders*. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden*.] Obliged. See BEHOLDEN.

BEHO'LDING. *n. s.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath expressed this my testimony.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden*.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge a *beholdingness* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my doubt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I seem'd to shun *beholdingness*.
Donne, Poems, p. 159.

To BEHO'NEY.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *honey*.] To sweeten with honey. *Sherwood.*

BEHO'OF.† *n. s.* [Sax. behepe, Germ. *behuf*, Su. *behof*. See also BEHALF.] That which behoves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her Majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own *behoof*, and for the good of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway.
Milton, P. L.

Wert thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate.
Milton, Ode.

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts or stopples made for the ears.
Ray.

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government, unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

BEHO'OVABLE.* *adj.* [from *behoove.*] So written by Minsheu; by others, *behovable*; which see. Fit; expedient.

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoꝑan, Saxon; *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet; either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behoveth* the very foundation and root, the highest wellspring and fountain of them to be discovered.
Hooker.

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform.
Atterbury.

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art.
Thomson.

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten down. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have culled such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly: so it is as requisite, in matters of judgement, punishment, and censure, that the same be transacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation.
Spenser on Ireland.

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it seems, of *behight*, to promise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as striken dead,
No living wight would have him life *behot*.
Spenser, F. Q.

BEHO'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *behove.*] Profitable; expedient; useful.

All spiritual graces *behoveable* for our soul.
Homilies, ii. 227.

BEHO'VE.* *n. s.* [Sax. behoꝑan.] Advantage; interest; convenience; behoof. Obsolete.

To further forth the fruit of my desire,
My friends devis'd this mean for my *behove*.
Gascoigne's Poems, (1575,) p. 140.

I lothe that I did love;
In youth that I thought swete:
As time requires for my *behove*
Methinks they are not mete.
Old Ballad referred to in Hamlet.

To BEHO'VE.* *v. n.* [Sax. behoꝑan. This is the word now used for *behoove*, and was that of our ancient writers; though Dr. Johnson and Dr. Ash have not condescended even to notice *behove*. The double *o*, indeed, is not analogous to the etymology. See also BEHOVEFUL, BEHOVELY, and the subst. BEHOVE.] To be fit; to be meet.

Thus it is writun, and thus it *bihofte* Christ to suffre. *Wicliffe*, (1380,) *S. Luke*, xxiv. 46.

Thus it is written, and thus it *behoved* Christ to suffer. *Transl.* (1578,) *S. Luke*, xxiv. 46.

Thus it is written, and thus it *behoved* Christ to suffer. *Transl.* (1611,) *S. Luke*, xxiv. 46.

BEHO'VEFUL.* *adj.* [from *behove* and *full.*] Fit; expedient.

That freedom of judgement, which was *behoveful* for the study of philosophy.
Bp. Sanderson, Serm. p. 306.

BEHO'VELY.* *adj.* [from *behove.*] Profitable. I cite this ancient adjective in confirmation of the orthography of *behove*.

Whereof if thou wilt, that I tell,
It is *behovely* for to hear. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. i.

To BEHO'WL.* *v. n.* To howl at; a word, Dr. Ash says, not much used. The fact is, that the existence of this word is doubtful. It has been proposed and defended by the commentators on Shakspeare, beginning with Bishop Warburton, for the reading of *beholds* or *behoulds* in the following passage of Shakspeare, as it stands in the old copies; and modern editions read accordingly *behowls*. Hence Dr. Ash, I suppose, adopted *behowl*; for I know no other work in which the word is to be found; and the commentators themselves support it in its assumed position, only by observing the propriety of *howl*.

Now the hungry lion roars,
And the wolf *behowls* the moon;
Whilst the heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task fordone.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr. v. 2.

To BEJA'DE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *jade.*] To tire.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you *bejade* the good galloway, your own opiniatre wit.
Milton, Anim. upon the Rem. Defence.

To BEJA'PE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *jape*, a jest. See JAPE.] To laugh at; to deceive; to impose upon. Obsolete.

[Thou] hast *bejaped* here duke Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

I shall *bejaped* ben a thousand time
More than that foole, of whose folly men rime.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. i. 532.

BE'ING.† *particip.* [from *be*, beonb, Sax. *existing.*]

Those who have their hope in another life, look upon themselves as *being* on their passage through this. *Atterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. s.* [from *be.*]

1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have received both their first *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there.
Davies.

There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear; and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton, P. L.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from nothing to be an excellent creation.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

Consider every thing as not yet in *being*: then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.

Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate,
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould.
Pope.

3. The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By seeming kindness mixt with deep deceit.
Dryden.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the Supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgement of us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addison, Spect.*

BE'ING.† *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

Now, *being* death is nothing else but the privation or recession of life, and we are then properly said to die when we cease to live; *being* life consisteth in the union of the soul unto the body, from whence, as from the fountain, flow motion, sensation, and whatsoever vital perfection; death can be nothing else but the solution of that vital union.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

BE'ING-PLACE.* *n. s.* [from *being* and *place.*] A place in which to be; a state of existence.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being place*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shaks.*

To BEKI'SS.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *kiss.*] To salute.

She's sick o' the young shepherd that *bekist* her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shep. i. 6.

To BEKNA'VE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *knave.*] To call knave.

May satire ne'er befool ye, or *beknave* ye. *Pope.*

To BEKNO'W.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *know.*] To acknowledge; to confess. Obsolete.

No wight that excuseth himself wilfully of his sinne, may not be delivered of his sinne, till that he mekely *beknoweth* his sinne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This messager turmented was, till he
Muste *beknowe*, and tellen plat and plain,
Fro night to night, in what place he had lain.
Ib. Man of Law's Tale.

To BELA'BOUR.† [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low speech, Dr. Johnson says; but used in a very serious poem, I may add.

What several madnesses in men appear,
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks.
Dryden.

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

The strong man,
By stronger arm *belabour'd*, gasps for breath.
R. Blair, The Grave.

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To fasten; as to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BELA'CED.* *part. adj.* [from *be* and *lace.*] Adorned with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp: and thou
Unto its antick yoke durst not but bow.
Beaumont's Psyche, 16. 10.

To BELA'M.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *lam.* See *To* LAMM, which Dr. Johnson notices.] Dr. Ash says, that *belam* is derived from a low word; but no more. It is a common word in the North of England, and in the sense which is assigned to it in our old lexicographer, viz. To beat; to bang. V. Cotgrave in BATEMENT, and Sherwood in BELAMME.

BE'LAMY. *n. s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of use.

Wise Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair Crittias, his dearest *belamy*.
Spenser, F. Q.

BE'LAMOUR. *n. s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort; paramour: obsolete.

Lo, lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r,
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To BELA'TE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *late.*] To retard a person, so as to make him too late.

The action cannot waste,
Caution retard, nor promptitude deceive,
Slowness *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast.
Davenant's Gondibert, ii. 2.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, P. L.*
Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

BELA'TEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *belated.*] Slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my nightward thoughts. *Milton, Lett.*

To BELA'VE.* [from *be* and *lave.* See *To* LAVE.] To wash. *Cockeram.*

To BELA'WGIVE.* *v. a.* [from *be*, *law*, and *give.* An unusual word.] To give a law to; to legislate for.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.

To BELA'Y.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way.
Dryden.

2. To place in ambush, Dr. Johnson says; and, in proof of his assertion, cites a passage in Spenser, which he copied from a corrupted edition, and in which the word *forces* led him to a wrong definition. The true word in Spenser is *forts*, (see the edit. of Spenser, 1805, vol. 8. p. 124.) and the meaning of *belay* is to attack; to besiege; adopted by Spenser from our older poetry, and from Spenser by Sandys. The Scotch use *bely* also for *to besiege*.

About Thebes, where he laie,
Whan it of siege was *belaine*.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might
Than those small forts which ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser, Sonn. xiv.

So when Arabian thieves *belaid* us round,
And when by all abandon'd, Thee I found.
Sandys, Hymn to God.

3. To decorate; to lay over.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne greene, *belay'd* with silver lace,
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 5.

To BELAY *a rope.* [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH.† *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon; formerly written *belk*, *bolke*, or *bealk*. Dict. of Huloet, and of Barret.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

Full gorges *belk*, if not much rather spew,
Most fulsomely.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. T. 1.

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

Behold, they *belch out* with their mouth; swords are in their lips. *Psalm* lix. 7.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw.
Dryden.

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd.
Dryden.

To BELCH.† *v. a.* To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness; hatefulness; or horrour.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakspeare.*

The mouth of fools poureth out [in the margin *belcheth*] foolishness. *Proverbs*, xv. 2.

The bitterness of it I now *belch* from my heart.
Shakspeare.

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines *belch'd*.
Milton, P. L.

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through.
Milton, P. L.

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food.
Dryden.

There *belcht* the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food.
Pope, Odyssey.

When I an amorous kiss design'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.
2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BE'LCHING.* *n. s.* [from *belch.*] The act of eructation; "a *bealking* or breaking of wind upwards," *Barret.* Bishop Hall seems to use it in the sense of violently throbbing, in allusion, perhaps, to the painful efforts of those diseased persons, whom *belching* attacks.

Often *belkings* [are] a token of ill digestion.
Barret, Alv.

What aches of the bones, what *belking* of the joints, what convulsion of the sinews!
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their fæces, *belchings*, and distensions of the bowels.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

BE'LDAM.† *n. s.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults and miseries, Dr. Johnson says. The only example which he gives, is that from Milton; which certainly implies no contempt, but merely great age. It is indeed often used by our old writers for the *grandmother*; and we have, in our language, *belsire* for *grandsire*, corresponding with *beldam* for *grandam*.

The familiar examples, as of the mother, the the *beldame*, the aunt, the sister, the cosyn, or of some other kinswoman or freinde, should be of more force and value. *Vives, Dut. of an Husband, tr. by Paynel*, (about 1550.)

To shew the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

The *beldam* and the girl, the grandsire and the boy. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, S. 6.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was.
Milton, Vac. Ex.

2. A hag.

Miso his wife, so handsome a *beldame*, that only her face and her splay-foot have made her accused for a witch. *Sidney, Arcadia*, B. I.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—
—Have I not reason, *beldams* as you are?
Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

To BELE'AGUER.† *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch, *galukan*, Goth. *to shut up, to inclose; belägern*, Germ.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Against *beleagur'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.
Dryden, Ovid.

BELE'AGURER.† *n. s.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that besieges a place. *Sherwood.*

To BELE'AVE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *leave*; an old English as well as a Scottish verb. See Jamieson's Dict. in BELIEF. Not disused in the time of Milton.] To leave.

Wondering at fortune's turns, and scarce is he,
Beleft, relating his own misery.
May's Lucan, B. 8.

To BELE'E.† *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind. One vessel is said to be in the *lee* of another, when it is so placed that the wind is intercepted from it. This remark has been rendered subservient to the establishment of *belee'd*, by the commentators, as the genuine text of Shakspeare in Othello; *beled* being the reading of the old quarto; *belee'd*, that of the first folio, which Warburton

wished to reject, but his successors have adopted. Iago, the speaker of the following lines, means that Cassio had got the wind of him.

He, sir, had the election:
And I, — of whom his eyes had seen the proof,
At Rhodes, at Cyprus; and on other grounds
Christian and heathen,—must be *belee'd* and calm'd
By debitor and creditor, this counter-caster.
Shakspeare, Othello, i. 1.

BELEMNI'TES. *n. s.* [from βέλος, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrow-head, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

To BELE'PER.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *leper*.] To infect as with a leprosy.

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such as are *beleper'd* with the curse
Of foul ingratitude, to death.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

Imparity, and church-revenue, rushing in, corrupted and *belepered* all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's. *Milton, Eiconocl.* Ch. 14.

BE'LFLOWER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberose root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glass *belflower*, &c. *Miller*.

BE'LFOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon*.

BE'LFRY.† *n. s.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because, bells were in it, Dr. Johnson says. But our *belfry* is not a corruption, but comes from the old French *belfroit*, or low Latin *belfredus*. V. Du Cange. And Roquefort in BEFROI.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay*.

BELGA'RD. *n. s.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retrait.
Spenser, F. Q.

To BELI'BEL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *libel*.] To traduce; to libel; to slander.

The pope, hearing thereof, *belibelled* him [the emperour] more foully than ever before.
Fuller's Hist. of the Holy War, p. 163.

To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durst, with horses hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound.
Dryden.

The shape of man, and imitated beast,
The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie*.
Dryden, Fables.

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues.
Dryden.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day *bely'd*,
And Phillis is some forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him:
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shaks.*

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
— Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts.
Shakspeare.

Tuscan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden, Æneid.

In the dispute whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*;
And in my looks you might have read,
How much I argu'd on your side. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

BELI'EF. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,
Future in hope, but present in *belief*. *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*.
Milton, S. A.

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE.† *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that may be credited or believed. *Sherwood.*

To BELIE'VE.† *v. a.* [ȝelỳfan, Saxon, *galaubian*, Gothick.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. *Locke.*

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus*, xix. 9.

To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Exodus*, iv. 5.

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. *Shaks.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. *Romans*, x. 10.

3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established. *2 Chron.* xx. 20.

4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *St. John*, i. 12.

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addison, on Italy.*

BELIE'VER. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. One that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A professor of christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELI'EVINGLY. *adv.* [from *to believe*.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood*.]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakspeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Ralegh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, *It may be supposed.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that

the sea could not hold them both; for else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants.
Brerewood on Languages.

BELI'KELY.* *adv.* [from *belike*.] Probably; still used in the north of England.
Having *belikely* heard some better words of me, than I could deserve.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

To BELI'ME.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *lime*.] To smear as with lime; to soil.
Ye, whose foul hands are *belimed* with bribery, and besmeared with the price of blood.
Bp. Hall, Works, vol. 2. p. 301. ed. 1661.

BELI'VE.† *adv.* [bilive, Sax. probably from bi and life, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly; a word out of use, Dr. Johnson says. But it is still common, I must add, in Westmoreland for *presently*; which sense, implying a little delay, like our expression of *by and by*, was formerly the general acceptation of the word; no doubt, from the Sax. belipan, to remain.
By that same way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood,
And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*.
Spenser, F. Q.

BELL.† *n. s.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See BALL.]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.
Your flock assembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you to hear with rev'rence. *Shakspeare.*
Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shaks.*
Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty.
Holder, Elements of Speech.
He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the *bell* which calls to prayers twice a-day.
Addison, Spectator.

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.
Where the bee sucks, there suck I,
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
The humming bees that hunt the golden dew,
In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed.
Dryden.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.
As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, so hath man his desires.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

4. *Bell, book*, and *candle*; the old phrase for execration, adopted from the directions given, in elder times, that sentence of excommunication against delinquents should be "throughout explained *in order in English*, with *bells tolling*, and *candles lighted*, that it may cause the greater dread." See Johnson's Eccles. Laws, vol. 2. And note on Shakspeare's K. John, A. iv. S. 2.]
Bell, book, and *candle* shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on.
Shakspeare, K. John.
Out with your beads, Curate;
The devil's in your dish: *bell, book*, and *candle!*
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

5. *To bear the bell.* To be the first; from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *bells* on his collar, Dr. Johnson says. But his solitary example from Hakewill explains neither assertion; and exhibits not the precise expression *bear the bell*. Some think, that a *bell* was formerly a common prize. In the reign of K. James I. the prize at a horse-race in Chester was a silver *bell*; and at York, a golden *bell*. See Lysons's Cheshire, p. 586. And Gent. Mag. vol. 50. p. 515. To *bear away the bell* is also found in our old writers, and has given rise to a conjecture that the expression may mean "carrying or winning the fair lady," *belle*. See Brand's Popular Antiq. But this is rather far-fetched; and the example, which I give from Howell, discountenances the conjecture. That from B. Riche justifies the opinion, that it comes from the *sheep* bearing the *bell*.
So Satyrane that day was judg'd to *beare the bell*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 25.
My prickear'd *ewe*, since thou dost *beare the bell*,
And all thy mates do *follow* at thy call,
Keepe still this laune, &c. *B. Riche, Adventures of Simonides*, (1584,) P. i. sign. N iij.
The ale *bore away the bell* among the doctors.
Howell's Letters, B. 1. § 2. L. 21.
The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

6. *To shake the bells.* A phrase, in Shakspeare, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.
Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*.
Shakspeare.

To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.
Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion*.] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.
The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

BELLADO'NNA. *n. s.* [Ital.] In botany, the deadly nightshade. This name is said by Ray to have been given to it by the Italians, because the ladies make a cosmetick of the juice, or distilled water, which they use to make their complexion fair and white.

BELLE.† *n. s.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A smart or gay young lady.
What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle *belle*?
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord?
Pope, Rape of the Lock.
My beaus are now shepherds, and my *belles* wood-nymphs. *Tatler*, No. 182.

BE'LLED.* *adj.* [In heraldry.] Having bells affixed to it; as, a hawk rising, jessed and *belled*.

BELLES LETTRES. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *singular*.
The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BE'LLIBONE. *n. s.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.
Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,
And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot
To bear such an one.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

BE'LLICK, or BE'LLIQUE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *bellique*, militaire; from the Lat. *bellicus*.] Warlike; martial.
The *bellique* Cesar, as Suetonius tells us, was noted for singularity in his apparel.
Feltham's Resolves, ii. 52.
Archimedes, the geometrician, was so serviceable to his fellow-creatures by his machines and *bellick* instruments, that Marcellus and his forces despaired of taking the town.
Pelling's Good Old Way, 1680, p. 128.

BE'LLIED.* *adj.* [from *belly*.] Sometimes used in composition. See BIGBELLIED, GORBELLIED.

BELLI'GERANT.† } *adj.* [Lat. *belligerans*,
BELLI'GEROUS. } *belliger*.] Waging war.
Dict.

To BELLI'GERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *belligero*.] To make war. *Cockeram.*

BELLI'GERENT.* *adj.* This is the word most in use, as Mr. Mason has observed on the two preceding synonymous adjectives.
Pére Bougeant's third volume will give you the best idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the several views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BE'LLING.† *n. s.* [Sax. bellan, to roar. *Belling* is indeed only *bellowing* contracted, and it is sometimes written *bellowing* by those who describe the present term.] A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLI'POTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

BE'LLITUDE.* *n. s.* [Latin, *bellitudo*.] Handsomeness: beauty. Obsolete.
Cockeram.

To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.
Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakspeare.*
What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*
But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryd.*

2. To make any violent outcry.
He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.
The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*
This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terrour.

Till, at the last, he heard a dreadfull sound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenser.*
The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryden.*

BE'LLOW.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Roar; as, the *bellow* of the wind or sea.

BE'LLOWER.* *n. s.* [from *bellow.*] One who roars or bellows.
Mimical squeakers and *bellowers.*
Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of the Clergy, p. 137.

BE'LLOWING.* *n. s.* [from *bellow.*] Loud noise; roaring.
Captain Brown thundered out his farewell in a hundred great shot, whose echo not only made Gombroon tremble, but seemed to rend the higher regions with their *bellowings.* *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 111.
The beasts that haunt those springs,
Of whom I hear the dreadful *bellowings.* *Brown, Brit. Past.* B. 1. S. 1.

BE'LLOWS.† *n. s.* [bilȝ, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is no corruption, being from the Goth. *balgs*, *balgeis*. It has no *singular*; for we usually say, *a pair of bellows*; but Dryden has used *bellows* as a *singular*.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.
Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*
One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And with forc'd wind, the fuel did inflame. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*
The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage, it is *singular.*
Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BE'LLUINE.† *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.
There have been the fearfullest distractions here, that ever happened upon any part of the earth; a *belluin* kind of immanity never ranged so among men. *Howell's Letters*, iii. 15.
If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury.*

BE'LLY.† *n. s.* [*balgs*, Goth. *balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welsh. "*Bulg* perantiquo usu *utrem*, imò *quodlibet receptaculum coriaceum*. Anglo-Saxones *utrem* vocabant bælȝe, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 98.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.
The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.
And the lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis*, iii. 14.

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used ludicrously or familiarly.
I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*
The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly.* *Congreve, Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.
They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*
Whose god is their *belly.* *Phil.* iii. 19.
He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.
Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after the *belly*, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon, Orn. Rat.*
An Irish harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.
Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice. *Jonah*, ii. 2.

To BE'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.
Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Creech, Manilius.*
The power appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*
Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*
'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

To BE'LLY.* *v. a.* To fill; to swell out.
Your breath with full consent *bellied* his sails. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

BE'LLYACHE.† *n. s.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] The cholick; or pain in the bowels.
The *belly-ache*,
Caus'd by an inundation of pease-porridge! *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

BE'LLYBAND.* *n. s.* [from *belly* and *band.*] The girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in harness, or gears. *Sherwood.*

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound.*] Diseased, so as to be costive and shrunk in the belly.

BE'LLYCHEER.* *n. s.* [An old word in our language; from *belly* and *cheer*, though it may also be thought a corruption of the Fr. *belle chere*. It has escaped the notice of our lexicographers.] Good cheer; entertainment for the belly.
Belle-chere,
That he hath had ful often times here. *Chaucer, Shipman's Tale.*
O cyties of Englande, whose glory standeth more in *bellye-cheere*, than in the serche of wysdome godlye! *Bale's Pref. to Leland's Journey.*
Demure civility
Shall seem to say, Good brother, sister dear;
As for the rest, to snort in *belly-cheer.* *Marston's Scourge of Vill.* iii. 9.
Senseless of divine doctrine, and capable only of loaves and *bellycheer.* *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret.*]
1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly with the foregirt.
2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms. *Dict.*

BE'LLYFUL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full.*]
1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite.
2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough; thus King James told his son that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.
What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 378.

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch.*] Starved.
This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf,
Keep their fur dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shaksp.*

BE'LLYROLL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll.*] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.
They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BE'LLYSLAVE.* *n. s.* [from *belly* and *slave.*] A slave to the appetites.
Beastly *belly-slaves*, which, void of all godliness or virtuous behaviour, not once, but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to bibbing and banqueting. *Homily against Gluttony and Drunkenness.*

BE'LLYTIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber.*] Food; materials to support the belly.
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*
The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber.* *Prior.*

BE'LLYWORM.† *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm.*] A worm that breeds in the belly.
Of *belly-worms* there be three usual sorts. 1. The round ones called *teretes*. 2. The flat ones called *lati*. 3. Those called *ascarides*; for *ascarides* is not the general name of all *belly-worms.* *Ray, Dict. Trilingue.*

BE'LMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakspeare.*
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*
The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Past twelve o'clock! *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*
Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground in open air like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton, Opt.*

To BELO'CK† *v. a.* [Sax. belocen.] To fasten, as with a lock, one of our oldest verbs.

And after of his own choys,
He took his death upon the croys;
And how in grave he was *beloke*,
And how that he hath hell broke.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

BE'LOMANCY. *n. s.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.] *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.
To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz.
Ruth, ii. 3.

2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakspeare.*
The declaration of these latent philosophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*
To Jove the care of heaven and earth *belongs*.
Dryden.

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desart *belonging* to Bethsaida.
St. Luke, ix. 10.

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou?
1 *Sam.* xxx. 13.

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the Supreme Spirit, are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.
He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord.
1 *Corinth.* vii. 32.

BELO'NGING.* *n. s.* [from *belong.*] Quality; endowment; faculty.
Thyself and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, them on thee.
Heaven doth with us, as we with torches do;
Not light them for ourselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

To BELO'VE.* *v. a.* Dr. Johnson says, that this verb is seldom or never used; and accordingly he takes no further notice of it. See BELOVED. But it was formerly in use.
If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. 1623, p. 322.

BELO'VED.† *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is observable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never admitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you. This is not exactly the case. See *To* BELOVE.] Loved; dear.
I think, it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*
In likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heaven pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son.
Milton, P. R.

BELO'W.† *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place; not so high.
For all *below* the moon I would not leap.
Shakspeare.
He'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Under in point of time.
The most eminent scholars, which England produced before and even *below* the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses. *T. Warton.*

3. Inferiour in dignity.
The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

4. Inferiour in excellence.
His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the stars.
Felton.

5. Unworthy of; unbefitting.
'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.
To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, these *below* seem nothing so much lessened, and may be known. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of tempest following.
Bacon, Ib.
His sultry heat infects the sky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*
This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*.
Dryden.

2. On earth, in opposition to *heaven*.
And let no tears from erring pity flow.
For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*.
Smith.
The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to *heaven* and *earth*.
The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,
Delight to hover near; and long to know
What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*.
Dryden.
When suff'ring saints aloft in beams shall glow,
And prosp'rous traitors gnash their teeth *below*.
Tickell.

To BELO'WT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, or *lout*, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obsolete.
Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either epigrams or anagrams.
Camden's Remains.

BE'LRINGER.* *n. s.* [from *bell* and *ring.*] He who rings bells.
Pardoners, parysh clarkes, and *bellringers*.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Rom. Foxe, fol. 24.
His grandfather, one of the king's guard, kept the best inn in Stamford; himself first of all *bellringer* in St. John's College in Cambridge.
Lord Halifax, Miscell. p. 170.

BE'LROPE.* *n. s.* [from *bell* and *rope.*] The rope appendant to the bell, by which the bell is rung.
I'll serve a priest in Lent first, and eat *bellropes*.
Beaumont and Fl. Chances.

BE'LSWAGGER. *n. s.* A cant word for a whoremaster.
You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. s.* [belt, Sax. *balteus*, Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakspeare.*
Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*
Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made.
Dryden.

To BELT.* *v. a.* [from the subst.] To encircle; to enclose as with a belt.
These ramparts seem intended to have had some effect even on the eye. Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and *belting* the hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose some assistance from an artificial facing, they must have been visible at a vast distance.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 67.

BE'LWETHER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether*.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.
To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakspeare.*
The flock of sheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, justled till both fell into the ditch. *Howell.*

To BELY'. See *To* BELIE.

BE'MA. *n. s.* [Gr. βημα.] Chancel,
The *bema* or chancel was with thrones for the bishops and presbyters.
Sir G. Wheler, Account of Churches, p. 79.

To BE'MAD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.
Making just report,
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow,
The king hath cause to plain. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *mangle.*] To tear asunder; to lacerate.
Those *bemangled* limbs, which scatter'd be
About the picture, the sad ruins are
Of sev'n sweet but unhappy babes.
Beaumont, Psyche, C. 9. st. 64.

To BEMA'SK.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *mask.*] To hide; to conceal.
The causes were of no small moment, which have thus *bemasked* your singular beauty under so unworthy an array.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, i. iv. 1.

To BEMA'ZE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *maze.*] To bewilder; to confound; to perplex.
With intellects *bemaz'd*, in endless doubt.
Cowper's Task, B. 5.

To BEME'TE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *mete.*] To measure. A word ludicrously applied to a tailor.
Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant;
Or shall I so *bemete* thee with thy yard,
As thou shalt think on prating while thou liv'st?
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

To BEMI'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *mingle.*] To mix.
This blade, in bloody hand which I do bear,
And all his gore *bemingled* with this glew.
Mir. for Mag. p. 106.

To BEMI'RE.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag, or encumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.
Bemired with sins, and naked of good deeds, I, that am the meat of worms, cry vehemently in spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. 7.
He that either uses or delights in obscene and filthy discourse, it is a certain sign that the frame and temper of his soul is strangely sunk and *bemired* in flesh and blood. *Hallywell's Disc.* p. 59.
Away they rode in homely sort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;
The horse and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMI'ST.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *mist.*] To obscure; to cover as with a mist.
How can that judge walk right, that is *bemisted* in his way? *Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 4.

To BEMO'AN.† *v. a.* [Sax. bemænan.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

They *bemoaned* him, and comforted him.
Job, xlii. 11.

Ninevah is laid waste, who will *bemoan* her?
Nahum, iii. 7.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*. *Dryden.*

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,
And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done. *Addison.*

BEMO'ANABLE.* *adj.* [from *bemoan.*] That may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BEMO'ANER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

BEMO'ANING.* *n. s.* [from *bemoan.*] Lamentation.

How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual expostulations and *bemoanings* of your loss.
Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 30.

To BEMO'CK. *v. a.* [from *mock.*] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modest moon. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To BEMO'CK *at.** To laugh at.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with *bemock'd at* stabs
Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish
One dowle that's in my plume; my fellow ministers
Are like invulnerable. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how he left her with the horse upon her. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster.*] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shakspeare.*

To BEMO'URN.* *v. a.* [Sax. bimopnan.] To weep over; to bewail; to lament. One of our oldest verbs.

And there suede him muche people: and wymmen that weiliden and *bimorneden* him.
Wicliffe, S. Luke, xxiii. 27.

BEMU'SED. *adj.* [from *To muse.*] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer? *Pope.*

BEN.* [Sax.] In our old language, often used for *are*, *been*, and *to be*.

BENCH. *n. s.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs sat side by side about. *Spenser.*

All Rome is pleas'd, when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;
His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,
They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:
But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.
Dryden.

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;
To trip the course of law. *Shakspeare.*

Cyriac, whose grandsire on the royal *bench*
Of British Themis, with no mean applause,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar so often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire,
Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;
While, from both *benches*, with redoubled sounds,
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds.
Dryden.

To BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,
The thick young grass arose in fresher green.
Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worship. *Shaksp.*

BE'NCHER.† *n. s.* [from *bench.*]

1. Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are entrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen.
Blount and Chambers.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

2. Used also for the alderman of a corporation.

This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, who are to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the borough, thirteen of which are called *fellows*, and ten of them *aldermen* or chief *benchers*.
Ashmole, Berkshire, iii. 58.

3. A judge; one who sits on the bench of justice.

You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

To BEND.† *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bend*; [benban, Saxon; *bander*, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from *pandar*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Most High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus.* xliii. 12.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around:
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.
Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition toward Philippi. *Shaksp.*

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And start so often, when thou sitt'st alone?
Shakspeare.

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.
Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,
When winds and every warring element,
Disturb'd our course. *Dryden.*

Then, with a rushing sound, th' assembly *bend*,
Diverse, their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. With the particle *down*.

The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean where he sits
High thron'd above all height, *bent down* his eye
His own works and their works at once to view.
Milton, P. L. iii. 58.

4. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakspeare.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick business. *Temple.*

5. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shaksp.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing. *L'Estrange.*

6. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! *Pope.*

7. To bow, in token of submission.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, *bending* down
His corrigible neck? *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

8. To subdue; to make submissive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

9. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head, *bend their brows*, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To BEND.† *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

Great God, stoop from the *bending* skies;
The mountains touch, and clouds shall rise.
Sandys, Psalm cxliv.

I can fly, or I can run,
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd welkin slow doth *bend*.
Milton, Com. v. 1015.

On smooth the seal
And *bended* dolphins play. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 410.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shaksp.*

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before.
Dryden.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;
Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease.
Addison.

A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much eagerness and obstinacy. *Addison.*

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner of digressions. *Addison.*

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto thee. *Isaiah*, lx. 14.

BEND. *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. *Shakspeare.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point. *Harris.*

BEND.* *n. s.* [Sax. benda, a chain or knot; hence the figurative sense.] A band or company.

Lady Flora, on whom did attend
A fayre flock of faeries, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely nymphes. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May*, v. 32.

BEND.* *n. s.* A provincialism for *bent*. "To the true *bend*," i. e. to the *pur-*

pose. Exm. Dial. But this sense is also found in our elder poetry.

Farewel, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend;* I must have quicker souls.

Fletcher's Faithf. Shepherdess.

BE'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined. *Sherwood.*

BE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *To bend.*]

1. The person who bends.

The eugh, obedient to the *bender's* will.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 9.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any *bender,* or rack, that are used to others.

Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

3. The muscles called *benders.* *Sherwood.*

BE'NDLET.* *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The diminutive of *bend;* which see.

BE'NDWITH. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BENE'APED. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ship is said to be *beneaped,* when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden,* Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to *above.*

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are beneath. *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeseeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath.* *Amos,* ii. 9.

The earth which you take from *beneath,* will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as opposed to *heaven.*

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath.* *Exodus,* xx. 4.

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath,*
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. *Yalden.*

BE'NEDICT.† *adj.* [*benedictus,* Lat.] Having mild and salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict,* as strong purgers as those that are not without some malignity. *Bacon.*

If the more benign and *benedict* medicines will not work, nor stir us at all, he can prepare us a rougher receipt, or a stronger dose.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 110.

BENEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*benedictio.,* Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronunciation of happiness.

A sov'reign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction,* turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakspeare.*

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him shower,
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction,* and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction,* that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them, his due praises and *benedictions.* *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction.* *Ayliffe.*

BENEDI'CTIVE.* *adj.* Of power to draw down a blessing; or giving a blessing.

His paternal prayers, and *benedictive* compreca-tions. *Bp. Ganden's Mem. of Bp. Browning,* 1660. p. 201.

BENEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *benefacio,* Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions,* was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *benefacio,* Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of,* but oftener with *to,* before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor.* *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor,* if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor,* must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFA'CTRESS,† *n. s.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

Dr. Berkeley, one of her executors, perused these letters carefully, in order to fulfil the will of his *benefactress.* *Delany's Obs. on Ld. Orrery's Acc. of Swift,* p. 123.

She was a *benefactress* to many monasteries. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 30.

BE'NEFICE.† *n. s.* [from *beneficium,* Lat.]

1. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowel.*

And of the priest eftsoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire. *Spenser.*

Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Dryden.*

2. Benefice, in the feudal language, signified an emolument and a duty; but it also formerly meant, generally speaking, *benefit:* and so Wickliffe gives for "partakers of the *benefit,*" 1 Tim. vi. 2. "parteneris of *benefice.*"

BE'NEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bénéficence.*] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENE'FICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus, beneficentior,* Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign,* as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent,*
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENE'FICENTLY.* *adv.* [from *beneficent.*] In a beneficent manner.

BE'NEFICELESS.* *adj.* [from *benefice* and *less.*] Having no benefice.

That competency of means which our *beneficeless* precisians prate of.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 190.

BENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [Fr. *beneficiel.*]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to shew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial to* us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any deobstruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial.* *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *n. s.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial.*

Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.

BENEFI'CIALLY.† *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

There is no literary or perhaps no practical useful point of knowledge, to which his literary researches could be more *beneficially* directed.

Pownall, on the Study of Antiquities, p. 68.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *beneficial.*] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *benefi-*

ciary king of England, under the seignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY.† *n. s.*

1. He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe.*

2. A person benefited by another.

His *beneficiaries* frequently made it their wonder, how the doctor should either know of them or their distress. *Fell's Life of Hammond*, § 2.

BENEFI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *beneficience.*] Kindness; benignity; graciousness.

They [the ungrateful] discourage the inclinations of noble minds, and make *beneficiency* cool unto acts of obligation, whereby the grateful world should subsist and have their consolation. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 17.

BENEFI'CIENT.* *adj.* [from *beneficience.* The French have also the verb *beneficier.* V. Cotgrave.]

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward. *A. Smith, Theor. of Hum. Sent.*

BE'NEFIT. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakspeare.*

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits.* *Psalm* ciii. 2.

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith not void of works. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee. *Wisdom*, xvi. 24.

3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy* is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or otherwise suffereth death for his transgression. *Cowel.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shaksp.*

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

To BE'NEFIT. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old and renowned authors, I shall spare. *Milton on Educ.*

To BENE'GROE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *negro*; an unusual but forcible word.] To make extremely dark.

And if at the coming and appearance of the humanity of Christ, the sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness, as a petty light at the coming of a greater; how if you cast an eye upon the life of God. *Hewyt, Sermons*, (1658.) p. 79.

Surrounded with miseries, *benegroed* in more than Cimmerian, and that perpetual darkness too, &c. *Ibid.* p. 109.

To BENE'ME, or BENE'MPNE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *nempne*, Sax. naman, nemnan, *to name*; pret. and part. *benempt*, *bynempt*. Chaucer uses the verb *nempne*, for *name*, Squire's Tale, ver. 10632. Dr. Johnson gives *benempt* as an adjective, when his example clearly proves it to be a verb; and defines it *named*, *marked out*, when it there means *promised* or *given*. The word in any sense is now obsolete.]

1. To name; to pronounce.

But say me, what is Algrind, he
That is so oft *bynempt*? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

But, ere they did their utmost obsequy,
Sir Guyon more affection to increase,
Bynempt a sacred vow, which none should ay release. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. i. 60.

2. To promise; to give.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,
Than kid or cosset, which I thee *bynempt*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. November.*

BENE'MPT.† See *To* BENEME.

BENEPLA'CITURE.* *n. s.* [from *beneplacitum*, Lat. good pleasure.] Will; choice.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*? *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 4.

To BENE'T. *v. a.* [from *net.*] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakspeare.*

BENE'VOLENCE.† *n. s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat. *benivolence*, old Fr.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness, charity; good will.

If Sir John Falstaff have committed disparagements unto you, I am of the church, and will be glad to do my *benevolence*, to make atonements and compromises between you. *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,
In one close system of *benevolence*. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

2. The good done; the charity given.

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or *benevolence*. *Outred, Transl. of Cope on the Proverbs*, 1580. fol. 151. b.

3. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

BENE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens, benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise. *Pope.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomson.*

BENE'VOLENTLY.* *adv.* [from *benevolent.*] In a kind manner.

BENE'VOLENTNESS. *n. s.* The same with *benevolence.*

BENE'VOLOUS.* *adj* [Lat. *benevolus*, old Fr. *benevole.*] Kind; friendly.

A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution. *Puller, Moderation of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 509.

BENGA'L. *n. s.* [from Bengal in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BE'NJAMIN.† *n. s.* A plant.

The odour of his sock was like to be neither musk nor *benjamin*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

BE'NJAMIN. *n. s.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shrowd with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast
May sit i' the center, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;
Himself is his own dungeon. *Milton, Comus.*

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish. *Boyle.*

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy and *benight* the sky. *Garth.*

The miserable race of men that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts,
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. *Sidney.*

Here some *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heaven appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there. *Dryden.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown. *Dryden.*

BENI'GN.† *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*. The earliest usage of the word, which Dr. Johnson has given, is in the Paradise Lost of Milton; about ten years before the publication of which, the word was apparently little known. See "*Benign*, gentle, &c." among "the unusual words" at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy, 1655.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign*!
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heaven than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the suffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compassionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexes. *Arbuthnot.*

BENIGN *Disease*, is when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNANT.* *adj.* [from *benign.*] Kind; gracious; actually good.

Defend my heart, *benignant* Power,
From amorous looks and smiles;
And shield me, in my gayer hour,
From love's destructive wiles.
Maiden's Wish, Collect. of Eng. Songs, i. iv. 20.

If what has now been stated should be urged by the enemies of Christianity, as if its influence on the mind were not *benignant*, let it be remembered, that Johnson's temperament was melancholy, of which such direful apprehensions of futurity are often a common effect.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, iv. 314.

BENI'GNITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *benigneté*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their conversions.
Brown.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it.
South.

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conscience.
Hooker.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by *benignity* than blood.
Hayward.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in choleric bodies, by reason of the *benignity* of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus.
Wiseman.

BENI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciously.

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so *benignly* shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light.
Waller.

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, *benignly* so he set.
Prior.

BE'NISON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *beniçon*, bonne priere; *benéison*, benediction. Lacombe.] Blessing; benediction; not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of her's again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benison*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's *benison*.
Milton, Comus.

BE'NNET. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *avens*.

BENT.† *n. s.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure: curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little.
Walton's Angler.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge, according to the several *bents*; and the strength required to be in the string of them.
Bp. Wilkins.

3. Declivity. [old Fr. *pente*, the slope of a hill. Dryden has adopted the word from Chaucer.]

A mountain stood,
Threatening from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple stood of Mars armipotent.
Dryden.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.
Shakspeare.

We both obey,
And here give up ourselves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our service freely at your feet.
Shakspeare.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by insensible degrees.
Locke.

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantasy!
Spenser, F. Q.

To your own *bents* dispose you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the sky.
Shakspeare.

He knew the strong *bent* of the country towards the house of York.
Bacon.

Soon inclin'd to admit delight,
The *bent* of nature!
Milton, P. L.

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good pursue.
Dryden.

Let there be propensity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry.
South.

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five.
Atterbury.

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful *bent* of their obstinate hearts against it.
Hooker.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the *bent*, and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government.
Temple.

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they scoul at.
Shakspeare.

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour.
Shakspeare.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand.
Dryd.

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches.
Locke.

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*. [Germ. *bintz*, from *binden*, to bind, a rush; so our *bent* may here be from *band*.]

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,
Whose sharpness naught reversed.
Drayton, Nymph.

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth.
Bacon, Essay of Gardens.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.
Peacham.

BE'NTING *Time*.† [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.
Dryden.

The pigeon never knoweth woe,
Until she doth a *benting* go.
Old Proverb.

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmless lay with cold *benumm'd* before.
Fairfax.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs *benumm'd*.
Milton, P. L.

My sinews slaken, and an icy stiffness
Benums my blood.
Denham.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.
South.

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold?
L'Estrange.

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death *Benumm'd* her senses first, then stopp'd her breath.
Dryden.

BENU'MMEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *benum*. A very old Eng. substantive, occurring in Barret's Alvearie.] The state of being benummed.

Set before the eyes of all the world the *benummedness* and hardness of such consciences.
The Apologie of the Prince of Orange, 1581, Sign. E. 2.

Preternatural sleep is a committing a rape upon the body and mind, whereby the offensive superfluities, by their violent assaults, force the brain to a *benummedness* for its destruction.
Smith's Old Age, p. 131.

When there is a *benumbedness*, or searedness, upon the grand principle of spiritual sense, as it is expressed in Ephes. xix. 4. we come "to be past feeling," no wonder then if sin and Satan inflict blow after blow, in the most fatal manner, upon the soul.
South, Sermons, ix. 55.

BE'NZOIN. *n. s.* A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.
Trevoux and Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.
Boyle.

BENZOIN *Tree*. See BENJAMIN TREE.

To BEPA'INT. *v. a.* [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,
Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.
Shakspeare.

To BEPA'LE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *pale*.] To make pale.

When first those perjur'd lips of thine,
Bepal'd with blasting sighs, did seal
Their violated faith on mine.
Carew, Poems, p. 56.

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.
Chapman.

To BEPI'SS, *v. a.* [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself.
Derham.

To BEPO'WDER.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *powder*.] To dress out; to powder. A ludicrous word.

Is the beau compelled against his will to practice winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought withinside his noddle to *bepowder* and becurl the outside!
Search on Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. p. 98.

To BEPRA'ISE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *praise*.] To praise greatly, hyperbolically.

Generals, who once had crowds hallooing after

them, wherever they went; who were *bepraised* by newspapers and magazines; — have long sunk into merited obscurity. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 8.

To BEPU'RPLE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *purple.*] To render of a purple colour.

Like to beauty, when the lawn,
With rosy cheeks *bepurpled* o'er, is drawn
To boast the loveliness it seems to hide.
Dudley Digges, Verses prefixed to Sandy's Psalms.

To BEQUE'ATH.† *v. a.* [Sax. becpæðan, to bequeath; cpeðan, to pronounce; cpiðe, a gift by word of mouth, a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so — for what can we *bequeath,*
Save our deposed bodies to the ground? *Shakspeare.*

My father *bequeath'd* me by will but a poor thousand crowns. *Shakspeare.*

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it. *Glanville.*

For you, whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost.
Dryden, Fables.

BEQUE'ATHER.* *n. s.* [from *bequeath.*] A testator. *Huloet.*

BEQUE'ATHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bequeath.*] A legacy. *Dict.*

BEQUE'ST. *n. s.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself: pretending an adoption, or *bequest,* of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor. *Hale.*

To BERA'IN. *v. a.* [from *be* and *rain.*] To rain upon; to wet. Obsolete.

So after that he long had her complained,
His hondis wronge, and said that was to say,
And with his tearis salt her breast *berained,*
He gan those tearis wipin off full drey.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1172.

To BERA'TTLE.* *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To fill with noise; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *beratlle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shakspeare.*

To BERA'Y.* *v. a.* [Perhaps originally from the Icelandick *hrâ,* a corpse. Teut. *bern,* filth. It is one of our oldest verbs; and, though rightly written *beray* in the dictionaries of Barret, Minsheu, and others, is often misspelt by old authors *bewray.*] To foul; or, as Minsheu seems to paraphrase etymologically the word, "to *array* with filthiness;" to soil.

Beraying the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him.
Milton, of Ethelred, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

It is an ill bird that *berays* its own nest.
Ray's Proverbs.

BE'RBERRY. *n. s.* [*berberis,* sometimes written *barberry,* which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberries,* crabs, sloes, &c. *Bacon, Nat. History.*

BERE.* *n. s.* [Goth. *bar,* Sax. bepe.] Barley; "beer corn, barley bygge, or moncorne." *Huloet.*

Cultivated every where to the foot of the hills with oats, or *bere,* a species of barley.
Gray's Letters.

To BERE'AVE.† *v. a.* preter. *I bereaved,* or *bereft.* part. *bereft.* [Goth. *birauban:* Teut. *berauven;* Saxon bepeapian, bepeapoð, bepýpce; Dutch, *berooven;* all referrible to the Lat. *rapere.*]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shaks.*

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'st *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder.
Shakspeare.

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor. *Bacon, Ess.*

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave*
The beasts *of* life. *Dryden.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and sciences, *of* history and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of heaven.
Bentley, Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without *of.*

Abroad the sword *bereaveth.* *Lam.* i. 20.

Bereave me not
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress.
Milton, P. L.

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bereave.*] Deprivation. *Dict.*

BER'EFT. *part. pass.* of *bereave.*

The chief of either side, *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife.
Dryden.

BERG. See BURROW.

BE'RGAMOT.† *n. s.* [*bergamotte,* Fr. Dr. Johnson. Menage says that *bergamotte* is derived from Turkish words, which give it the signification of *the chief of pears.* See his Dict. Etymolog. We pronounce the word sometimes with the accent on the first syllable, and sometimes on the last: the fruit is vulgarly called *bergamy.*]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot.* See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence or perfume. M. de la Bretonniere, in his Ecole du Jardin Fruitier, under the article *l'oranger bergamotte,* says, "L'écorce fournit une odeur suave et frequemment employée dans la perfumerie."

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

*BE'RGERET.** *n. s.* [Fr. *bergerette,* a pastoral song, song "*du berger.*"] A song: Bullokar calls it "a kind of dance." Obsolete.

There began anon
A lady for to sing right womanly
A *bergeret* in praising the daisié.
Chaucer, Flow. and Leaf.

BE'RGMASTER. *n. s.* [from bepg, Sax. and *master.*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BE'RGMOTE. *n. s.* [of bepg, a mountain, and mote, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.
Blount.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To mention in rhyme or verses; a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his Lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to *berhyme* her.
Shakspeare.

I sought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* so long,
No more than thou, great George! a birth-day song. *Pope.*

BE'RLIN. *n. s.* [from *Berlin,* the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you scrawl,
And scribble in a *berlin.* *Swift.*

BERME. n. s. [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed.
Harris.

To BERO'B.† *v. a.* [Goth. *birauban,* Teut. *rauben,* to plunder. See *To* ROB.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said; ah dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are.
Spenser, F. Q.

BE'RRY.† *n. s.* [bepiz, Sax. from bepan, to bear.]

1. Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenser.*

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality. *Shaks.*

2. An hillock; a mound. A corruption of *barrow,* which see.

This little *berry* some ycleep
An hillock. *W. Browne.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RRY-BEARING *Cedar.* [*cedrus bacciféra,* Lat.] The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. *Miller.*

BE'RRY-BEARING *Orach.* See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, Sax. beopt, is the same with our *bright;* in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus.* So *Ecbert, eternally famous,* or *bright; Sigbert, famous conquerour.* And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha,* was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia,* as is observed by *Luitprandus.* Of the same sort were these, *Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustris.* *Gibson's Camden.*

BERTH. *n. s.* [with sailors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTRAM. *n. s.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. *n. s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May the billows roul ashore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.*

To BESA'INT.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *saint*.] To make a saint of.

As absurd, no doubt, is their canonizing, securing and *besainting* themselves in this life, upon every slight, premature persuasion that they are in Christ. *Hammond's Serm.* p. 611.

Make antiquity
A patron of black patches, and deny
That perukes are unlawful, and *besaint*
Old Jezebel for shewing how to paint.
John Hall's Poems, p. 3.

To BESCA'TTER.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scatter*.] To throw loosely over.

Her goodly lockes adowne her backe did flow
Unto her waiste, with flowres *bescattered*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 46.

To BESCO'RN.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scorn*.] To mock at: to scorn.

Then was he *bescorned*, that onely should have been honoured in all things.
Chauc. Pars. Tale, ed. Urry, p. 195.

To BESCRA'TCH.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scratch*; one of our oldest verbs.] To tear with the nails, or with any thing pointed.

Nor she had nothing slow ybe
For to *bescrachin* of hir face,
And for to rent in many place
Hir clothes. *Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose.*

For sore he swat, and running through that same
Thick forest, was *bescracht*, and both his feet nigh lame. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. 5. 3.

To BESCRA'WL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scrawl*. See *To* SCRAWL.] To scribble over.

These wretched projectors of ours, that *bescrawl* their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church.
Milton, Reason of Church Gov. i. 1.

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *bescreen'd* in night,
So stumblest on my counsel! *Shakspeare.*

To BESCRI'BBLE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scribble*. See *To* SCRIBBLE.] To write on.

That power the undiscerning canonist hath improperly usurped in his court-leet, and *bescribbled* with a thousand trifling impertinences.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 12.

To BESCU'MBER.* *v. a.* [from *cumber*.] To load with something useless or impertinent.

Did Block *bescumber*
Statutes' white suit, wi' the parchment lace there?
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Mortimer's numbers
[The pedant] with much Esculine filth *bescumbers*.
Marston's Satires, iii. 9.

To BESE'E.* *v. n.* part. *beseen*. [Sax. beþeon.] To look; to mind. One of our oldest verbs.

I have synned bitrayinge rightful blood. And they saiden, What to us? *Bisee* thee. [In our established version, *See* thou to that.]
Wicliffe, S. Matt. xxvii.

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *besought*, I have *besought*. [from þecan, Sax. *versoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To intreat; to supplicate; to implore: sometimes before a person.

I *beseech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read.
Shakspeare.

I *beseech* thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguish of my heart, *beseech* you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul.
Addison.

2. To beg; to ask: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *besought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.
Milton, P. L.

Before I come to them, I *beseech* your patience, whilst I speak something to ourselves here present.
Spratt.

BESE'ECH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Request.

Good madam, hear the suit that Edith urges
With such submiss *beseeches*.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

BESE'ECHER.* *n. s.* [from *beseech*.] The person who makes request or supplication.

Let no unkind, no fair *beseechers* kill.
Shakspeare, Sonn. 135.

Thou art the God, have pity on thy humble *beseechers*.
Wh. Duty of Man, Pr. for the Peace of the Ch.

To BESE'EK.* *v. a.* [Sax. þecan. See *To* SEEK.] To request; to beseech. The old and genuine word for *beseech*.

We *beseke* you of mercie and socour:
Have mercie on our woe and our distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

Recounting which, how would he sob and shriek!
And to be young again of Jove *beseek*.
Sackville, Induct. Mirrour for Magistrates.

He arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate, and there with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her *beseeke*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 37.

To BESE'EM. *v. a.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour *beseemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

This oversight
Beseems thee not, in whom such virtues spring.
Fairfax.

Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their brave *beseeming* ornaments. *Shaks.*

What thoughts he had, *beseems* not me to say;
Though some surmize he went to fast and pray.
Dryden.

BESE'EMING.* *n. s.* [from *beseem*.] Comeliness. *Barret.*

BESE'EMLY.* *adj.* [from *beseem*.] Fit; becoming; decent.

See to their seats they hye with merry glee,
And in *beseemly* order sitten there.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

BESE'EN.† *particip.* [from *besee*, Skinner. This word I have found only in Spenser, Dr. Johnson says. But see BESEE. In our older writers, this participle is *besey*; as "evil *besey*," ill *beseen*; "richly *besey*," of a rich appearance. V. Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. Spenser uses it more than once.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Then her they crowne their goddesse and their queene,
And decke with flowers thy altars well *beseene*.
Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Love.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments, right well *beseen*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To BESE'T.† *v. a.* pret. I *beset*; I have *beset*. [Goth. *bisatjan*, Mar. xii. 1. Sax. beþæcan, beþæt.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is *beset*, he cannot 'scape. *Shakspeare.*

Now, Cæsar, let thy troops *beset* our gates,
And bar each avenue ———
Cato shall open to himself a passage. *Addison.*

I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch
Beset with ills and cover'd with misfortunes.
Addison.

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're *beset* with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress. *Shakspeare.*

The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so *beset*
With foes, for daring single to be just. *Milton.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *besets* or danger lies in his way.
Locke.

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beset*.
Shakspeare.

Thus Adam, sore *beset*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,
Or grief *besets* her hard. *Rowe.*

We be in this world *beset* with sundry uneasinesses, distracted with different desires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.

But they him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beset*
With strokes of mortal steel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BESHI'NE.* *v. n.* [from *be* and *shine*.] To shine upon. An unusual word.

He had a wyf,
That he lovid as hertlich as his own lyf;
[She] was as fair a creature as sun might *beshine*.
Hist. of Beryn, Urry's Ch. p. 603.

To BESHRE'W.† *v. a.* The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies *to wish ill*, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. Topsel, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *shrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *shrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known. This is Dr. Johnson's account of the etymology. But see SHREW. *Beshrew* is probably from the Sax. verb. beþýpe-pian, *particip.* beþýþþe, *ensnared*; the verb properly meaning *to take by stratagem or snare*. Mr. Tooke thinks *beshrew* to be the imperative of this verb, beþýpepe, and to mean, *be thou vexed*, Div. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 210. To this I cannot accede. — "That they might *take* Jesus *by subtilty*," S. Matt. xxvi. 4. is in the Sax. mid þacne beþýpan. *Be thou taken in some snare* is, therefore, an explanation of better authority than Mr. Tooke's unsupported assertion; and is moreover illustrated, I think, by a passage in Gower, where *beshrewed* seems to mean *full of subtilty*, and is a just picture of hypocrisy.

This double hypocrisie,
With his devout apparancie,

A vyser set upon his face,
Whereof, toward the worldës grace,
He seemeth to be right well thewed;
And yet his herte is all *beshrewed*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

1. To wish a curse to.
Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.
Beshrew thee, cousin, which did'st lead me forth
Of that sweet way I was in to despair. *Shaksp.*
Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied. *Shaksp.*

To BESHU'T.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *shut*.] To shut up. Obsolete.
They have my joié fully let,
Sith Bialacoil they have *beshet*
Fro me in prison wickedly.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 4488.

BESI'DE. } BESI'DES. } *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

1. At the side of another; near.
Beside the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*
He caused me to sit down *beside* him. *Bacon.*
At his right hand Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beside* him hung his bow.
Milton, P. L.
Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and stood *beside* her sire. *Dryd.*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows.
Gay, Pastorals.
Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope, Ode, St. Cecilia.*

2. Over and above.
Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far.
Sir J. Davies.
In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*
We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.
Addison, on the Christian Religion.
Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense. *Addison on Virg. Geor.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.
The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturum, besides* and against nature.
Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.
To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. *South.*
Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason.
South.
It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.
You are too wilful blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience.
Shakspeare.
Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras.*
These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *besides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; *as beside himself;* out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.
They be carried *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*
Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shaksp.*
Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself:* much learning doth make thee mad.
Acts, xxvi. 24.

BESIDE.† } BESIDES. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.
If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril.
Shakspeare.
Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryd.*
That man that doth not know, those things which are of necessity for him to know; is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*.
Tillotson.
Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians kept too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

2. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.
The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides?* *Genesis*, xix. 12.
Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *besides*, must keep faith among themselves.
Locke.
All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead. *Pope.*
And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*.
Pope.

3. Except.
We would have omniscience and all parts of divinity *besides* the holiness; yet alas, those without these would prove but fatal acquests.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 349.

BESI'DERY. *n. s.* A species of pear.

To BESI'EGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.
And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down.
Deuteronomy, xxviii. 52.
The queen with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shaksp.*

BESI'EGER. *n. s.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege.
There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift.*

To BESI'T.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *sit*. See *To* SIT.] To suit; to become. Not now in use; and ignorantly converted into *befit* by some editors of Spenser, who supposed the author not to know the language of his own and former times. Chaucer and Gower repeatedly use *sit* in this sense of *become*.
Me ill *besits*, that in derdoing arms
And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baytes and pleasing charmes,
With which weake men thou witchest to attend.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 10.
And that which is for ladies most *besitting*,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace,
Was from those dames so farre and so unfitting,
As that, instead of praying them surcease,
They did much more their cruelty encrease.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 19.

To BESLA'VE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *slave*.] To subjugate; to make a slave of.
He that hath once fixed his heart upon the face of an harlot, and hath *beslaved* himself to a bewitching beauty, casts off at once all fear of God, respect to laws, shame of the world, regard of his estate, care of wife, children, friends, reputation, patrimony, body, soul. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 116.
Whom sad diseases have *beslaved* to drugs and diets. *Quarles, Judgement and Mercy.*
It [covetousness] blinds justice, poisons charity, strangles conscience, *beslaves* the affections, betrays friendship, breaks all relations. *Ibid.*

To BESLI'ME.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *slime*.] To soil; to dawb.
Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame,
And give his action that adulterate name.
B. Jonson, Poetastor Prol.

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear.
He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shakspeare.*

To BESME'AR.† *v. a.* [from *smear*. See *To* SMEAR.]

1. To bedawb; to overspread with something that sticks on.
He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmear'd with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Spenser, F. Q.*
That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakspeare.*
First Moloch! horrid king! *besmear'd* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;
Milton, P. L.
Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmear'd*
With blood. *Denham.*
Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmear'd*.
Dryden.

2. To soil; to foul.
My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmear* it. *Shakspeare.*
Then should a great deal of good paper escape the misery of being *besmeared* by his pen.
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, ii. 14.

BESME'ARER.* *n. s.* [from *besmear*.] One who soils or besmears any thing.
Sherwood.

To BESMI'RCH.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *smirch*. See *To* SMIRCH.] To soil; to discolour. Not in use.
Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil of cautel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakspeare.*
Our gayness, and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shaksp.*

To BESMO'KE.† *v. a.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke. *Kersey.*

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T.† *v. a.* [Goth. *bismait*, he anointed S. John, ix. 11. Sax. beꝛmýꝛcan. Formerly written *besmotre*, from the Dutch *besmodderen*.] To soil or blacken with smoke or soot.
Of fustian he wered a gipon,
Alle *besmotred* with his haberjeon.
Chaucer, Canterb. T. Prol.

To BESNO'W.* *v. a.* [Sax. beꝛnipeð, from ꝛnipan, *to snow*.] To scatter in abundance like snow; to whiten as snow.

The presents every day ben newed,
He was with giftes al *besnewed*,
The people was of him so glad.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.
Another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall *besnow*. — *Carew, Poems*, p. 95.

BESNU'FFED.* *adj.* [from *snuff*.] Smeared with snuff.
Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her face. *Young, Satire* 6.

BE'SOM. *n. s.* [beȝm, beȝma, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.
Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*
I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah*, xiv. 22.

To BESO'RT. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become.
Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

BESO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.
I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To BESO'T. *v. a.* [from *sot*.]
1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.
Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Crams and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton, Comus.*
Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes. *Hudibras.*
He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*
2. To make to doat, with *on*. Not much used.
Paris, you speak
Like one *besotted on* your sweet delights. *Shaksp.*
Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,
Which he, *besotted on* that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

BESO'TTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *besotted*.] In a foolish, besotted manner.
After ten or twelve years' prosperous war and contestation with tyranny, basely and *besottedly* to run their necks again into the yoke, which they have broken. *Milton, Ready Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.*

BESO'TTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *besotted*.] Stupidity; infatuation.
God, when men sin outrageously and will not be admonished, gives over chastising them, perhaps by pestilence, fire, sword, or famine, which may all turn to their good; and takes up his severest punishments, hardness, *besottedness* of heart, and idolatry to their perdition.
Milton, of True Religion, &c. ad fin.

BESO'UGHT.† [*part. passive* of *beseech*, and of *beseek*; which see.]
Hasten to appease
The incensed Father, and the incensed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *besought*.
Milton.

To BESPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.
Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER.† *v. a.* [from *spatter*.]
1. To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.
Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces.
Government of the Tongue.
His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*. *Swift.*
2. To asperse with reproach.
Fair Britain, in the monarch blest,
Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*
If the calumniator *bespatters* and belyes me, I will endeavour to convince him by my life and manners, but not by being like himself.
South, Sermons, viii. 198.

To BESPA'WL.† *v. a.* [from *spawl*.] To dawb with spittle.
This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespaul* his brethren.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

To BESPE'AK. *v. a. bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]
1. To order, to entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.
If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakspeare.*
Here is the cap your worship did *bespeak*. *Shaks.*
When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesman waited upon him to *bespeak* his custom.
Arbuthnot.
A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*
2. To make way by a previous apology.
My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespeaking* of him. *Dryden.*
3. To forebode; to tell something beforehand.
They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies.
Swift.
4. To speak to; to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.
With hearty words her knight she gan to chear,
And, in her modest manner, thus *bespake*,
Dear knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*
At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryd.*
Then staring on her with a ghastly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*.
Dryden.
5. To betoken; to shew.
When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*
He has dispatched me hence,
With orders that *bespeak* a mind composed.
Addison.

BESPE'AKER. *n. s.* [from *bespeak*.] One that bespeaks any thing.
They mean not with love to the *bespeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itself. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE.† *v. a.* [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles or spots.
[They] in a flaring tire *bespeckled* her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore.
Milton, of Ref. in England, B. 1.

To BESPE'T.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *spet*. See *To* SPET. This is the old word, which continued in use till Milton's time, who uses it for *spit* in his Mask of Comus.] To dawb with spittle.
Then was his visage, that ought to be desired to be seen of all mankind, vilainsly *bespet*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
To *bespet* one all over. *Barret, Alvearie.*
The dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom.
Milton, Com. v. 132.

To BESPE'W.† *v. a.* [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
Barret and Minsheu.

To BESPI'CE. *v. a.* [from *spice*.] To season with spices.
Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakspeare.*

To BESPI'T.† *v. a.* I *bespat*, or *bespit*; I have *bespit*, or *bespitten*, from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.
He schal be bitrayed to heathen men; and he schal be scorned, and scourged, and *bispat*.
Wicliffe, St. Luke, xviii.

BESPO'KE. *irreg. particip.* from *bespeak*; which see.

To BESPO'T.† *v. a.* [from *spot*.] To mark with spots.
If this be to labour; to invent scurrilous libels, and with the dregs of wit and their liquour to *bespot* their apparel and temperate neighbours; — then these are never idle.
Bp. Rainbow, Sermon at S. Paul's.
Mildew rests on the wheat, *bespotting* the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRE'AD. *v. a.* preter. *bespread*; part. pass. *bespread*. [from *spread*.] To sperad over; to cover over.
His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bespread*. *Dryden.*
The globe is equally *bespread*; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Durham.*

BESPRE'NT.* *part.* [of the Sax. beȝppenȝan; Dutch *besprenghen*. Besprinkled. Formerly written *besprengyd*, and noticed by Coles in his Dict. 1677.]
My head *besprent* with hoary frost I find. *Spens.*
The water-nymphs, not farre Lin-Teged that frequent,
With brows besmear'd with ooze, their locks with dew *besprent*. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 9.
The savoury herb
Of knot-grass dew *besprent*. *Milton, Com.* ver. 542.

To BESPRI'NKLE.† *v. a.* [Dutch *besprenkelen*.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over.
Herodotus imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Brown.*
A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *besprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryd.*

BESPRI'NKLER.* *n. s.* [from *besprinkle*.] One that sprinkles any thing. *Sherwood.*

To BESPI'RT, or BESPURT.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *spirt*, which see.] To throw out scatteringly.
It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meekness, to handle such a one in a rougher accent, and to send home his haughtiness well *bespurted* with his own holy-water.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

To BESPU'TTER. *v. a.* [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST.† *adj.* the *superlative* from *good*. [Goth. *batista*; bet, betepa, betyt, beyt, *good, better, best*, Saxon.]
1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.
And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. 1 *Sam.* viii. 14.
When the *best* things are not possible, the *best* may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*
When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakspeare.*
I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *best*. *Shakspeare.*
The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*
He does this to *the best* of his power. *Locke.*
My friend, said he, our sport is at *the best*. *Addison.*

3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*
His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to *make the best* of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*
We set sail, and *made the best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *best*. *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

BEST.† is sometimes used in composition, Dr. Johnson observes; but in the following and similar words it is arbitrary.

My *best-beloved*, and approved friend. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*
These latter *best-betrust* spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
The *best-condition'd* and unwearied spirit
In doing courtesies. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*
Which might have aw'd the *best-resolved* of men. *Milton, S. A.* v. 847.
His death (whose spirit lent a fire
Even to the dullest peasant in his camp,)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away
From the *best-temper'd* courage in his troops.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

To BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *stain.*] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakspeare.*

To BESTE'AD.† *v. a.* I *bested;* I have *bested*, and *bestad.* [from *stead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *bestead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys.
Milton, Il Pens.

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be *bested.*

They shall pass through it hardly *bestead*, and hungry. *Isaiah*, viii. 21.

3. To dispose.

What the foule evil hath thee so *bestad?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

BE'STIAL. *adj.* [from *beast.*]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,
And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shaksp.*
For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their Living Strength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton, P. L.*
The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bestialité.*] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

They tickle themselves with the wanton remembrances of their younger *bestialities.*
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 189.
What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

To BE'STIALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *bestial.*] To make like a beast.

In all the true pleasures which ever fell to my lot, they [reason and reflection] had a considerable share; and where they are wanting, there is no such thing as pleasure of any kind for me; and humanity is debased and *bestialized* where it is otherwise. *Phil. Letters on Physiog.* (1751,) p. 87.

BE'STIALLY.† *adv.* [from *bestial.*] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BE'STIATE.* *v. a.* [from *beast.*] To make like a beast; to bestialize.

Drunkenness *beastiates* the heart, and spoils the brain; overthrows the faculties and organs of repentance, and resolution.
Junius, Sin Stigmatized, 1639. p. 235.

To BESTI'CK.† *v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck.* [from *stick.*] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts; and works of faith
Rarely be found. *Milton, P. L.*
I have gained a name *bestuck*, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and reviles of this modest confuter. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

To BESTI'NK.* *v. n.* part. *bestunk.* To stink. *Sherwood.*

To BESTI'R.† *v. a.* [from *stir.*]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *bestir themselves* ere well awake.
Milton, P. L.
Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields,
She gathers. *Milton, P. L.*
But, as a dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*
What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir themselves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* with a common word, Dr. Johnson says; and so it is in Ben Jonson, with a word often vulgarly applied to it in modern times.

I am scarce in breath, my lord. — No marvel you have so *bestirred your valour*, you cowardly rascal. *Shakspeare.*
How should we bustle forward? Give some counsel
How to *bestir our stumps* i'these cross ways.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

BE'STNESS.* *n. s.* [from *best.*] The most excellent state of a thing.

Generally the *bestness* of a thing (that we may so call it) is best discerned by the necessary use.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

To BESTO'RM.* *v. n.* [from *be* and *storm.*] To rage; to storm.

As, when all is smooth and prosperous without, a man may shelter himself from the persecutions of his conscience; so, when all is calm and serene within, he may shelter himself there from the persecutions of the world: but when both are *bestormed*, he hath no refuge to fly to.
Dr. Scott's Works, ed. 1718. vol. ii. 255.
All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.
Young, Night Th. 4.

To BESTO'W.† *v. a.* [Sax. *berœndan*, *berœb*, Dutch, *bestedan.*]

1. To give; to confer upon; commonly with *upon.*

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it *upon* himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*
All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord, did they *bestow upon* Baalim. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 7.

2. Sometimes with *to.*

Sir Julius Cæsar had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks' places; which he had *bestowed to* such persons as he thought fit. *Clarend.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*
And though he was unsatisfied in getting,
Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam,
He was most princely. *Shakspeare.*
Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *bestows.*
Dryden.
You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good reverend father, make my person yours;
And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself.
Shakspeare.
I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *bestow.*
Dryden.

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. 2 *Kings*, v. 24.

BESTO'WAL.* *n. s.* [from *bestow.*] Disposal.

BESTO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *bestow.*] Giver; one that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme.
Stillingfleet.
Where benefits
Are ill conferr'd, as to unworthy men
That turn them to bad uses, the *bestower*
For wanting judgement how and on whom, to place them,
Is partly guilty. *Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

To BESTRA'DDLE.* *v. a.* *To* BESTRIDE, which see. See also *To* STRADDLE.

BESTRA'UGHT.† *particip.* [Of this *parti-*

ciple I have not found the *verb;* by analogy we may derive it from *bestract;* perhaps it is corrupted from *distraught.* Such is Dr. Johnson's remark. He might have found the part. *bestract,* however, in the old dictionaries of Minsheu and Sherwood; in that of the former, with the interpretation "*distractus mente.*" i. e. distracted; in that of the latter, "*bestract* or *bestraught,* distract or distraught." Our elder language exhibits also *bestraughted* in the sense of *distracted.*] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Bestrawghted heads relief hath found
By musick's pleasaunt swete delightes.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, (1576,) No. 53.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What; I am not *bestraught.* *Shakspeare.*

To BESTRE'W.† *v. a.* particip. pass. *bestrewed,* or *bestrown.* Sax. beꞇpypeb. See *To* STREW.] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown,*
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood.
Milton, P. L.

To BESTRI'DE.† *v. a.* I *bestrid;* I have *bestrid,* or *bestridden.* Sax. beꞇpiban hopꞇ, to *bestride an horse.*]

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a colossus. *Shakspeare.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind
Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is often used in the consequential sense for to ride on.

He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shaksp.*

That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid:*
That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.
Shakspeare.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride.*
Dryden.

The bounding steed you pompously *bestride,*
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.
Pope.

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He *bestrid*
An o'erpress'd Roman, and i' the consul's view
Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee. *Shakspeare.*

If thou see me down in the battle and *bestride* me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakspeare.*

He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,
Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shaks.*

To BESTU'D.† *v. a.* [from *stud.*] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

Her star-*bestudded* crown.
Drayton, Ep. of King John to Matilda.

The unsought diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton, Comus.*

To BESWI'KE.* *v. a* [Sax. beꞇpican, *to entice;* Iceland. *swikia.* One of our oldest verbs, repeatedly used by Gower; in the following passage well applied to the Syrens.] To allure.

In women's voice they singe,
With notes of so great likynge,
Of such measure, of such musicke,
Whereof the shippes they *beswike,*
That passen by the costes there.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

BET.† *n. s.* [peꞇꞇian, to wager; peꞇ, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet.* I should rather imagine it to come from beꞇan, to mend, encrease, or *better,* as a *bet* encreases the original wager, Dr. Johnson says. What is meant by a bet *encreasing* the wager, I know not. The etymology might belong to biban, *to abide by,* full as well as to beꞇan; and perhaps the Goth. *beita,* to strive against, may not be disregarded. But see WAGER.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days,
Has struggled with continu'd sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgement at a *bet.* *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakspeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes,
Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet.*
B. Jonson.

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted.* *Prior.*

BET. The old *preterite* of *beat.*

He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETA'KE.† *v. a.* [preter. I *betook;* part. pass. *betaken.* [Sax. beꞇæcan.]

1. To commit, or entrust, or deliver. This is the meaning of the Sax. word, is so given in our old lexicography, and is what Spenser intends (as he elsewhere repeatedly intends) in the following passage, which Dr. Johnson has cited to illustrate his erroneous definition of *betake* in the first instance, viz. to take or seize. The sense of *deliver,* or *commit,* is of the highest authority in our language. See Chaucer, Canterb. Tales, ver. 3748. Wicliffe, S. Matt. xxvi. "What wolen ye give to me, and I schal *bitake* him to you?" See also Barret's Alv. 1580.

Then to his handes that writt he did *betake,*
Which he disclosing read.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 25.

Give them the threefold charity, which thou once demandest of Peter, what time thou didst *betake* unto him the charge of thy sleep.
Wh. Duty of Man, Pr. for the Peace of the Ch.

2. To have recourse to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party *betaking itself* to such practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but despair. *Shakspeare.*

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore.
Milton.

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue;
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake,*
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make.
Dryden.

As my observations have been the light whereby I have steered my course, so I *betake myself* to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove. With the pronoun; understood in Spenser.

Then to her iron waggon she *betakes,*
And with her bears the foul well-favour'd witch.
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 28.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton, P. L.*

They both *betook them* several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

I observed to the windward of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me *betake myself* for shelter to a house.
Tatler, No. 218.

BETA'UGHT.* *pret.* of *betake,* in the sense of *commit* or *entrust.* [Sax. beꞇæchꞇe.] Obsolete.

In Hope I wool comfortid be;
For Love when he *betaught* her me,
Said that Hope, where so I go,
Should aie be relese to my wo.
Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 4438.

That is, when Love committed or gave her *to* me. Spenser uses *betake* in the same way, omitting *to.*

Into those theevish dens he went,
And thence did all the spoyles and threasures take,
— Of which the best he did his Love *betake.*
F. Q. vi. xi. 51.

That is, did give *to* his Love.

To BETE'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem.*] To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchaunter, glad and fain
Beteem to you this sword, you to defend; —
But that this weapon's powre I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 19.

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

BE'TEL.* *n. s.* An Indian shrub, growing like a vine, of great celebrity in the East; the leaf of which long has been, and is to this day, highly prized by the natives and others. The *betel-nut* is the produce of a different tree. See BETLE.

Opium, coffee, the root of *betel,* tears of poppy, and tobacco, condense the spirits.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 312.

To BETHI'NK.† *v. a.* I *bethought;* I have *bethought.* [Goth. *bithagkan,* Sax. beðencan, beðohꞇ.] To recal to reflection, to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink themselves of* change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shaksp.*

I, better *bethinking myself,* and misliking his determination, gave him this order. *Ralegh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought* him soon.
Milton, P. R.

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themselves,* till hamper'd and past recovery.
L'Estrange.

Cherippus, then in time *yourself bethink,*
And what your rags will yield by auction sink.
Dryden.

A little consideration may allay his heat, and

make him *bethink himself*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

To BETHI'NK.* *v. n.* To consider.

Cease then, my tongue! and lend unto my mynd
Leave to *bethinke* how great that beautie is,
Whose utmost parts so beautifull I fynd.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

BE'THLEHEM. *n. s.* [See BEDLAM.] An hospital for lunaticks.

BE'THLEHEMITE.† *n. s.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse; also one of an order of friars so called.

BETHOUGHT. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which see.]

To BETHRA'L. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enslave; to conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethrall.*
Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 28.

To BETHU'MP. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad.
Shakspeare.

To BETI'DE.* *v. a.* pret. It *betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*, and *betight*, [from tiδ, Sax. See TIDE.] Dr. Johnson had not noticed the active verb, but had given both the following definitions, with their examples, (excepting that which gives *betight*, and was unknown to him), as belonging to the verb neuter.

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the person.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight?
Spenser, F. Q.

Let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago *betid.* *Shakspeare.*

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must re-ascend, what will betide the few,
His faithful, left among the unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Sometimes it has *to.*

Why wearie we the gods with plaintes,
As if some evill were *to* her *betight?*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov. v. 174.

Neither know I,
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakspeare.*

To BETI'DE.† *v. n.*

1. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that *betided,*
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him misguided.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.

Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betideth here in absence of thy friend. *Shakspeare.*

2. To become; to be the fate: with *of.*

If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee?
Shakspeare.

BETI'ME. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that
BETI'MES. } is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is *late.*

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage *betime.*
Shakspeare.

To measure life, learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward solid good what leads the nearest way,
Milton, P. R.

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect strength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast *betimes.*
Shakspeare.

There be some have an over early ripeness in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious course *betimes.*
Tillotson.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes:
And 'tis but just to let them live *betimes.* *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may sleep the sounder next day.
Shakspeare.

They rose *betimes* in the morning, and offered sacrifice. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

BE'TLE. } *n. s.* [*Piper adulterinum.*] An
BE'TRE. } Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To BETO'KEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession, ceremonies fit to *betoken* such intents, and to accompany such actions, be usual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,
Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To foreshew; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomson, Summer.*

BE'TONY. *n. s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETOO'K. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which see.]

BETO'RN.* *part. adj.* [from *torn.* See *To* TEAR.] Violently separated.

Could none in Britain land,
Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast
With thine own hand, or work what death thou would'st,
Suffice to make a sacrifice to' appease
That deadly mind and murderous thought in thee?
Sackville, Trag. of Gorboduc.

To BETO'SS.† *v. a.* [from *toss.*]

1. To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my *betossed* soul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakspeare.*

2. Literally to toss into the air.

The outcries of the miserable *betossed* squire were so many, and so loud, as they arrived at last to his lord's hearing.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, i. iii. 3.

To BETRA'P.* *v. a.* [*betrappen*, Germ. ᵹeppan, Sax.] To ensnare. Not now in use.

This clerke, this subtill sly Ovide,
And many an othir discevid have be
Of women, as is known full wide —
And othir mo, that coudin full wel preche,
Betrapped were, for aught that they coud reche.
Occleve, Letter of Cupide, ver. 252.

To BETRA'Y.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson merely gives the Fr. *trahir.* But we must seek the etymology elsewhere. Goth. *wrohjan*, to accuse; Sax. bewᵹan, *to accuse, to ensnare*; Germ. *betrugen, triegen*, from *trug*, deceit. Of similar application are ᵹeppan, Sax. *betrappen*, Germ.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of trust: with *to* before the person, otherwise *into.*

If ye be come to *betray* me *to* mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.
1 *Chronicles*, xii. 17.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be *betrayed into* the hands of men. *St. Matth.* xvii. 22.

For fear is nothing else but a *betraying* of the succours which reason offereth. *Wisdom*, xvii. 12.

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted.

How [would'st thou] again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the lords!
Milton, S. A.

4. To make known something that were better concealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him *to* great errours.
King Charles.

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often *betrays* itself *into* great errours in judgement.
Watts.

6. To shew; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton, P. L.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay.
Addison on Italy.

BETRA'YER, *n. s.* [from *betray.*] One that betrays; a traitor.

The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reasonable understanding.
Hooker.

You cast down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all succours which reason can afford.
Sir J. Hayward.

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to the ruin of the publick.
Swift.

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spungy April at thy hest *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns. *Shaksp.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage.
Spenser, F. Q.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia saw. *Shakspeare.*

My soul's publick promise she
Was sold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his house. *Deut.* xx. 7.

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

BETRO'THMENT.* *n. s.* [from *betroth.*] The act of betrothing.

Sometimes setting out the speeches that pass between them, making as it were thereby the *betrothment*; otherwhiles declaring the mutual duties, one of them towards another, but specially that same great love of the bridegroom to his spouse.

Exposition of the Canticles, (1585,) p. 5.

To BETRU'ST.† *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

He who is *betrusted* with the cure of our souls, should, besides other witnesses, be both present and active in and at our domestick contracts of matrimony. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Betrust him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETT.* *adv.* [Sax. bet, Teut. *bet*, better.] The old English word for *better.*

Bet is to dien than have indigence.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

The dapper ditties, that I wont devise
To feede youth's fancy and the flocking fry,
Delighten much; what I the *bett* thereby?

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

BE'TTER. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [bet, *good*, betepa, *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see
Before me at this instant. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better.* *Philippians,* i. 23.

The BE'TTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better.* *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you shall;
Since you will have it so — I will be yours.

Southerne.

The gentleman had always so much *the better of* the satyrist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as *for the better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER.† *adv.* [comparative of *well.*]

1. Well, in a greater degree.

Then was it *better* with me than now. *Hosea,* ii. 7.

Better a mechanick rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryd.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

2. More; in greater degree or quantity; "It is true and *better* true, *vero verius est,*" Vulg. Hormanni, 1530. sign O. iiii.

often used in familiar discourse; as, I gave *better* than ten pounds for it; it is *better* than half past twelve o'clock.

The pearle of price which Englishmen have sought
So farre abrode, and cost them there so deare,
Is now found out within our country here,
And *better* cheap amongst us may be bought.

Gascoigne to Hollyband, The Frenche Littelton, (1581,) p. 7.

To teach us this lesson at the dearest rate, if we will not learn it *better* cheap.

Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 130.

To BE'TTER.† *v. a.* [Sax. betpian.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakspeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreased.

Shakspeare.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Restor'd, and *better'd* soon, the nice affair.

Cowley.

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered.* *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakspeare.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you speak sweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakspeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

BE'TTER. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakspeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors.

Prior.

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *betters* are starving. *Swift.*

BE'TTERING.* *n. s.* [Sax. betpung.] The act of meliorating or improving.

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

BE'TTERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *better.*] Improvement.

In thy good days be mindful of the evil; and in the evil forget not the good: by which practice our health shall not be in danger of the surprise of sickness, nor our sickness liable to the despair of *betterment* and melioration.

W. Montagu, Ess. P. II. 1654, p. 221.

BE'TTERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *better.*] Superiority.

All *betterness* or pre-eminency of virtue.

Dr. Tooker, Fabr. of the Church, 1604, p. 94.

BE'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] The act of betting, or proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*

BE'TTOR. *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison, Spect.*

BE'TTY.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson says, this is "*probably* a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by *a maid* within." It is certainly a cant word, called also a *Bess* in the Canting Dictionary of 1725, without reflecting, however, on the poor maids! Dr. Johnson was not aware that a *jenny* is another instrument of plunder, or he would have backed his unkind etymology by a reference also to *Jane.*] A small engine to force open the doors of houses. *Canting Dict.*

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

BETU'MBLED.* *part. adj.* [from *tumble.*] Disordered; rolled about.

From her *betumbled* couch she starteth,
To find some desperate instrument of death.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BETWA'TTLED.* *part. adj.* [from *twattle*, which see.] Confounded; overpowered; stupefied. Still used in the north of England. And it occurs in a ludicrous book of the early part of the last century.

He bounc'd — like mad:
They were all 'stounded and affrighted,
That one, they counted so wise-noddled,
Should look so featly and *betwattled.*

Gabriel John, p. 75.

BETWE'EN.† *prep.* [betpeonan, betpinan, Saxon; from the original word tpa, *two*, or tpezen, *twain.*]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of smell the headlong lioness *between*,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so *between* them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon, Atlantis.*

Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between* some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preserved.

7. *Between*, as well as *betwixt*, is sometimes used to denote participation; as, the colour is *between* green and yellow.

BETWI'XT.† *prep.* [betpýx, Saxon, from the Goth. *twos*, two. It has the same signification with *between*, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton, L'Al.*
Methinks, like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwirt* the clouds is clear.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.
If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*.
Dryden, Aurengz.

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Betwixt myself and her. *Shakspeare.*

BE'VEL. } *n. s.* In masonry and joinery,
BE'VIL. } a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. *Builder's Dict.*

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BE'VER. See BEAVER.

BE'VER.* *n. s.* [Ital. *bevere*, to drink; old French *beivre*. In the Prompt. Parv. *bever* is called *drynkynge time*, Lat. *biberium*. Huloet, in his old dictionary, calls it "a drinking or potation." Others, "a drinking between dinner and supper." It is still used, among workmen, for their repast, between dinner and the time of ending work.] A collation or refreshment between meals.

Ar. What, at your *bever*, gallants?
Mor. Will't please your ladyship to drink? 'tis of the new fountain water.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The *bever* being ended, and the table-cloths taken away. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote*, 1. 4. 11.

The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and supper, use breakfasts and *bevers*.
Moryson's Itinerary.

To BE'VER.* *v. n.* [Ital. *bevere*.] To partake of a bever.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me, [appetite.] *Brewer's Lingua*, ii. i.

BE'VERAGE.† *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital. or rather from the old Fr. *beuvrage*.]

1. Drink; liquour to be drunk in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakspeare.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage*, may be made almost of all.
Brown, Vulgar Err.

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden, Fab.*
The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides,
Scarce dewy *beverage* for the bees provides.
Dryden, Virg.

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also *garnish*.

BE'VY.† *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

They say, a *bevy* of larks, even as a covey of partridges, or an eye of pheasants.
E. K. on Spenser's Ship. Cal. April.
Bevy [is] a troop of ladies, *quails*, or of deer.
Cockeram.

2. A company; an assembly; Dr. Johnson says. But it seems to be applied exclusively to the fair sex.

And in the midst thereof upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser, F. Q.*
O, but to satisfy this *bevy* of ladies,
Of which a brace, here, long'd to bid you welcome.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

A *bevy* of young lasses.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.
A heavenly *bevey* of sweet English dames.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 2.
A *bevie* of nimble Dryads.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.
They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold,
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor rode the nymph alone,
Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail*.] To bemoan; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakspeare.*
Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral.
Sir J. Denham.

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children.
Addison.

To BEWA'IL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shaks.*

BEWA'ILABLE.* *adj.* [from *bewail*.] That may be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BEWA'ILER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who laments or bewails.

He was a great *bewailer* of the late troublesome and calamitous times.
Ward's Life of Dr. Hen. Moore, 1710. p. 186.

BEWA'ILING.* *n. s.* [from *bewail*.] Lamentation.

As if he had also heard the sorrowings and *bewailings* of every surviving soul.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

To BEWA'KE.* *v. a.* [from *wake*.] To keep awake.

I wote that night was well *bewaked*,
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

To BEWA'RE.† *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found, *be ye ware*, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added, 2 Tim. iv. 15. "of whom *be* thou *ware* also. See WARY. Sax. bepapian, beppapnian; Germ. *bewaren*.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from; generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*
Warn'd by the sylph, oh, pious maid, *beware!*
This to disclose is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but most *beware of* man.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but, not *he did beware*, or *he has been ware*. The following example from Ben Jonson, as Mr. Mason has also noticed, invalidates the preceding remark of Dr. Johnson.

These studies alter now in one, grown man:
His better'd mind seeks wealth and friendship; then
Looks after honours, and *bewares* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

To BEWE'EP.† *v. a.* [Sax. bepepan.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

They — did bringe women unto the funeralles, to lamente and *bewepe* the dead.
Hunting of Purgatory, 1561, fol. 43. b.
Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go,
With true love showers. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Lo! how my hurts afresh *beweep* this wanted wight. *Mir. for Magistrates*, p. 485.

To BEWE'EP.* *v. n.* To weep; to make lamentation.

I do *beweep* to many simple gulls.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

To BEWE'T. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks.
Titus Andronicus.

To BEWHO'RE.* *v. a.* [from *whore*.]

1. To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Were your's the loss,
Had you a daughter, [and] perhaps *bewhor'd*,
(For to what other end would come the thief?)
You'd play the miller then, be loud, and high.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

2. To pronounce a whore.

Alas! Iago, my lord hath so *bewhor'd* her.
Shakspeare, Othello.

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*
We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind.
Blackmore.
Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search.
Addison.

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts.*

To BEWI'NTER.* *v. a.* [from *winter*.] To make like winter.

Tears that *bewinter* all my year. *Cowley.*

To BEWITCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakspeare.*
I have forsworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's

company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!
Shakspeare.

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs?
Dryden, Virg.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney*, B. ii.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;
The curse of writing is an endless itch.
Dryden, Juv.

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addison, Spect.* No. 223.

BEWI'TCHER.* *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] One who enchants or bewitches.

Were it not that I should be a bar to those *bewitchers* of beautie, I would wish ladies to be niggards of their countenances to those who are prodigal of their words and profane praises.
Stafford's Niobe dissolved into a Nilus, p. 117.

BEWI'TCHERY.† *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of.
South, Serm. ii. 333.

The pinch of any present pain, or the *bewitchery* of some present pleasure. *South, Serm.* vi. 327.

BEWI'TCHFUL.* *adj.* [from *bewitch* and *full.*] Alluring; bewitching.

There is, on the other side, ill more *bewitchful* to entice away. *Milton, Lett.*

BEWI'TCHING.* *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] The act of bewitching. *Sherwood.*

BEWI'TCHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bewitch.*] In an alluring manner.

All that time that his brains are turgid and full of this humour, he is wonderful eloquent, and *bewitchingly* taking.
Hallywell's Account of Familism, p. 106.

BEWI'TCHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers.
Shakspeare.

BEWO'NDERED.* *part. adj.* [from *wonder.*] Amazed; filled with much wonder.

The other seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered* was. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

To BEWRA'P.* *v. a.* [from *wrap.*] To cover over; to wrap round.

O wretched wight, *bewrapt* in webs of woe,
That still in dread wast tost from place to place!
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 32.

His sword that many a pagan stout had shent,
Bewrapt with flowers hung idly by his side.
Fairfax, Tasso.

To BEWRA'Y.† *v. a.* [ꝑpeȝan, beꝑpeȝan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Hide the outcasts; *bewray* not him that wandereth. *Isaiah*, xvi. 3.

2. To shew; to make visible: this word is now little in use, Dr. Johnson says. But this is the original meaning of the word; and I confirm this simple usage of it by examples added to those given by Dr. Johnson.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modest discontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confess they are hardly drawn. *Hooker*, l. § 7.

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,
Whose silver locks *bewray* his store of days.
Fairfax.

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. *S. Matt.* xxvi. 73.

Look as a sweet rose fairly budding forth
Bewrays her beauties to the enamour'd morn.
Brown, Shepherd's Pipe. Ecl. 4.

BEWRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.
Addison, Spectator, No. 225.

To BEWRE'CK.* *v. a.* [from *wreck.*] Figuratively, from a wreck at sea, to ruin; to destroy.

Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreckt*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 120.

BEWRO'UGHT.* *part.* [from *wrought.*] Worked.

Their maids and their makes,
At dancings and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses,
And their smocks all *bewrought*
With his thread which they bought.
B. Jonson, Masques.

BEY.* *n. s.* [Turkish, *beg.*] A governour of a Turkish province.

The several beglerbegs having under their jurisdiction many provinces, *beys*, agas, and others.
Rycaut.

BEYO'ND.† *prep.* [beȝeonð, beȝeondan, of be and ȝan, *to go*: of which, ȝeonð is the participle passive; corresponding with our *begone.*]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Just what you hear, you have. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

2. On the farther side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deut.* xxx. 13.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky. *Herbert.*

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach
Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Yet these declare
Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.
Milton, P. L.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does, nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all dispute.
Bentley.

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness, and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures are disturbed, and his business neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear:
Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care. *Dryden, Fables.*

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he still thought he *went beyond* her, because his heart did not commit the idolatry.
Sidney.

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud, his brother in any matter. 1 *Thess.* iv. 6.

BEYO'ND.* *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Lo! where *beyond* he lyeth languishing,
Deadly engored of a great wilde boar.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 38.

BE'ZANT, or BE'SANT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *besant.*] The current coin of old Byzantium, which was gold. Wicliffe uses *besaunt* for a piece of silver, St. Luke, xv. 8. But see BIZANTINE. Also the heraldick term for a roundlet, and supposed to have been adopted as an armorial bearing by those who were in the holy war.

BE'ZEL. } *n. s.* That part of a ring in which
BE'ZIL. } the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *n. s.* [from *pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison, Persick.] A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. The peculiar manner of its formation, is now supposed to be fabulous. The name of this stone is applied to several chymical compositions, designed for antidotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezoars.*
Savary and Chambers.

BEZOA'RDICK.* *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Composed of bezoar.

When the disease [the plague] was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs eyes; spirits of hartshorn; theriac and vinegar; *bezoardick* vinegar. *Student*, ii. 344.

BEZOA'RDICKS.† *n. s.* pl. [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar.*

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Floyer.*

BEZOA'RTICAL.* *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Having the quality of an antidote.

The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.
Chillingworth's Works, ed. 1704, p. 378.

To BE'ZZLE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *besler*; beselé, besléez, *embezzled*, Kelham, Norm. Dict. This is the parent of our modern word *embezzle*, which Dr. Johnson strangely thinks to be a corruption of *imbecil.*] To waste in riot.

They that spend their youth in loitering, *bezzling*, and harloting. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

I have laid up a little for my younger son Michael, and thou think'st to *bezzle* that, but thou shalt never be able to do it.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pestle.
That divine part is soak'd away in sin,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy.
Time will come,
When wonder of thy errour will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense. *Marston, Malcontent.*

BIA'NGULATED. } *adj.* [from *binus* and *an-*
BIA'NGULOUS. } *gulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS.† *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from *bihay*, an old Gaulish word, signifying *cross*, or *thwart*, Dr. Johnson says; but may it not, with as much probability, be referred to the Gr. βίᾳ, *impetus*?]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.
Madam, we'll play at bowls ——
—— 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the *bias*. *Shaks.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course; or gives the direction to his measures.
You have been mistook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakspeare.*
This is that boasted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryd.*
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*
Wit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions. Raillery under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addison, Freeholder.*
Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the *bias* turns to good or ill.
Pope, Ess. on Man.

3. Propension; inclination.
As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff.
Dryden, Fab. Pref.

To BI'AS.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.
O powerful Love! which Heaven or Nature
Writ in the heart of every creature!
Whose amiable violence,
And pleasing rapture of the sense,
Doth *bias* all things to that good,
Which we desire not understood.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 40.
Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be *biassed* by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*
A desire leaning to either side, *biasses* the judgement strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

BI'AS. *adv.* It seems to be used *adverbially* in the following passage, conformably to the French, *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.
Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biassed* side. This is not used.
Blow, villain, till thy sphered *bias* cheek
Outswell the colick of puft Aquilon.
Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

BI'AS-DRAWING.* *n. s.* [from *bias* and *draw*.] Partiality.
In this extant moment, faith and troth,
Strain'd purely from all hollow *bias-drawing*,
Bids thee, with most divine integrity,
From heart of very heart, great Hector, welcome!
Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

BI'ASNESS.* *n. s.* [from *bias*; old Fr. *biaiseure*.] An inclination or tendency to some side. *Sherwood.*

BIB.† *n. s.* [from *bibere*, to drink; because the *bib* doth receive the drink that the child slavers from the mouth, *Minsheu*.] A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.
We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of your doublet.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.
I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to write upon a *bib* and hanging sleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*.
Addison on Medals.

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.
He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*
To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA'CITY. *n. s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BI'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *To bib*; old Fr. *biberon*.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.
Be not amongst wine-*bibbers*; amongst riotous eaters of flesh. *Prov.* xxiii. 20.

BI'BBLE-BABBLE.* *n. s.* [A low expression, adopted from *babble*, and yet used in some places.] Prating; idle talk.
Malvolio, Malvolio, thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

BI'BLE.† *n. s.* [from βιβλιον, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.]

1. The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.
If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive Christians looked on their *Bibles* as their most important treasure.
Government of the Tongue.
We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *Bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Tillotson.*
In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *Bible*. *Watts.*

2. Any great book. Obsolete. It is so used by Chaucer, and said by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be adopted from the French; but I am obliged to agree with Dr. Jamieson, in admitting that no such direct usage of the word offers itself.
To tellen all, wold passen any *bible*,
That o wher is. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*
All these armis that there yweren.
That they thus on their cotis weren ——
Men might make of 'hem a *bible*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 244.

BI'BLICAL.* *adj.* [from *bible*.] Relating to the Bible.
To make a *biblical* version faithful and exact, so that it may represent the true text of the original in the best manner, is very different from giving it "a shewy and modernized" appearance.
Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bible, p. 220.
Augustine and Jerome corresponded upon *biblical* subjects infinitely less important.
Porson to Travis, p. 305.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [from βιβλος, and γράφω, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOGRA'PHICAL.* } *adj.* [from *biblio-*
BIBLIOGRA'PHICK. } *graphy*.] Relating to the knowledge of books.

BIBLIO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and γράφω, Fr. *bibliographie*.] The science of a bibliographer; the knowledge of literary history.

*BIBLIOMA'NIA.** *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and μανία, Fr. *bibliomanie*.] The rage of possessing books; book-madness. The word, both in French and English, is modern; but the *malady*, if it may so be called, is increasing; and he who wishes to notice the gradations of this *rage*, in order that he may avoid admission into a literary bedlam, or may know how to manage, without a keeper, his "*willing chains and sweet captivity*," cannot do better than consult the Reverend Mr. Dibdin's treatise, entitled *Bibliomania*.

BIBLIOMA'NIACK.* *n. s.* [from *bibliomania*. The French, determining not to be behind-hand with us in this contest for *insanity*, have also the modern substantive, *bibliomane*. V. Morin, Gr. and Fr. Dict. Etymolog.] He who is smitten with a rage for books.

BIBLIO'POLIST.* *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and πωλεῖν, Fr. *bibliopole*.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BIBLIO'THECARY.* *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and θήκη, Fr. *bibliothécaire*.] A librarian. This is no modern word.
Master Doctor James, the incomparably industrious and learned *bibliothecary* of Oxford.
Bp. Hall's Honour of the Married Clergy, i. 28.

BIBLIOTHE'KE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bibliothèque*.] A library. This is a very old word in our language.
He [Alcuinus] muche commendeth a *biblyotheke* or lybrary in Yorke.
Bale's Conclus. Leland's Journey.
We being present, the king asking him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke*? he answered, that for the present he had no more than two hundred thousand.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 16.

BI'BULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That has the quality of drinking moisture; spungy.
Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks.
Thomson, Autumn.

BICA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.
Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICI'PITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps, bicipitis*, Lat.]
BICI'PITOUS. } 1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To BI'CKER.† *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on. This is a very old Eng. verb, and is noticed in the Prompt. Parv. "*bickerynge* or fightinge, *pugno, dimico.*"

Nor is it to be considered to the breaches of confederate nations, whose mutual interest is of such high consequence, though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd
Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire.
Milton, P. L.

An icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arrests the *bickering* stream. *Thomson, Winter.*

BI'CKERER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher. *Sherwood.*

BI'CKERING.* *n. s.* [from *bicker.* This is an old Eng. substantive; two examples of which had been hitherto admitted among the illustrations of the verb.] Quarrel; skirmish.

They fell to such a *bickering* that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

After many *bickerings* betwixt the English and Scottish, a truce first, and afterwards a peace was concluded betwixt our king and king James.
Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 376.

In thy face
I see thy fury; if I longer stay,
We shall begin our ancient *bickerings. Shakspeare.*

A champion, fitter for a troop of pigmies, to trail a reed in their *bickerings* with cranes, than to be committed with any reasonable or scholar-like antagonist.
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, iii. 18.

The *bickering* was doubtful and intricate, part on the water, part on the sands; not without loss of some eminent men on the English side.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickerings. Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

BI'CKERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *bicker.*] Quarrel.

Artegall, arriving happily,
Did stay awhile their greedy *bickerment*,
Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 6.

BI'CKERN. *n. s.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a pike or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID.† *v. a.* pret. I *bid, bad, bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden.* [Goth. *biudan, anabiudan*, to bid, to command; bibban, Sax.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;
There are my keys. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand.
Hakewill.

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He chid the sisters,
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden, Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
— Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryden, All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flowed along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden. Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose: as, to *bid* a price; [Dutch, *bieden*, to bid money for;] to promise.

Come, and be true. —
— Thou *bidst* me to my loss: for true to thee
Were to prove false. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests.
Decay of Piety.

As when the goddesses came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their side.
Granville.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some publick voice.

Our bans thrice *bid!* and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then press'd, then forc'd away. *Gay, What d'ye call it.*

5. To pronounce, to declare.

You are retir'd
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you, *bid*
These unknown friends to's welcome. *Shakspeare.*

Divers as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their gesture when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How *bid* you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

6. To denounce.

Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and *bid* false Edward battle.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

She *bid* war to all that durst supply
The place of those her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, opprest with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

7. To pray. [Goth. *bida*, prayer. See BEAD.]

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither *bid* him God speed. 2 *St. John*, 10.

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but *bade* them farewell.
Acts, xviii. 21.

8. To *bid beads*, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,
He *bids* his *beads* both even song and morn.
Dryden.

BI'DALE. *n. s.* [from *bid* and *ale.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

BI'DDEN. *part. pass.* [from *To bid.*]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feast of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* guests are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul,
Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants' cheeks a *bidden* blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

BI'DDER.† *n. s.* [Sax. bibbep.] One who offers or proposes a price, Dr. Johnson says. But it formerly meant a commander, a prescriber of laws to others. V. Cotgrave and Sherwood.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed to the purchase of the best *bidder.*
Addison, Spect.

BI'DDING.† *n. s.* [from *bid.*]

1. Command; order.

How, sayst thou, that Macduff denies his person
At our great *bidding?* *Shakspeare, Macb.*

At his second *bidding*, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.
Milton, P. L.

2. Invitation to a funeral: perhaps from *bid* in the sense of *pray*, and meaning the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased. Used in Cheshire.
Wilbraham.

3. [In commercial language.] The proposal of price for what is to be sold.

To BIDE.† *v. a.* [Goth *beidan*, Saxon, bidan.] To endure; to suffer: commonly to *abide.*

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shaks.*

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,
And durst not *bide* it on the English coast.
Dryden.

To BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to Thee shall bow of them that *bide*
In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell.
Milton, P. L.

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they *bide* not still in unbelief, shall be graffed in. *Romans*, xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped when they are only *bidental. Swift.*

BIDE'T.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Menage calls it a little horse, but says, the etymology is difficult to be found.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in a dance; and curvet upon my curtal.
B. Jonson, Masques.

BI'DING. *n. s.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been.
Rowe.

BIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

BIE'NNIALLY.* *adv.* [from *biennial*.] At the return of two years.

BIER.† *n. s.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*, Sax. bæpe, old Fr. *biere*, a coffin.] A carriage or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*.
Spenser, F. Q.

They bore him barefac'd on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

He must not float upon his watery *bier*
Unwept. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Griefs always green, a household still in tears:
Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden, Juv.*

Make as if you hanged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a *bier*.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

BI'ER-BALK.* *n. s.* [from *bier* and *balk*. See BALK.] The church-road for burials, along which the corpse is carried.

Where their ancestors left, of their land, a broad and sufficient *bier-balk* to carry the corps to the Christian sepulture; how men pinch at such *bier-balks*, which, by long use and custom, ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose. *Homilies*, B. ii. 237.

BI'ESTING.† *n. s.* [*biest*, Flemish; *biest-melck*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. Written also *beestning*, and *beesting*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beestning* of our goats and kine.
B. Jonson, Masques.

And twice besides, her *biestings* never fail
To store the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

BIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways.
Dict.

BI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a-year.

BI'FID. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Latin, a bo-
BI'FIDATED. } tanical term.] Divided into two; split into two; opening with a cleft.

BI'FOLD. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;
If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,
If sanctimony be the gods' delight,
If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she; O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cres.*

BI'FORM.* *adj.* [Lat. *biformis*, old Fr. *biforme*.] Having a double form.

From whose monster-teeming womb the Earth
Receiv'd, what much it mourn'd, a *biform* birth.
Croxall, Transl. of Ovid, Metam. 8.

BIFO'RMED.† *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms or bodies. *Coles.*

A *biformed* body. *Bacon.*

BIFO'RMITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *biformité*.] A double form; a twofold shape.
Cotgrave.

Strange things he spake of the *biformity*
Of the Dizoïans; what mongrel sort
Of living wights; how monstrous-shap'd they be;
And how that man and beast in one consort.
More, Song of the Soul, P. 1. C. 3. st. 70.

BIFRO'NTED.* *adj.* [Lat. *bifrons*.] Having two fronts.

Put a case of vizards o'er his head,
That he may look *bifronted* as he speaks.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

BIFU'RCATED. *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads,

A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over.
Woodward.

BIFURCA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *biforcation*.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

BIFU'RCOUS.* *adj.* [*binus* and *furca*, Lat. See BIFURCATED.] Two-forked. *Coles.*

BIG.† *adj.* [This word Junius derives from βαγαῖος; Skinner from *bug*, which, in Danish, signifies the belly. Minsheu says, it is contracted from the Dutch *buyckigh*, i. e. great-bellied. "He looks very *bug* of it," i. e. *big* of it, is an old Eng. phrase. See Etym. Dict. 1691. V. BIG. "A *bog* fellow" is also a bold, sawcy fellow. See Ray's Eng. Words.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater, or less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *biggest* object that he can see in motion.
Spectator.

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen.
Bacon.

Lately on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
This early bud began to blush. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

5. Without any particle.

Like a *big* wife at sight of loathsome meat
Ready to cast, I yawn, I sigh, and sweat.
Pope, Satire of Donne Versified.

6. Full of something; and desirous, or about to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addison.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreses, rose. *Pope.*

7. Distended; swoln; ready to burst: used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

8. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly.

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace?
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, he'd have run. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig,
Than our own native lunaticks. *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name.
South.

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no further than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phormio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence. *Garth.*

9. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

BIG.* *n. s.* [Su-Goth. *biugg*. Icel. *bygg*.] A particular kind of barley; a common word in Yorkshire and Cumberland.

To BIG.* *v. a.* [Sax. byzzan, Su-Goth. *byggia*.] To build. See BIGGIN.

BI'GAM.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bigame*, Lat. *bigamus*, one twice married, Cotgrave. Lat. *bis*, and Gr. γαμεῖν.]

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining, that a *bigam* should not be a deacon or priest.
Bp. Peacock, in the Life of him by Lewis, p. 286.

No *bigami*, that is, none that had been *twice married*, or such as *married widows*, were capable of it, [the benefit of clergy,] because such could not receive orders. *Burnet, Hist. Reform.* ii. 323.

BI'GAMIST.† *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have such a benefice, according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

And so it shall appear plainly, that their false god Vulcan is not very hard to unmask, that he was a mortal man, and one of the sons of the other Lamech, the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 202.

BI'GAMY.† *n. s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] See BIGAM.

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for *bigamy* and incest.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

We have spoken of *bigamie* or twise marrying, that they also are excluded from the ministerie, whiche have maried a widowe. *Martin on the Marriage of Priests*, (1554,) sign. C. iii. b.

3. The state of being twice married. Dr. Johnson had confounded the following passage of Shakspeare with the first definition of *bigamy*, where it means *polygamy*, a crime; when it here means only marrying either two virgins successively, or once marrying a widow. It is called "*loathed* bigamy" by the poet, because it was esteemed, and had been pronounced, by a canon, infamous.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow —
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd *bigamy*.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

The duke being in years, and without heir, though as now unmarried, by his old wife's decease of late: But the Jesuits labour hard that he so remain; persuading him that *bigamy* is not so acceptable an estate to God.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

My nurse, for I had one, because I'm cold,
Divorc'd herself, the cause being in me,
That I can take no new in *bigamy*.
Donne's Poems, p. 172.

BIGBE'LLIED.† *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.]

1. Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we had laught to see the sails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shaks.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

2. Having a large belly, or protuberance.

Now shalt thou never see the salt beset
With a *bigbellied* gallon flagonet.
Bp. Hall's Satires, B. 6. S. 1.

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *bigbellied*.
Swift, Hist. of Eng. Reign of W. II.

BI'GBONED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *bone*.] Having large bones; stout; very strong.

Seven *bigboned* villains — armed with bloody minds and deadly bow-strings.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 180.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

BI'GCORNED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *corn*.] Having large grains.

The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.
Dryden, Ann. Mirab. st. 149.

To BI'GGEN.* *v. n.* [I know not the etymology.] To recover after lying-in; the gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*. Brocket's N. Country Words, 1825. Coles in his Dict. of 1685, thus calls *biggening* "the uprising of women."

BI'GGIN.† *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr. from the cap worn by the nuns, called *beguins*, as some assert; though others think that the nuns were so called from wearing this kind of cap.]

1. A cap like one of those worn by children.

Sleep now!
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

A *biggin* he had got about his braine,
For in his headpiece he felt a sore paine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.. May, v. 241.

You that have been a courtier from the *biggin* to the night-cap. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

2. A building. [Sax. byȝȝan, *to build*, Sued. *byggia*; whence the old verb, *to bigge*, in Chaucer and Wicliffe.] This is yet a common word in the north of England: the town of *Newbiggin* signifies *newbuilt* or *newbuilding*.

BIGHT.† *n. s.*

1. It is explained by Skinner, the circumference of a coil of rope. *Dr. Johnson.*

2. A projection in a river; a projecting or receding corner. It is commonly used in sea voyages: The *bight* of Benin on the coast of Africa.
Wilbraham, Chesh. Gloss.

3. An old word for the elbow. [bȳȝan, Sax. *flectere*.] *Wilbraham.*

BI'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,
To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barbarously to speak;
To pound false weights, and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*

BI'GNAMED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *name*.] Having a great or famous name.

Go, take physick; doat upon
Some *big-nam'd* composition;
The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into pills.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 108.

BI'GNESS. *n. s.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

People were surprized at the *bignes* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigness* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size; whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the air, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BI'GOT.† *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by Camden and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase, Dr. Johnson says. Bullokar, in his old English Expositor, says, that "the word came into England out of Normandy, where it continues to this day in the sense of an *hypocrite*, and also *a scrupulous or superstitious person*." Cotgrave likewise gives *bigot* as an old Norman word, signifying as much as the French expression *de par Dieu*, and the English *for God's sake*; made good French, he adds, and meaning exactly what Bullokar has stated. Barbazan thinks it a corruption of *Visigoth*. Mr. Malone is of the same opinion, and produces the word by the process of *Visigot, Bisigot, Bigot*; the *v* and *b* being a common change in old French. It appears that *Bigots* mean a barbarous people, in an old French romance, cited by Roquefort in his Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. But Roquefort seems to side with those who pretend that the word is from the Germ. *by Gott*, i. e. by the Deity. It is to be traced, in my opinion, to the low Lat. *begutta*, one of the appellations of the nuns called *beguins*. V. du Cange in V. *Beguini*. The abbreviation into *bigot* is easy; and the application of *devoted*, which has been given to *bigot*, certainly belongs to the *beguin*. It looks as if Speght, the old editor of Chaucer, considered *beguin* and *bigot* as synonymous; for he explains them as *superstitious hypocrites*. Nor has Francis Thynne, in his remarks on Speght in 1599, disjoined these words, but has considered them together. See Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p. 42.] A man unreasonably devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Who ever is so impertinent a *bigot*, as to find fault, when the hills and dales of crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet without a miracle by some iron bodies, or some benign bolsterings?
Bp. Taylor, Artific. Handsom. p. 60.

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first
This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurst. *Tate.*

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

BI'GOT.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Bigoted.

The same fortune once happened to Moliere, on the occasion of his Tartuffe, which notwithstanding afterwards has been the light in a country more *bigot* than our's, and is accounted amongst the best pieces of that poet.
Dryden, Dedic. of Limberham.

BI'GOTED.† *adj.* [old Fr. *bigotté*, from *bigotter*, to make superstitious. Cotgrave.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous: with *to*.

Bigoted to this idol, we disclaim
Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name.
Garth.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigoted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *bigoted*.] In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously; superstitiously.

BI'GOTRY. *n. s.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BIGSO'UNDING.* *adj.* [from *big* and *sound*.] Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences, and words of state.
Bp. Hall's Satires, B. 1. S. 9.

BI'GSWOLN.† *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Scarce can I refrain
The execution of my *big-swoln* heart
Upon that Clifford, that cruel child-killer.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

The *big-swoln* waves in the Iberian stream.
Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 1.

Might my *bigswoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow.
Addison, Cato.

BIG-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, the unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind.
Pope, Odyssey.

BI'LANDER. *n. s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men,

and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary and Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep.
Dryden.

BI'LBERRY.† *n. s.* [from bilig, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to Skinner; *vitis idæa*. Or from the Su. *blabaer*, a blackberry, or whortleberry.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shaksp.*

BI'LBO.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.
Shakspeare,

And in their country's right, at Cressy, those that stood,
And that at Poitiers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, S. 16.

A *bilboa-blade* that bends
With every pass he makes.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

BI'LBOES.† *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea. Dr. Johnson might have added, that they are so called from being fabricated at *Bilboa*. Great quantities of them were shipped on board the Spanish Armada; and some of them are yet to be seen in the Tower of London.

Methought I lay,
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shakspeare.*

BILBOQUET. n. s.* [Fr.] The toy called a cup and ball.

BILE. *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquour, separated in the liver, collected into the gall bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to sheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels. *Quincy.*

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. *Blackmore.*

BILE.† *n. s.* [bile, Sax. a sore, perhaps from *bilis*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly, Dr. Johnson says. Our old dictionaries give it *byle*, and *bile*. See Huloet, Barret, &c.] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;
Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shaksp.*

Those *biles* did run — say so — did not the general run? were not that a botchy sore? *Shaksp.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension. *Wiseman.*

BILGE.† *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. See *To* BULGE.
Skinner.

To ply the pump, and no means slack,
May clear her *bilge*, and keep from wrack.
Otia Sacra, (1648,) p. 162.

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*.
Skinner.

BI'LIARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the *biliary* duct inserted into the pylorus.
Arbuthnot.

BI'LINGSGATE. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Billingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetorick languish'd on the ground,
And shameful *billingsgate* her robes adorn.
Pope, Dunciad.

BILI'NGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in silver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

BILI'VE.* *adv.* [In our old language.] The same as *belive*, which see.

To BILK.† *v. a.* [derived by Lye and Serenius from the Gothick *bilaikan*, which is from the old Goth. *bila*, to fail.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment; to deceive; to leave in the lurch.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd.
Dryden.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryden, Fab.*

Antonius Campanus's fortune was no less capricious than his genius: an unknown country-girl was delivered of him under a tree, where she *bilkt* him: he was found by a sexton priest of the church, &c. *Spence, Transl. of the Sec. Hist. of the House of Medici*, (1686,) p. 249.

BILL. *n. s.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap. *Carew.*

It may be tried whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign!
Milton, P. L.

No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day.
Dryden, Fab.

BILL. *n. s.* [bille, Sax. ypibille, a two-edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants arm'd, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle, or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills*;
Against thy seat both young and old rebel.
Shakspeare.

BILL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bille*. Formerly all long writings, whether letters or not, were called *bills*; and shorter ones *billets*.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakspeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad.
Bacon.

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakspeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*.
L'Estrange.

Let them, but under your superiours kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*.
Dryden.

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. [In law.] 1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or, else some fault that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress.
Cowel.

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreased.
Graunt.

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the foremention suppers.
Arbuthnot.

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

11. *A bill of lading.* An account of goods delivered on board a ship.

To BILL. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.
Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*
They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
Dryden.
He that bears th' artillery of Jove.
The strong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove.
Dryden.

To BILL. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.
His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote.
L'Estrange.

BI'LLET. *n. s.* [*billet*, French.]
1. A small paper; a note.
When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Cæsar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*
2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.
3. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.
'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet doux*. *Pope.*
4. [*Bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.
Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*
Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BI'LLET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.
Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I say. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
2. To quarter soldiers, or to lodge other persons.
They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*
Some thousands of the Irish papists were in several parts *billeted* upon us.
Milton, Eiconoclastes, ch. 10.
The countries throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*
3. Simply, to dispose; to lodge.
The violence of the storm on St. John's night threw down the battlements over the room where your Grace's Manuscripts are *billeted*, but did no more hurt. *Laud*, (*Letter to him*,) ii. 183.

To BI'LLET.* *v. n.* To be quartered as soldiers; to lodge.
He *billets* in my lodgings; hath three fellow-pupils; all very civil, studious, &c.
Dr. Prideaux to Abp. Usher, in 1628, *Parr's Lett.* p. 400.

BI'LLIARDS.† *n. s.* *Without a singular.* Dr. Johnson. And yet in *billiard*-table, *billiard*-ball, and *billiard*-stick, the singular number is obvious. See the examples. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenser*: "*Balyards* much unfit, and shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit," *M. Hubberd's Tale.* Such is Dr. Johnson's observation on this word. But his remark on the Fr. etymology, in the first place, is erroneous; for *billard* is from *bille*, a ball, just as *campagnard* is from *campagne*, and as many more French words are formed. In this determination Mr. Malone agrees with me. *Balyard*, in the next place, is not the genuine reading of Spenser; it is *balliards*, as Burton and other old authors write the word; and therefore the application of *yard* is forced. See BALLIARDS.] A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.
Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakspeare.*
Even nose and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard*-ball.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.
Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard*-table.
Boyle.
When the ball obeys the stroke of a *billiard*-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BI'LLION.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A million of millions. *Cotgrave.*

BI'LLOW.† *n. s.* [*bilge*, Germ. *bolg*, Dan. probably of the same original with bilg, Sax. a bladder; which is the Goth. *balgs*.] A wave swoln, and hollow.
From whence the river Dee, as silver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle rore.
Spenser, F. Q.
Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*
Chafing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*
But when loud *billows* lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To BI'LLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.
The *billowing* snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOW-BEATEN.* *adj.* [from *billow* and *beat*.] Tossed by billows: a fine and forcible compound.
He, — sitting in his own sublimed height,
Surveys and weighs the *billow-beaten* fate
Of towering statists.
Jordan's Divinity and Morality in Poetry,* 3. b.

BI'LLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.
And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the *billowy* foam. *Thomson, Spring.*

BI'LMAN.* *n. s.* [from *bill* and *man*.] He who uses a bill: Huloet calls the *billman* "a mower." Formerly applied to troops carrying this weapon. See BILL.
In rush'd his *bilmen*. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 427.

BIN.* Used in our old language for BE and BEEN. *Been, ben, bin.* See BEEN.

BIN. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is reposited.
The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a *bin*.
Mortimer.
As when from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BI'NARY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *binaire*, from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BI'NARY *Arithmetick.* A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese, four thousand years ago.
Chambers.

BI'NARY.* *n. s.* The constitution of two.
To make two or a *binary*, which is the first number, add but one unto one.
Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 307.
In nature are two supreme principles,
As namely, unity and *binary*.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, G. 4. b.
The union of the passive and active principle in the creation of this material heaven, is the second day's work; and the *binary* denotes the nature thereof. *More, Conject. Cabbal.* p. 26.

To BIND.† *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. pass. *bound*, or *bounden*, [*bindan*, Goth. binban, Sax.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.
Wilt thou play with him as with a bird; or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job*, xli. 5.
2. To gird; to inwrap; to involve.
Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment?
Proverbs, xxx. 4.
3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.
Thou shalt *bind* this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by.
Joshua, ii. 18.
Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs*, vii. 3, 4.
4. To fasten together.
Gather ye together first the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *St. Matthew*, xiii. 20.
5. To connect closely or inseparably.
His life is *bound up* in the lad's life.
Gen. xliv. 30.
6. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with *up*.
When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and *bound up*, his wounds.
St. Luke, x. 34.
Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we *bound up* the wound. *Wiseman.*
7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.
If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to *bind* his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.
Numbers, xxx. 2.
Swear by the solemn oath that *binds* the gods.
Pope.
8. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.
Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that, all slaves are free to.
Shakspeare.
Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred.
Watts.
9. To oblige by kindness.
10. To confine; to hinder; with *in*, if the restraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.
Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakspeare.*
You will sooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that *binds up* the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations: parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are *bound up* to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Felton.*

13. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly *bound?* *Shakspeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest *bound*. *Prior.*

14. *To bind to.* To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

15. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife, seek not to be loosed. 1 *Cor.* vii. 27.

16. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county sessions. *Addison, Spectator.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make costive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

BIND.† *n. s.* A species of hops, Dr. Johnson says. But it means originally the stem of the hop, which is so called from being, in its growing state, *bound* loosely to the pole with withered rushes, in order to assist its climbing up it. Two or three *binds* are reckoned sufficient for one pole.

The two best sorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

BI'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *To bind.*]

1. One whose trade it is to bind books.

2. One that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiseman.*

4. An astringent.

Ale is their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and soluble. Bread is a *binder*; and, for that, abolisht even in their ale. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

BI'NDING.† *n. s.* [from *bind.*]

1. A bandage.

This beloved woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler*, No. 55.

2. The cover of a book.

They presented him with divers skins of parchment, exceeding fine, smooth, and delicate, bound to one so the other, by a *binding* that was rare and excellent. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 111.

BI'NDWEED. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer.*

BI'NOCLE. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus.*] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

BINO'CULAR.† *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.]

1. Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some senocular. *Derham.*

2. Employing both eyes at once.

When we look at an object with a *binocular* telescope, we see it single. *Reid's Inquiry.*

BINO'MIAL *Root.* [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *biographe*, from Gr. βιος and γραφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grub-street *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny of him. *Addison, Freeholder.*

BIOGRA'PHICAL.* *adj.* [from *biography.* No word of this family perhaps is more than a century old.] Relating to biography.

It is impossible that soliloquies of such prolixity, and designed to include much historical and even *biographical* matter, should every where sustain a proper degree of spirit, pathos, and interest. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 256.

BIO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *biographie*, from βιος and γραφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

BI'OVAC.† / BI'HOVAC. / BI'VOUAC. } *n. s.* [Fr. from *weywacht*, a double guard, German, of which it is a corruption; or from the Lat. *bis*, twice, and *wach*, Germ. a guard.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. The warfare of recent times has often given occasion for the use of this word, or of the verb *bivouac*; as, the enemy *bivouacked* in front of our camp.

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE.† *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts; divided into two.

That's a remarkable instance in Sennertus, of a monster born at Emmaus with two hearts, and two heads; the diversity of whose appetites, perceptions, and affections, testified that it had two souls within that *bipartite* habitation.
Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 2.

His [Alexander's] empire was *bipartite* into Asia and Syria. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 159.

BIPARTI'TION. *n. s.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two; or of making two corresponding parts.

BI'PED.† *n. s.* [*bipede*, Fr. *bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BI'PEDAL.† *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length; or having two feet. *Coles.*

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham.*

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πεταλον.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE. / BIQUADRA'TICK. } *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. *Harris.*

BIQUADRA'TICK.* *adj.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

Thus a *biquadratick* equation may be formed, whereby the point *h* shall be found, and thence the point D, whose distance from A is to *h e* as the eccentricity of the earth's orbit to half its axis.
Philos. Trans. liii. 528.

BIRCH *Tree.* [birc, Sax. *betula*, Latin.] The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the catkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

BIRCH *Wine.** *n. s.* Wine made of the vernal juice of birch; once in great repute.

She boasts no charms divine,
Yet she can carve and make *birch wine*.
T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

BI'RCHEN.† *adj.* [Sax. bircene.] Made of birch.

By this hand, I'll cry brooms in't, *birchen* brooms.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. *n. s.* [bird, or brid, a chicken, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shaks.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove.
Milton, P. L.

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air and monsters of the main. *Dryd.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes', and their flesh

is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

To BIRD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDBOLT.† *n. s.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow, having a ball of wood at the end of it, and sometimes an iron point projecting before the ball, formerly used for shooting at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolts*, that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDCAGE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An inclosure with interstitial spaces made of wire or wicker in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pully, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BI'RDCALL.* *n. s.* [from *bird* and *call*.] A pipe or reed, with which fowlers allure birds, by the imitation of their notes, to the net.

Cotgrave and Sherwood.

BI'RDCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BI'RDER.† *n. s.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher. *Minsheu.*

BIRD-EYE.* *adj.* [from *bird* and *eye*.] A word often applied to pictures of places; as, a *bird-eye* view of them, that is, seen from above, as by a bird.

Viewing from the Pisgah of his pulpit the free, moral, happy, flourishing, and glorious state of France, as in a *bird-eye* landscape of a promised land, he [Dr. Price] breaks out into the following rapture. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

BIRD-EYED.* *adj.* [from *bird* and *eye*.] Having, as it were, the eye of a bird; quick.

'Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study — Rather the *bird-ey'd* stroke, sir. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

BIRD-FANCIER.* *n. s.* [from *bird* and *fancy*.] One who delights in birds.

BI'RDING-PIECE. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kiln hole. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RDLIKE.* *adj.* [from *bird* and *like*.] Resembling a bird.

For when I see, how they do mount on high,
Waving their out-stretch'd wings at liberty;
Then do I think how *bird-like* in a cage
My life I lead, and grief can never suage.
Niccols, Mir. for Magistrates, p. 653.

BI'RDLIME. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly; they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or way-faring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

With stores of gather'd glue contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. *Dryden.*

I 'm ensnar'd;
Heaven's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

BI'RDLIMED.* *adj.* [from *birdlime*.] Figuratively, spread to ensnare.

I love not those "viscosa beneficia," those *birdlimed* kindnesses which Pliny speaks of. *Howell, Letters*, i. v. 18.

BI'RDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDS-CHERRY. *n. s.* [*padus Theophrasti*.] A plant.

BI'RDSEYE. *n. s.* [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSEYE *View*.* See BIRD-EYE.

BI'RDSFOOT. *n. s.* [*ornithopodium*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSNEST. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSNEST.* *n. s.* The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.

BI'RDSTARES. *n. s.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BI'RDSTONGUE. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER. *n. s.* [*chenalopex*.] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. *n. s.* A fish; the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH.† *n. s.* [beopð, Sax. from beran, *to bear*. The Icelandick *byrthur* is, in like manner, from *bera*. It is pronounced, in some places, as if written *bearth*.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great.
Shakspeare, King John.

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*.
Spenser, F. Q.

All truth I shall relate; nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shaks.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're sure to be
A peer of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Halesus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryden.*

5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature.
Shakspeare.

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your noblest father prov'd. *B. Johnson, Epigrams.*

Who of themselves
Abhor to join: and by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind.
Milton, P. L.

She, for this many thousand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care,
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldest *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heaven, a fugitive o'er earth.
Prior.

The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace.
Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian shepherdess,
Who after years of barrenness,
The highly favour'd Joseph bore
To him that serv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton, Ode.*

7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*. Also the proper place aboard for the mess to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that mess. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling first from darkness, they beheld
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shakspeare.*

They tell me, 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of sadness:
'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath.
Dryden.

Your country dames,
Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM, *n. s.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See DOM; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakspeare.*

BI'RTHNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

The angelick song in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born.
Milton, P. R.

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glittering than a *birthnight* beau.
Pope.

BI'RTHPLACE. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakspeare.*

A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. *Milton.*

I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion.
Otway.

While no baseness in this breast I find,
I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*

To say, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments.
Addison.

BI'RTHSONG.* *n. s.* [from *birth* and *song*.] A song sung at the nativity of a person.

An host of heavenly quiristers do sing
A joyfull *birth-song* to heaven's late-born king.
Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, (1634) p. 45.

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
Ditch delivered by a drab. *Shaksp. Macb.*

BI'RTHWORT. *n. s.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Aristolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN. n. s. [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, *&c.*

BI'SCUIT.† *n. s.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr. from the Lat. *coctus*. Ital. *biscotto*.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallies, was grown hoary and unwholesome. *Knolles, Hist.*

Many have been cured of dropsies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners; as seed-*biscuit*, spunge-*biscuit*.

To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [from *bis* and *seco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BISE'CTION. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISE'GMENT.* *n. s.* [from *bis* and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves. *Dict.*

BI'SHOP. *n. s.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biꝛcop, which was afterwards softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendant, of religious matters in the Christian church.
Ayliffe, Parerg.

You shall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*.
Shakspeare.

Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*.
K. Charles.

In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate with his life, the lands of his bishoprick remains still in the church. *South.*

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office, and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts, Log.*

BI'SHOP. *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop* when gentle folks sup.
Swift.

To BI'SHOP.† *v. a.* [Sax. biꝛceopoð, *confirmed by the bishop*.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
To be counted children of poetry,
Except confirm'd and *bishopped* by thee.
Donne, Poems, p. 172.

BI'SHOPLIKE.* } *adj.* [from *bishop*. Both
BI'SHOPLY. } old words in our language.] Belonging to or becoming a bishop.

He hath nothing directly to prove that Peter did excel the other apostles in *bishoplike* authority.
Fulke's Retentive, p. 249.

To you I commit this business, that both by *bishoply* censure, and kingly authority, filthy livers may be cast out of the church.
Weever, Fun. Monuments.

BI'SHOPRICK.† *n. s.* [biꝛcoppice, Saxon; literally, as Mr. Malone also observes, the kingdom of a bishop; the Sax. pice signifying a *kingdom*. The appurtenances of a bishop are all of princely denomination; his diocese is his kingdom; his mansion, his *palace*; his seat, his *throne*; and he has also his *chancellor*.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick* of this realm.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison, Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves.
Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

BI'SHOPSWEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'SHOPSWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. biꝛcep-ꝑyꝛt.] The name of a plant.

BISK. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And, weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry sups his cream, serv'd up in earthen dish. *King.*

BI'SKET. See BISCUIT.

BI'SMUTH. *n. s.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bison*, Gr. *βίσων*.] The *bison*; a kind of hulch-backt, rough-maned, broad-faced, and great-eyed, wild ox; that will not be taken as long as he can stand, nor be tamed after he is taken. *Cotgrave.*

The *bison* seems to be inaccurately placed for the *pygarg*, in the margin of the Bible, *Deut.* xiv. 5.

BISSE'XTILE.* *n. s.* [from *bis*, and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercular day: called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON.† *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *by*, for *besides*, and Teut. *sinn*, sight. In our old lexicography, it is *beasom*. "Blind or *beasom-born*, cœcigenus." Huloet. So it is, in the old copies of Shakspeare, "*beesom* conspicuities," Coriolanus; which Theobald changed to *bisson*; for which other commentators also rightly contend. For though *beezen*, or *beesen* is still in use, in some parts of the north of England, for *blind*; it is only a corruption of the Sax. biꝛen, *blind*, which however they have not noticed.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threatening the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

BI'STRE. n. s. [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevoux.*

BI'STORT. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside.
Chambers.

BISU'LCOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed.

For the swine, although multiparus, yet being *bisulcous*, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

BIT. *n. s.* [biꝛol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the tranchefil, and the cross-chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular.
Farrier's Dict.

They light from their horses, pulling off their *bit*, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headstrong steeds.
Shakspeare.

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stilling fleet.*

Unus'd to the restraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds.
Addison.

The BITS.* [Fr. *bittes*.] In naval language, two main pieces of timber, to

which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

BIT.† *n. s.* [from *bite*, Sax. bita, a morsel.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have slaves and peasants
This night englutted! *Shakspeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits.* *Shakspeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoaking lard,
A sav'ry *bit* that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit.* *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper, to every subject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven-pence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worse.* In the smallest degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. s.* [bicca, bicce, Sax.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as, the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet, a *bitch* wolf suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch.* *Pope.*

John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To BITE.† *v. a.* pret. I *bit*, part. pass. I have *bit*, or *bitten*, [bitan, Sax. *bita*, Sued.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a play-house, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakspeare.*

The winning way we'll follow;
We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.
Beaum. and Fl. Wildgoose Chace.

He falls; his arms upon his body sound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler*, No. 62.

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falsity; though they have shewed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my nose. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shaks.*

Full fifty years harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rowe, Amb. Stepm.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites.* *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion,
I would have made them skip. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste, from the old usage of it, in the general sense, to cause to smart.

No ointment that would cleanse or *bite.* *Chaucer, C. T.* Prol. 633.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or *biting.* *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit.* *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed with you, they would have been strangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Are half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scars indented on the stocks. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite.* *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite.* *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BI'TER. *n. s.* [from *bite.*]

1. One that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters.* *Camden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold that he will invade one of his own kind, and you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold *biter.* *Walton's Angler.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. *Spectator*, No. 504.

BI'TING.* *n. s.* [from *bite.*]

1. The act of biting.

Them the *bitings* of grasshoppers and flies killed; neither was there found any remedy for their life: for they were worthy to be punished by such. *Wisdom*, xvi. 9.

2. The act of wounding with censure or reproach.

As long as I give them as good hold upon me, they must pardon me my *bitings.* *Donne's Progress of the Soul, Epist.*

BI'TINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bite.*] jeeringly; sarcastically. Bullokar's old vocabulary has this adverb, "To taunt *bitingly.*"

Some more *bitingly* called it the impress or emblem of his entry into his first bishoprick, viz. not at the door, but the window. *Harrington's Br. View of the Church*, p. 28.

His [Cicero's] weakness and deficiency the poet Juvenal, in his satire, derideth very *bitingly.* *Fotherby's Atheomastix*, p. 191.

BI'TLESS.* *adj.* [from *bit* and *less.*] Not having a bit or bridle.

Here, a fierce people, the Getulians lie,
Bitless Numidian horse, and quicksands dire. *Sir R. Fanshaw, Tr. of Virg. Æn.* 4.

BI'TTACLE. *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN. *particip. pass.* [from *To bite*; which see.]

BITTER.† *adj.* [biter, Saxon, from the Goth. *baitrs.*]

1. Having a hot acrid, biting, taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a *bitter* taste, which at another time produces a sweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To *bitterest* enmity. *Shakspeare.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them. *Colossians*, iii. 19.

The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Spratt.*

3. Calamitous; miserable.

I will make it as the mourning of an only son, and the end thereof as a *bitter* day. *Amos*, viii. 10.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shaks.*

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shaks.*

And shun the *bitter* consequence: for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die. *Milton, P. L.*

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. *Dryd.*

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly,
And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother
My damned son. *Shakspeare.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul? *Job*, iii. 20.

7. In any manner, unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts, Logick.*

BI'TTER.* *n. s.*

1. Any thing bitter.

A little *bitter* mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*

2. [In medicine.] A bitter plant, bark, or root; as, an infusion of *bitters.*

BI'TTERFUL.* *adj.* [from *bitter* and *full.*] Full of bitterness. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

Small cause have I to be merrie or glad,
Remembryng this *bitterfull* departyng.
Chaucer, Lam. of M. Magd. 53.

BI'TTERGOURD. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'TTERLY.† *adv.* [Sax. biteplice.]

1. With a bitter taste.
2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

The mighty man shall cry there *bitterly*. *Zeph.* i. 14.

I so lively acted with my tears,
That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly*. *Shakspeare.*

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying
That rigid score. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Spratt.*

BI'TTERN. *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen, as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*. *Walton.*

So that scarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To shake the sounding marsh. *Thomson.*

BI'TTERN. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquour, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. biteprepe. Not often used in the plural number. Bishop Hall affords an example: "the word is in the original with *bitternesses*." Rem. p. 186.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shaks.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltness and *bitterness*. *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*. *Shakspeare.*

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born. *Zech.* xii. 10.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd
My absent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope, Odyssey.*

BI'TTERSWEET. *n. s.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting. *South.*

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean. *Watts.*

BI'TTERVETCH. *n. s.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT. *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BI'TTOUR.† *n. s.* [*butour*, Fr. *bittore*, Ital. from the Lat. *bootaurus*, Minsheu thinks, because "*boat* ut *taurus*," he makes a noise like a bull.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; but perhaps as properly *bittour*. It is, in some places, called a *butter-bump*. See BITTERN.

Then to the waters brink she laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME. *n. s.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with these
Idæan pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*. *May.*

BITU'MED.* *adj.* [from *bitume*.] Smeared with pitch.

Sir, we have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed* ready. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

BITU'MEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,
With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *bitumineux*, from *bitumen*.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

BIVA'LVE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters: and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seed, as peas.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULA. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'VIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *bivius*.] That leadeth different ways.

In *bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines, let virtuous considerations state the determination. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 3.

To BI'VOUAC.* *v. n.* [Germ.] To continue under arms all night. See BIOVAC.

BI'XWORT. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'ZANTINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Constantinople *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Teut.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day,
Is crept ino the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton, Comus.*

Nature has made man's breast no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryd.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot escape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* so great a truth. *Stilling fleet.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell; in a good sense: not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shaks.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be:
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

BLAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A telltale: a thoughtless babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton, S. A.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a *blab*, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Estrange.*

I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *blab*.] A tatler; a telltale. *Sherwood.*

To BLA'BBER.† *v. n.*

1. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*
2. To falter; to fib; to tell tales; Minsheu and Cotgrave; both of whom derive it from the old Fr. *baboyer*; but it is from the Teut. *blabberen*, to talk foolishly.

Now you may see, how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr.* 1623, p. 126.

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See BLOBBERLIPPED.

BLACK.† *adj.* [blac, Sax.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs*, vii. 9.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun makes man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet blacks the skin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden*

5. Obscure; mysterious. To this definition of *black* belongs the application of it to necromancy, as Minsheu terms "the *black* art;" which is yet an expression not omitted in enumerating the many things which a conjurer is supposed to know!

Deceitful magick told the Earl of Gowry, the Earl of Gowry should be king of Scotland;—the enigmatical *black art* bears Fairfax in hand, that the Viscount of ——— shall be king of England. *Archdeacon Arnway's Tab. of Moderation*, p. 107.

6. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shaks.*

7. *Black and Blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. s.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. s.* It is every where obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

BLACK-EYED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *eye*.] Having black eyes.

I must resign
My *black-ey'd* maid, to please the powers divine. *Dryden, Iliad* 1.

BLACK-FACED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *face*.] Having a dark or black face.

This *black-fac'd* night, desire's foul nurse. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.*

BLACK-GUARD.† *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow, of the meanest kind, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites only the modern authority of Swift. But the introduction of this word into our language belongs not to the vulgar, and is more than a century prior to the time of Swift. Mr. Malone agrees with me, in exhibiting the two first of the following examples. The *black guard* is evidently designed to imply a fit attendant on the devil. Mr. Gifford, however, in his late edition of Ben Jonson's Works, assigns an origin of the name, different from what the old examples, which I have cited, seem to countenance. It has been formed, he says, from those "mean and dirty dependants, in great houses, who were selected to carry coals to the kitchen, halls, &c. To this smutty regiment, who attended the progresses, and rode in the carts with the pots and kettles, which, with every other article of furniture, were then moved from palace to palace, the people, in derision, gave the name of *black guards*, a term since become sufficiently familiar, and never properly explained." Ben Jonson, ii. 169. vii. 250.

They are taken for no better than rakehells or the devil's *blacke guarde*.

Stanihurst's Descript. of Ireland, ch. 8.

As the blessed angels are ministering spirits, so the devil and his *blacke guard* are the meanes and instruments which God hath used and employed in all times — eyther for the tryal of the godly, or chastisement of the wicked.

H. Howard's Defensative, &c. (1583.)

A lamentable case, that the devil's *black guard* should be God's soldiers.

Fuller's Holy War, p. 18.

One o' the *black guard* had his hand in my vestry, and was groping of me as nimbly as the Christmas cut-purse. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

I was alone among a coachfull of women, and those of the electors duchesse chamber forsoothe, which you would have said to have been of the *blacke guard*. *Moryson's Itinerary*, part 1. p. 13.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

BLACK-GUARD.* *n. s.* A mean, contemptible fellow.

From the *black-guard* to the grim sir in office, there are few hold other tenets. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

One of those *black-guards* of usurpation, who could give his voice for the horridest murder. *Gent's Hist. of Ripon*, 1733. p. 118.

BLACK-JACK.* *n. s.* The leathern cup of elder times. See JACK.

He runs to the *black-jack*, fills his flaggon, spreads the table, and serves up dinner. *Milton, Colasterion.*

I drink my porter out of a eathern *black-jack*. *Student*, ii. 258.

BLACK-LEAD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible; or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham.*

BLACK-MAIL. *n. s.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowel.*

BLACK-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *mouth*.] Using foul language; scurrilous.

He will readily grant, that if the dead rise not, then his preaching is vain, and their faith is also vain; then Christian religion is all artifice and delusion; the dream of enthusiasts, the project of politicians, the craft of priests, or whatever else the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with. *Killingbeck's Serm.* p. 118.

BLACK-MONDAY.* *n. s.* A day recorded in the history of this country by that name.

Black-Monday is Easter-Monday, and was so called on this occasion: In the 34th of Edw. III. the 14th of April, and the morrow after Easter-day, king Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold. Wherefore, unto this day, it hath been called the *Black-Monday*. *Stowe, Hist. of Eng.*

It was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shaks. Mer. of Venice.*

BLACK-PEOPLED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *people*.] Having people of a black colour.

The admiring queen, wing'd with thy fame,
From her *black-peopled* empire came. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 23.

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *blackpuddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-ROD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black-rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowel.*

BLACK-VISAGED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *visage*.] Having a black appearance.

Hurry amain from our *black-visag'd* shows;
We shall affright their eyes. *Marston's Antonio and Mellida*, Prol.

BLACK.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night. *Shakspeare.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

We never bethink ourselves, or consult of moderate diet but in *blacks* and mourning, when our folly and intemperance hath cast us into some disease. *Hales's Sermons, at the Close of his Remains*, p. 21.

How like a silent stream shaded with night,
And gliding softly with our windy sighs,
Moves the whole frame of this solemnity!
Tears, sighs, and *blacks*, filling the similie. *Massinger's and Field's Fatal Dowry.*

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:
But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

5. A stain.

Defiling her white lawn of chastity
With ugly *blacks* of lust. *Rowley, All's Lost by Lust.*

To BLACK.† *v. a.* [Sax. blacian.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison.*

BLA'CKAMOOR. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat. *Locke.*

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath.* [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLA'CK-BERRY.† *n. s.* [Sax. blacbeꝛian.] The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dogfox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakspeare.*

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deserts wild,
And fearless at the glittering fauchion smil'd.
Gay.

BLA'CKBERRY *Bush. n. s.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBIRD. *n s.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

BLA'CKCOCK.* *n. s.* The heath-cock; the *black* game, common in the north of England and in Scotland.

After dinner, we went out with guns, to try if we could find any *blackcock*.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

To BLA'CKEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. blacian.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
Blacken'd by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way.
Pope.

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him, let us *blacken* him, what we can, said that miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*

To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black or dark.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

BLA'CKNER.* *n. s.* [from *blacken*.] One who blackens any thing. *Sherwood.*

BLA'CKISH.† *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

As the stream of brooks they pass away; which are *blackish* by reason of the ice, and wherein the snow is hid. *Job*, vi. 16.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish* oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKLY.* *adv.* [from *black*.]

1. Darkly, in colour.

Lastly stood War, in glittering arms yclad,
With visage grim, stern looks, and *blackly* hued.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

2. Atrociously.

Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
Feltham's Resolves, B. ii. R. 31.

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

More to West
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* sea.
Milton, P. R.

BLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison.*

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. s.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases.
Howel.

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whoremaster will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. s.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See POPE. *Dict.*

BLA'CKTHORN.† *n. s.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the sloe. See PLUM, of which it is a species.

Love shall, in that tempestuous shower,
Her brightest blossoms like the *blackthorn* show:
Weak friendship prospers by the power
Of fortune's sun: I'll in her winter grow.
Habington's Castara, p. 98.

BLA'DDER. *n. s.* [bladdpe, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was.
Spenser, F. Q.

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers, in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. s.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA. *n. s.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLA'DDERED.* *adj.* [from *bladder*.] Swoln like a bladder.

They affect greatness in all they write, but it is a *bladdered* greatness, like that of the vain man whom Seneca describes; — an ill habit of body, full of humours, and swelled with dropsy. *Dryden, Dedic. of the Æneid.*

BLADE.† *n s.* [blæd, bleb, Sax. part. from blepan, or blopan: French, *bled*, low Lat. *bladus*.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round.
Thomson.

BLADE.† *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He sought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy.
Spenser, F. Q.

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*. Fuller puns upon the word, always fond of an opportunity to be facetious.

Sure I am, however at this time they might turn edge, they had been formerly true *blades* for his holiness [the pope].
Fuller, Hist. of the Holy War, p. 234.

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I pri'thee, this troublesome *blade*.
Prior.

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *n. s.* The bone
BLADEBONE. } called by anatomists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relicks of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass.
Shakspeare.

As where the light'ning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds.
Dryden.

BLA'DESMITH.* *n. s.* [from *blade* and *smith*, faber gladiorum.] A sword cutler.
Huloet.

BLAIN.† *n. s.* [blezene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch, from the Iceland. *blina*, a pustule.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

It shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with *blains* upon man and beast. *Exod.* ix. 9.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakspeare.*

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton, P. L.*

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;

Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLAKE.* *adj.* [Teut. *bleeck*, pale.] Yellow: a northern word: "as *blake* as a paigle," i. e. as a cowslip. Grose. Still in use. See Craven Gloss. and Brocket's N. Country Words.

BLA'MABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *blasmable*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

Scripture — mentioneth its sometimes freer use, than at other, without the least *blameableness*.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 505.

If he had not freedom of will to determine himself towards good and evil, as he pleased, he must then be under a fatal necessity of doing whatsoever he should happen to do; and then as he could give no proof of his temper and inclination, so there could be no such thing as acceptableness to God when he did well, nor *blamableness* when he did otherwise.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference, P. III.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME.† *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakspeare.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*.
Dryden.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend.
Pope.

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame* me *for* making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

4. To blemish; to bring reproach upon.

When he saw his faire Priscilla by,
He deeply sigh'd, and groaned inwardly,
To think of this ill state in which she stood;
To which she for his sake had weetingly
Now brought herself, and *blam'd* her noble blood.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 11.

BLAME.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *blasme*.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* of misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are confest to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction: here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

3. Hurt. Not now in use.

Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*, Dr. Johnson says: *To blame*, in French, *à tort*; culpable; worthy of censure. But it is an adverbial mode of speech; so, *to seek* means *without knowledge*; and thus, *to blame* means *without excuse*. See *To* SEEK, *adv.*

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.
Shakspeare.

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were *to blame* in the manner?
Stilling fleet.

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL.† *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakspeare.*

Thy *blameful* lines, bespotted so with sin,
Mine eyes would cleanse, ere they to read begin.
Drayton, Epist. Matilda to K. John.

BLA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom*, x. 5.

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r.
Dryden.

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath.
Joshua, ii. 17.

BLA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferiour agent.
Hammond.

A man of the primitive sort of Christians for humility, love, *blamelessness*, meekness.
Baxter's Life and Times, 1696. P. 3. p. 17.

BLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muse,
And denizon'd a stranger, who, mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Donne, Poems*, p. 159.

BLA'MEWORTHY.† *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

Or esteemeth such an one *blame-worthie*.
Martin on the Marriage of Priests, (1554,) sign. Kk. iii. 6.

Although the same should be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborne to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker.*

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms because the man was heinously vicious.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. ii. 22.

The disturbance and fear, which often follow upon a man's having done an injury, arise from a sense of his being *blameworthy*.
Butler, Anal. of Rel. P. 1. ch. 3.

BLA'MEWORTHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *blameworthy*.] What is deserving blame.

Praise and blame express what actually are; praiseworthiness and *blameworthiness*, what naturally ought to be the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct.
A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sent. P. 3. ch. 3.

To BLANCH.† *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of use; and we have set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiseman.*

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away. Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the authority only of Bacon. Other good authors use it; and probably the modern vulgar expression "to *blink* (i. e. to evade) the question," is a corruption of to *blanch* the question.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice, and *blanch* his danger.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulness.
Bacon, Holy War.

The doctors of that church have their colourable pretences, wherewith to *blanch* over these errours.
Bp. Sanderson's Sermons, p. 242.

I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way.
Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to Milton.

A man horribly cheats his own soul, who upon any pretence, or under any temptation whatsoever, forsakes or *blanches* the true principles of religion.
Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference, P. 3.

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consiliarii mortui; books will speak plain, when counsellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse
Came prologue, and apology to prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd.
Milton, P. L.

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson.*

To BLAND.* [Mr. Mason introduces this word as a verb from the adjective; but the word, in the example, is the adjective itself used adverbially. Mr. Mason has garbled the passage, by giving only the line in which *bland* occurs. Such a verb, however, would be useful, as meaning *to soothe*.]

Loath that foul blot, that hellish fierbrand,
Disloiall lust, fair Beauty's foulest blame,

That base affection, which your ears would *bland*
Commend to you by love's abused name.
Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

BLANDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *blanditiæ*, Lat.] A piece of flattery.

One had flattered Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, with this *blandation*. *Camden, Remains.*

BLANDI'LOQUENCE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia*. This word is found in our lexicography of a century since, and is admitted into foreign dictionaries which illustrate our language.] Fair and flattering speech; courteous language; compliment.

Gloss. Anglicana Nova (1707).

BLA'NDIMENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *blandimentum*.] Allurement; enticement. An elegant and old word.

That they entice nor allure no man with suasions and *blandiments* to take the religion upon him.
Injunctions to the Monast. temp. Hen. VIII. Burnet, vol. i. *App.*

To BLA'NDISH.† *v. a.* [*blandir*, Fr. from *blandior*, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word in no other passage than that of Milton, Dr. Johnson says. He might have found it, however, in our old lexicography. Bullokar's and Sherwood's dictionaries both give it: It is indeed one of our most ancient verbs.

Thou wert wont to hurtelen and dispisen her with many words, whan she was *blandishyng* and present, &c. *Chaucer, Boeth. l. 2. pros. prima.*

In this psalme he spekith of Christ and his follewris *blandishyng* to us.
Lewis, Hist. Tr. of the Bible, p. 18.

She, *blandishing*, by Dunsmore drives along.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. xiii.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night,
To storm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out.
Milton, S. A.

BLA'NDISHER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *blandisseur*.] One who blandishes.

Cotgrave and Sherwood.

BLA'NDISHING.* *n. s.* [from *blandish*.] Expression of kindness; blandishment.

Flat enemies are honest harmless things,
Because they tell us what we have to fear;
But double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
Tickle our ears but sting our bosoms, are
Those dangerous Syrens, whose sweet maiden face
Is only mortal treason's burnish'd glass.
Beaumont's Psyche, C. 6. st. 3.

BLA'NDISHMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *blandissement*.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Each bird and beast, behold
Approaching two and two; these cow'ring low
With *blandishment*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK.† *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by Menage from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus, albianicus, bianicus, biancus, bianco, blanicus, blancus, blanc;* by others, from *blanc*, which, in Danish, signifies *shining;* in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker*, to *shine*, Dr. Johnson says; and they have also the adjective *blanc*, white; the Saxons, blæcan; and the English, *bleach*, to *whiten*.]

1. White.

To the *blanc* moon
Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.
Shakspeare.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. *Addison.*

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton, P. L.*

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton, P. L.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed. See *To* BLANCH, to balk.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. *Shakspeare.*

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts.
Addison, Prol. to the Drummer.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue.
Addison on Italy.

BLANK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakspeare.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize.
Dryden.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize.
Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, she has quite unmann'd him.
Dryden.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me.
Shakspeare.

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a *blank* of danger. *Shaksp.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd.
Milton, P. L.

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Slander,
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poison'd shot. *Shakspeare.*

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakspeare.*

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. *Shakspeare.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakspeare.*

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank; blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy.
Shakspeare.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
Milton, S. A.

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked?* *Tillotson.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BLA'NKET.† *n. s.* [*blanchette*, modern Fr. *blanket*, old Fr. Vid. Roquefort, Suppl. Gloss. Rom.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakspeare.*

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLA'NKET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shaks.*

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

I'll send for him to my lodging, and have him *blanketed* when thou wilt, man.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Let 'em be cudgell'd out of doors by our grooms. We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i'the hall. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

BLA'NKETING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tossing in a blanket.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows.
Pope.

BLA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE.† *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch, *blaor* Gael. a cry. In Lincolnshire, *to blore* is

to low as oxen. In Suffolk, *blare;* which means also, to cry like a child.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To BLASH.* *v. a.* [of the same origin as *plash*, which see.] To spatter: still used in the north. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. Country Words.

BLA'SHY.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirty; wet. *Craven Dialect.*
2. Thin; poor: as *blashy* milk or beer. *Grose.*

To BLASPHE'ME.† *v. a.* [*blasphemo*, low Lat., old Fr. *blasphemer.*]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

Thou didst *blaspheme* God and the king. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 10.

The name of God is *blasphemed* among the Gentiles through you. *Rom.* ii. 24.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd
And does *blaspheme* his breed. *Shakspeare.*

Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Liver of *blaspheming* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to *blaspheme*. *Acts*, xxvi. 11.

BLASPHE'MER. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor, and injurious. 1 *Timothy*, i. 13.

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. *South.*

Deny the curst *blasphemer's* tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. *Pope.*

BLASPHE'MING.* *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*] The act of blasphemy.

Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian *blasphemings*, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

BLA'SPHEMOUS.† *adj.* [from *blaspheme.* It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by *Milton* with it on the second, Dr. Johnson says. Milton adopted the accent from the elder poets; for Sidney and Spenser both use it on the second syllable; or it might be the common accent in Milton's time. Sherwood, his contemporary, gives the adjective, in his dictionary, thus; *blasphemous* or *blasphematory.* Spenser also accents *blasphemy* on the second syllable.]

1. Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move,
To cause full wrath, which thou can'st not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney*, B. ii.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous?* *Milton, P. R.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*

That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and *blasphemous* assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

2. Irreverent with regard to men: not now in use.

Stone, the fool, was well whipped in Bridewell, for a *blasphemous* speech, "that there went sixty fools into Spaine besides my lord admiral and his two sons."

Sir D. Carleton to Mr. Winwood (1604) *Winwood's Mem.* ii. 52.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme.*] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously* set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLA'SPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme.*] *Blasphemy*, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury unto God himself, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakspeare.*

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST.† *n. s.* [from blæſt, Sax. *blasen*, Germ., to blow. "*Blas* procul dubio, apud Celticas gentes propè omnes, *flandi* significationem habuit: inde est *blasen*, et Su. *blæsa*, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 91.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy *blasts.* *Shakspeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakspeare.*

He blew his trumpet — the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton, P. L.*

The Veline fountains, the sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, villainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential: from the verb *To blast.*

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job*, iv. 9.

To BLAST.† *v. a.* [Sax. blæſtan, *pret.* blæſt.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakspeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin! *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shakspeare.*

And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind, sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,
The oak now resembles, which lightning had *blasted.* *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous. [So, in the old Fr. *blastanger* is to insult, to blame, to condemn; and *blastange*, or *blastinge*, the substantive of the same import. V. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.]

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stilling fleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shaks.*

BLA'STER.* *n. s.* [from *blast.*] One who strikes as with a blast.

I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty. *Beaumont and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

Foul canker of fair virtuous action,
Vile *blaster* of the freshest blooms on earth! *Marston's Scourge of Villainy, To Detraction.*

BLA'STMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast.*] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not now in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shaksp.*

BLA'TANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATCH.* See *To* BLOTCH.

BLATERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; senseless roar. *Coles.*

BLATERO'ON.* *n. s.* [from the Teut. verb, *blateren*, to prate, to talk idly.] A babler.

I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it should not take air and go abroad; which was not done according to the rules and religion of friendship, but it went out of him the very next day. — I will endeavour to lose the memory of him: — I hate such *blateroons.* *Howell, Letters*, ii. 75.

To BLA'TTER.† *v. n.* [Lat. *blatero*, Teut. *blateren*, to talk idly. In the north of England, *to blather* is *to talk nonsense.*] To roar; to make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus.*] A small white river fish; called also a *bleak.*

BLAZE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *blys*, a flame; blaze, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

—The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

As for the *blazes*, if in any part of this kingdom any such be now used at this time, [Christmas,] I know no other beginning or occasion of them than that flames of fire may have been used as expressions of joy among us, as *bonefires* have always been. *Hammond on the Festivals of the Church.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the sight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see! *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt? *Milton, P. R.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. [Germ. *blæsse.*] *Farrier's Dict.*

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE.† *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to some noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakspeare.*

When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakspeare.*

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark*, i. 45.

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless height of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton, Arcades.*

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton, S. A.*

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.

Braggadochio—did shew his shield,
Which bore the sun brode *blazed* in a golden field. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iii. 14.

This, in ancient times, was called a tierce; and you should then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a tierce, sable, between two tierces, or. *Peacham.*

3. To set a white mark on trees, by paring off a part of the bark, in order to their being sold or felled: Hence, in advertisements, "the trees are all *blazed* and numbered."

BLA'ZER. *n. s.* [from *blaze.*] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm. *Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddess,
Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And in the essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where? *Tit. Andron.*

BLA'ZON. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beasts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*. *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman—I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action and spirit;
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONER.* [old Fr. *blasonneur.*] A herald; also an evil speaker. *Cotgrave.*

BLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

BLEA.* *n. s.*

1. That part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark, and between that and the hard wood; and is the first progress of the alteration of the bark into wood by the natural growth and strengthening of the fibres. *Chambers.*

2. The fish called a *bleak*; written *blea*, as in Kersey's Dict. but vulgarly pronounced *blay*.

To BLEACH.† *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ. blæcean, Sax. *to make white*; leccan *to wet*; which is one part in the process of *bleaching*.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks. *Shakspeare.*

Should I not seek
The clemency of some more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shakspeare.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*

The deadly winter seizes, shuts up sense;—
Lays him along the snows a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast. *Thomson.*

BLE'ACHER.* *n. s.* [from *bleach*, Germ. *bleicher.*] A bleacher of clothes. *Sherwood.* A whitener of thread, cloth, cotton, &c. or, as he is also called a *whitster*. See WHITSTER.

BLEA'CHERY.* *n. s.* [from *bleacher.*] The place where callicoes, cottons, muslins, and the like are whitened; where the bleacher exercises his trade.

On the side of the great *bleachery* are the publick walls. *Pennant.*

BLEAK.† *adj.* [blác, blæc, Saxon, *bleich*, Germ. *bleeck*, Teut.]

1. Pale.

Some one, for she is pale and *bleche*,
Some one, for she is soft of speche. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 5.

Observe his scattered eyes, his *bleak* face, his pale and shaking lips, his dry mouth, his furred tongue, his confused voice, &c. *Hewyt's Serm.* p. 140.

You look ill, methinks; have you been sick of late?
Troth, very *bleak*; doth she not? *Middleton's Witch*, iii. 2.

2. Cold; chill; cheerless.

Intreat the North
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakspeare.*

The goddess that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton, Com.*

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

Say, will you bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

BLEAK.† *n. s.* [Sax. blæge, Germ. *blick*, from *blicken*, to shine.] A small river fish.

The *bleak*, or fresh water sprat is ever in motion, and therefore called by some the river swallow. His back is of a pleasant, sad, sea-water green; his belly white and shining like the mountain snow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in best season in August. *Walton.*

BLE'AKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bleak.*]

1. Coldness; chilness.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*

2. Paleness. *Sherwood.*

BLE'AKY. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.

On shrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top,
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryd.*

BLE'AKLY.* *adv.* [from *bleak.*] Coldly; in a chill situation.

Near the sea-coast they *bleakly* seated are. *May, Lucan*, B. 9.

BLEAR. *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon.*

It is no more in the power of calumny to blast

the dignity of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal on the sun. *L'Estrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin.
Dryden.

When thou shalt see the *blear* ey'd fathers teach
Their sons this harsh and mouldy sort of speech.
Dryden.

2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
And give it false presentments. *Milton, Comus.*

BLEAR-EYED.* *adj.* [from *blear* and *eye.*]

1. Having sore eyes; a common expression.

Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken and *blear-ey'd.* *Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.*

2. Having an obscure understanding.

His understanding is *blear-eyed,* and has no right perception of any thing. *Butler, Characters.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, or sore with rheum.

All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
Are spectacled to see him. *Shakspeare.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
The issue of the exploit. *Shakspeare.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
Averse to pains. *Dryden.*

2. To dim the eyes.

This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Ralegh.*

BLE'AREDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bleared.* This is an old substantive, which was once written *blear-eyedness.* See Minsheu; and Sherwood, in *blearedness.*] The state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedness.* *Wiseman.*

To BLEAT.† *v. n.* [blætan, Sax. *blæten,* Teut. perhaps from the Lat. *balatus.*] To cry as a sheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' the sun,
And *bleat* the one at the other. *Shakspeare.*

You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman.*

BLE'ATING.* *n. s.* [from *bleat.*] The cry of lambs or sheep; a cry resembling it.

Concerning prayer, who is more agaynst it than you, which have changed the ryght use of it into a brawlynge in the temple, and a *bletynge* in the streets.

Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, fol. 65.

Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the *bleatings* of the flocks? *Judges,* v. 16.

BLEB.† *n. s.* [*blaen,* to swell, Germ.] A blister, *Skinner.* In the north of England, a *bleb* means a *bubble.* See BLOB.

Experiments—of producing cold by the dissolution of several salts; of freezing water without *blebs;* of a membraneous substance separable from the body by freezing.

Sprat, Hist. of the R. Society, p. 224.

Thick pieces of glass, fit for large optick glasses, are rarely to be had without *blebs.*

Philos. Transactions, No. 4.

BLED. *preterite,* and *particip.* [from *To bleed.*]

BLEE.* *n. s.* [Sax. bleo, *colour.*] Colour; complexion. "Bright of *blee,*" which occurs in Chaucer, (Lam. of M. Magdaleine, v. 391.) is frequent in our old ballads. Nor is the word yet obsolete. See Brockett's N. Country Words.

To BLEED.† *v. n.* pret. I *bled;* I have *bled,* [bleban. Sax.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakspeare.*

Many upon the seeing of others *bleed,* or strangled, or tortured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to day;
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*

3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.

4. To drop as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from somebody on incision, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm shall *bleed* and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

5. To yield or produce well: the corn *bleeds* well. Grose and Brockett's N. Country Words.

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
Have *bled* and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT. } *adj.* Bashful. It is used in Scot-
BLATE. } land, and the bordering counties.

To BLE'MISH.† *v. a.* [from *blame,* Junius; from *bleme,* white, Fr. Skinner; or rather from an old Fr. verb *blesmer.* See BLEMISH, in Kelham, Norm. Dict. *blesmys, v. a. broken.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished.* *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair;
But yet if some be bad, 'tis wisdom to beware.
Dryden.

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison.*

BLE'MISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Leviticus,* xxiv. 20.

Open it so from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish.* *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions, what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us, some reflection on our negligence? *Sprat.*

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures; raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addison.*

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish,*
Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Sidney.*

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from *blemish* criminal.
Spenser, F. Q.

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair perish'd:
On their sustaining garments not a *blemish,*
But fresher than before. *Shakspeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take,
I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish,* the subject of derision. *Addison.*

BLE'MISHLESS.* *adj.* [from *blemish* and *less.*] Without blemish or spot.

A life in all so *blemishless.*
Feltham's Lusoria, xxxvii.

BLE'MISHMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *blemissement,* Kelham's Norm. Dict.] Disgrace.

The one seeketh the reformation of him, whom he impeacheth; the other worketh, as much as may be, his ignominy and *blemishment.*

Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 193.

For dread of blame, and honour's *blemishment.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 36.

To BLENCH.† *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way: not used, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the authority only of Shakspeare. It is not, however, peculiar to him; and an excellent writer of modern times authorises its present use. Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It resembles *to blink* so nearly, as to shew that it is a corruption of that word. Iceland. *blinka,* Germ. *blinkeln,* Dan. *blincken,* to twinkle with the eye; hence to *blink,* and in our northern language *blenk;* whence to *blench,* to start as quickly as the twinkle of an eye. Teut. *blencke.* See BLENCH.

I'll observe his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench,*
I know my course. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Patience herself, what goddess ere she be,
Doth lesser *blench* at sufferance than I do.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Hold you ever to our special drift;
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

I know his people
Are of his own choice men, that will not totter,
Nor *blench* much at a bullet.
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

[They] were not afraid steadily to look in the face of that glaring and dazzling influence, at which the eyes of eagles have *blenched.*
Burke, Speech on American Taxation.

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants' sight, and dead their shot. *Carew.*

BLENCH.* *n. s.* [Teut. *blencke.*] A start.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth.
Shakspeare, Son. 110.

BLE'NCHER.* *n. s.* [from *blench.*] That which may frighten, or cause to start.

The good husbande, when he hath sowen his

grounde, setting up cloughtes, or thredes, which some call shayles, same *blenchars*, or other like shews, to feare away birdes.
Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 73.

I feel the old man's master'd by much passion,
And too high rackt, which makes him o'ershoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand by but as *blenchers*.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

To BLEND.† *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent*. [blenban, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

The mistion taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended* but not united.
Boyle.

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majesty together *blend*.
Dryden.

The grave, where even the great find rest,
And *blended* lie the oppressor and the oppress'd.
Pope.

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten way,
the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disordered and confused mixture.
Hooker.

Then shall the new year's joy forth freshly send,
Into the glooming world, his gladsome ray;
And all these storms, which now his beauty *blend*,
Shall turne to calms, and tymely cleare away.
Spenser, Sonn. lxii.

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abase, the high heroick spirit.
Spenser, F. Q.

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.

4. To blind. [Sax. blenbian.] The first of the following examples has been given by Dr. Johnson under the preceding definition; but it clearly belongs to this; of which definition, however, no notice occurs in Dr. Johnson's work.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The *eye* of reason was with rage *yblent*.
Spenser, F. Q.

O horrible enchantment, that did him so *blend*.
Spenser, F. Q.

What hath thy *eye-sight blent*?
Fairfax, Tasso.

BLE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *To blend*.] The person that mingles.
Sherwood.

BLENT. The obsolete *participle* of *blend*. See BLEND.

To BLESS.† *v. a. preterite* and *participle*, *blessed* or *blest*. [bleꝑian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bless'd*;
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakspeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blessed* time: for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality.
Shakspeare.

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long time together, have been *blessed* with.
Clarendon.

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast?
Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But she return'd no more, to *bless* his longing eyes.
Dryden.

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour.
Dryd.

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God *blessed* the children of Israel before his death.
Deut. xxxiii. 1.

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blessed*, and brake, and gave the loaves.
St. Matt. xiv. 19.

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blessed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever.
Hooker, i. § 3.

But *bless'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us *bless'd*
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
Davies.

5. It seems, in one place of Spenser, to signify the same, as *to wave; to brandish; to flourish*. This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romish ancestors, who *blessing* a field directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of it, Dr. Johnson says. But this is certainly a mistaken account here. Spenser means by the verb *bless*, to blaze, from the Goth. *blys*. See BLAZE and BRAND. The ancients formed their swords in imitation of a flaming fire. Milton describes Hell as illuminated by the sudden *blaze* of the drawn and brandished swords of the fallen angels. See also G. Douglas, Gloss. *blesis* for *blazes*.

Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee.
Spenser, F. Q.

BLESS *us.** *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.

Cries the stall-reader, *Bless us!* what a word on
A title-page is this.
Milton, Sonn. xi.

BLE'SSED.† *particip. adj.* [from *To bless*.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blessed are the barren.
St. Luke, xxiii. 29.

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations shall call me *blessed*.
St. Luke, i. 48.

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.
Revelation, xiv. 13.

4. Having received the benediction of another.

All parts perform'd, and all her children *bless'd*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires.

BLE'SSED *Thistle*. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *blessed*.] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so *blessedly* procured their meeting.
Sidney.

BLE'SSEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blessed*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *blessedness* of it, that it could bear love without the sense of pain.
Sidney.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little.
Shaksp.

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*.
Shakspeare.

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality.
South.

4. Divine favour.

Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin. Cometh this *blessedness* then upon the circumcision only, or upon the uncircumcision also.
Rom. iv. 8, 9.

BLE'SSER. *n. s.* [from *bless*.] He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

BLE'SSING.† *n. s.* [Sax. bleꝑung.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but, contrariwise, *blessing*.
1 *Pet.* iii. 9.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *blessing*.
Bacon.

3. Any of the means of happiness: a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with Assyria, even a *blessing* in the midst of the land.
Isaiah, xix. 24.

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind.
Denham.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society.
Addison.

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life.
Atterbury.

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you!
Shakspeare.

I had most need of *blessing*, and Amen
Stuck in my throat.
Shakspeare.

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *blessing* may come upon thee from them.
Ecclus. iii. 8.

He shall receive the *blessings* from the Lord.
Psalm xxix. 5.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with *blessings* and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive.
Calmet.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee.
Genesis, xxxiii. 10.

BLEST. *preterite* and *participle*. [from *bless*.] See BLESSED.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*!
Pope.

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder.
Knolles.

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.
Farrier's Dict.

BLIGHT.† *n. s.* [The etymology unknown, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the Sax. blæȝtan, *to blow*, blæȝt, *a blast*, and, by corruption, *blight*. In the dictionary of Coles a *blight* is defined a *blast*.]

1. Mildew; according to Skinner; but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward.*

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But let harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reason teach. *Lyttelton.*

To BLIN.* *v. a.* [Sax. blinnan, *to stop*, or *leave off*; Welsh *blin*, tired, weary, from *blino*, to tire. This word is yet in use, in the north of England. And B. Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, uses it as a substantive, "withouten *blin*," i. e. without *ceasing*, A. ii. S. 6. This old verb is supposed by some to be the parent of our word *blind*.] To cease, or stop. Obsolete.

For nathëmore for that spectacle bad
Did th' other two their cruel vengeance *blin*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 80.

BLIND.† *adj.* [Goth. *blinda*, *blinds*; Sax. blind. Supposed by Mr. Horne Tooke to be the past part. of the old Eng. verb *blin*, to stop. But *blind* is also an old German word. See also Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 92. "*Blind*, *blinda*, et *blindi*, Gothis, Anglo-Saxonicis, Francis, Scandis, et Germanis, diutissimè, *cæcum* significavit."]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff. *Digby.*

Those other two equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Teresias, and Phineas, prophets old.
Milton, P. L.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*;
Hadst thou, but Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back.
Dryden.

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.
Dryden.

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangl'd wood?
Milton, Com.

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light.
Rosconmon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost.
Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Vessels.* [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames,
Into her scornful eyes! *Shakspeare.*

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it.
1 *Samuel*, xii. 3.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that *blinds* those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye.
Dryden.

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long suffering and my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste,
But hard be harden'd, blind be *blinded* more.
Milton, P. L.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound. *Stillingfleet.*

5. To eclipse.

Thirsil her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog. 6.

BLIND.† *n. s.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine; civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary words. *L'Estrange.*

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

3. A hiding place.

So, when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
Dryden, Æneid, 4.

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. *Luke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim?
Dryden.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black. *South.*

The women will look into the state of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature.
Addison, Freeholder.

BLI'NDLY.† *adv.* [Sax. blindlice.]

1. Without sight.

Avarice, pride, falsehood, lie undiscerned and *blindly* in us, even to the age of blindness.
Browne, Chr. Mor. P. 2. sect. 15.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

3. Without judgement or direction.

How seas and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF.† *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. Originally written *blindmanbuff*.

I am led up and down like a tame ass; my light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

BLI'NDNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. blindnerre.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with *blindness*. *Zechariah*, xii. 4.

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day.
Spenser.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse, Folly and *blindness* only could refuse. *Denham.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

BLI'NDNETTLE. *n. s.* [*scrofularia*.] A plant.

BLI'NDSIDE. *n. s.* [from *blind* and *side*.] Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blindsides*; the best of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *n. s.* [*cæcilia*, from *blind* and *worm*.] A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; believed now not to be venemous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakspeare.*

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes. *Grew.*

To BLINK.† *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish; *blinka*, Iceland, *to twinkle*. See *To* BLENCH.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* idiot.
Shakspeare.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shaksp. Midsum. N. Dream.*

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame.
Pope.

BLINK.* *n. s.* [Dan. *blink*, a glance. See *To* BLINK. A glimpse; a twinkle; a slight view: a glance.

The amorous *blyncks* flee to and fro,
With sugred words that make a show.
Turberville's Songs and Sonets, (1570.)

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him: I have heard fame of his wonderfull works, and held it happiness enough for me to have seen his face; and doth he take notice of my person, of my name? *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 108.

BLI'NKARD.† *n. s.* from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.

He that hath such eies that the liddes cover a great parte of the apple; as a *blinkard*, or he that looketh asquint. *Barret's Alvearie.*

Brainless *blinkards* that blow at the cole.
Skelton's Poems, p. 28.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 237.

BLISS. *n. s.* [blyrre, Sax. from blíðian, to rejoice.

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity: generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*. *Hooker.*

Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*. *Milton, P. L.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.
Milton, P. L.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing; *Bliss* is the same in subject or in king. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *blissful* vision, and confusion of face.
Hammond.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrivall'd love,
In *blissful* solitude. *Milton, P. L.*

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays. *Pope.*

First in these fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.
Pope.

BLI'SSFULLY.† *adv.* [from *blissful.*] Happily. *Sherwood.*

BLI'SSFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blissful.*] Happiness; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient, and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*.
Barrow, Serm. viii.

BLI'SSLESS.* *adj.* [from *bliss* and *less.*] Without bliss; wanting happiness.

Fruitless for ever may this garden be,
Barren the earth, and *blissless* whosoever
Imagines not to keep it unmanur'd!
Hawkins, Old Eng. Dram. ii. 109.

To BLI'SSOM.† *v. a.* To tup as a ram.
Coles.

BLIST.* In our old language used for *blessed*, or *blest*.

BLIST.* *pret.* Used for *wounded*, [from the Fr. *blesser*, to cut, wound, or hurt,] by Spenser; and altered from *bless*, Mr. Mason thinks; asserting, however, at the same time, that neither *bless* nor *bliss* occur in this sense. Spenser, however, is supported in the usage of *blist* by a writer soon after his time, which seems to shew that *blist* is the true word. Obsolete.

The villain ——
— With his club him all about so *blist*,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 13.

They *blist* my shoulders with their pines in such sort, as they wholly depriv'd me of my sight and the force of my feet together.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, i. iii. 1.

BLI'STER. *n. s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood.

In this state she gallops night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who straight on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.
Shakspeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakspeare.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.*

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shakspeare.*

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

I *blister'd* the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died howling. *Wiseman.*

BLITE.* *n. s.* [In botany, *blitum.*] A genus of plants. *Ash.*

BLITHE.† *adj.* [bliðe, Sax. *bleiths*, Goth. kind, merciful.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakspeare.*

For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton, P. L.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empress! the way is ready, and not long.
Milton, P. L.

And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his scythe.
Milton, L'Allegro.

Should he return, that troop so *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

BLI'THEFUL.* *adj.* [from *blithe* and *full.*] Gay. *Minsheu.*

BLI'THELY.† *adv.* [Sax. bliðelice. Written by one of our oldest poets, *blethly.*] In a blithe manner.

For many beyn of suche manere
That talys and rymys will *blethly* here.
Robert of Gloucester.

BLI'THENESS.† } *n. s.* [Sax. bliðnyrre.]
BLI'THESOMNESS. } The quality of being blithe.

BLI'THESOME. *adj.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful.

Frosty blasts deface
The *blithesome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow*, which see.] To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intensive particle.

His rude essays
Encourage him and *bloat* him *up* with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies.
Dryden.

The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. *Addison.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.

Lassitude, laziness, *bloatedness*, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOB.* *n. s.* A bubble: so *bleb* is in some places pronounced, and written. See BLEB and BLOBBER.

BLO'BBER.† *n. s.* [from *blob*; a word used in some counties for a bubble, Dr. Johnson says; but in the example, which he gives, *blobber* means the sea-animal called a *blubber*, the *urtica marina*. See BLUBBER.]

There swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *n. s.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip.*] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetle brows commend.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. iii.

BLO'BLIPPED. } *adj.* Having swelled
BLO'BBERLIPPED. } or thick lips.

A *blobberlipp'd* shell, seemeth to be a kind of mussel. *Grew.*

His person deformed to the highest degree; flat nosed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'BTALE.* *n. s.* [from *blab*, vulgarly *blob*, as it is in some places pronounced; and *tale.*] A tell tale; a blab.

These *blobtales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion.
Dp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, P. II. p. 67.

BLOCK.† *n. s.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

You can spy a little mote in another man's eye, that cannot see a great *block* in your own. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 201.

2. A mass of matter.

Homer's apotheosis consists of a group of figures, cut in the same *block* of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*

3. A massy body.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a *block*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stilling fleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakspeare.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death, Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakspeare.*

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, This hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Ev'n from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obstruction; a stop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A sea term for a pulley.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a desert where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not understood;
There men become beasts and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueless *blocks* were they; would they not speak? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.

The states about them should neither by encrease of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the castle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *up*, to note clausure.

Recommend it to the governour of Abingdon, to send some troops to *block* it *up* from infesting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raises an army, and *blocks up* the town on the side that faces his dominions. *Addison.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houses*, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some *block-houses*. *Ralegh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *n. s.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the tradesmen call that which is pure, or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *n. s.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler*, No. 51.

Round the goddess roll
Broad hats and hoods and caps a sable shoal;
Thick and more thick the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *n. s.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will: it is strongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shakspeare.*

We idly sit like stupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

BLO'CKHEADLY.* *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Like a blockhead.

Some mere elder-brother, or some *blockheadly* hero. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

BLO'CKISH.† *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull.

Make a lottery,
And, by decree, let *blockish* Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

Adding further, in the process of that *blockish* epistle, &c.

Abp. Usher's Serm. before the H. of Commons.

Blockish they be, and unapt for study or exercise. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 343.

Are all men thus *blockish* and earthen? *Bp. Hall, Epist.* i.

BLO'CKISHLY.† *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

These brave doctors fail most absurdly and *blockishly* in this so necessary an article. *Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Serm.* p. 426.

BLO'CKISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dulness.

Their [the heathen's] gross and ridiculous *blockishness*, in the infinite multitude of their gods. *Hakewill's Apology*, p. 302.

Being so perfectly enslaved to sense, they were more likely to have been roused out of their *blockishness* and stupidity by miracles, which so forcibly strike the imagination. *Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 65.

Being dull, and of incurable *blockishness*, he became a hater of virtue and learning. *Whitlock, Man. of the Eng.* p. 140.

BLO'CKLIKE.* *adj.* [from *block* and *like*.] Resembling a blockhead; stupid.

Am I twice sand-blind? twice so near the blessing
I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never know it? *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

BLO'MARY. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET.† *adj.* [Dr Johnson has given this word as a substantive, and supposes it to be used for *blanket*. If he had looked into the old commentary on the poet, from whom he cites the example, he would have found "*blonket* liveries" explained by "*gray* coats." In our old lexicography it is written *bluncket*, and defined "light, watchet, or sky colour," *Huloet*. The etymology is perhaps from *blanc*.

Our *blonket* liveries been all to sad
For thilke same season, when all is yclad
With pleasaunce. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

BLOOD.† *n. s.* [blob, Saxon, old Fr. *bloed*, from the Celt.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, shall you not eat. *Genesis*, ix. 4.

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:
But yet thou art my flesh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as those,
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shaksp.*

O! what an happiness is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind! *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost
Give us a prince o' the *blood*, a son of Priam;
In change of him. *Shakspeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shakspeare.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood*; they say, *blood* will have *blood*. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Genesis*, iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? *2 Samuel*, iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Genesis*, xlix. 11.

To BLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,
And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden, Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enure to blood as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

3. To *blood*, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or as it were *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

BLOOD-BESPOTTED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *bespot.*] Spotted with blood.

O *blood-bespotted* Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

BLOOD-BOLTERED.† *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.* See *To* BOLTER.] Having the hair of the head clotted and besmeared with blood and dirt.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

BLOOD-CONSUMING.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *consume.*] Consuming or wasting the blood.

Might liquid tears or heart-offending groans,
Or *blood-consuming* sighs recall his life,
I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose, with *blood-drinking* sighs,
And all to have the noble duke alive.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

BLOOD-DRINKING.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *drink.*] Drinking the blood. See the example to BLOOD-CONSUMING.

BLOOD-FROSEN.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *freeze.*] Having the blood frosen.

Yet nathëmore by his bold heartie speech
Could his *blood-frosen* heart emboldened be.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 25.

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET.† *v. n.* [Sax. bloblætan.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. bloblætere.] A phlebotomist: one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not considering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-RED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *red.*] Red as blood.

With *blood-red* eyne he starteth here and there.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 450.

BLOOD-SHAKEN.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *shake.*] Having the blood put in commotion.

But when they hear thee sing
The glories of thy king,
His zeal to God, and his just awe o'er men;
They may, *bloodshaken* then,
Feel such a flesh-quake to possess their powers.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Verses at the end.

BLOOD-STAINED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *stain.*] Smeared or stained with blood.

In the hollow bank
Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

The generals now their *blood-stain'd* soldier
No more dare trust within the camp so near.
May's Lucan, B. 4.

The beast of prey,
Blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed. *Thomson, Spring.*

Revenge impatient rose;
He threw his *blood-stain'd* sword in thunder down.
Collins's Ode on the Passions.

BLOOD-SIZED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *size.*] Smeared or sized with blood.

Tell him if he i' the *blood-siz'd* field lay swoln,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

BLOOD-STONE. *n. s.* [*hæmatites*; from *blood* and *stone.*] The name of a stone.

There is a stone, which they call the *blood-stone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by astriction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*

The *blood-stone* is green, spotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BLOOD-SWOLN.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *swell.*] Suffused with blood.

Their *blood-swoln* eyes
Do break. *May's Lucan*, B. 6.

So boils the fired Herod's *blood-swoln* breast,
Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 54.

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst.*] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirsty* blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The image of God the *blood-thirsty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Ralegh's History.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *vessel.*] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-vessel*, that we were able to discover. *Addison, Spect.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. s.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltiness* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 30.

Deliver me from *bloodguiltiness*, O God.
Psalm li. 14.

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt.
Dryden.

Where are these rav'ning *bloodhounds* that pursue
In a full cry, gaping to swallow me?
Southern's Inn. Adult.

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular games they have in chase. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels.
Swift.

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody.*] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the pursuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To-day at Pomfret, *bloodily* were butcher'd.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full sore against my mind.
Dryden.

BLO'ODINESS.† *n. s.* [from *bloody.*]

1. The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its *bloodiness*; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The disposition to shed blood.

Boner, bishop of London, by his late *bloodiness*, procured an eternal stain of cruelty upon his name. *Le Neve's Lives of Bishops*, P. i. p. 32.

This *bloodiness* of Saul's intention makes it easy to conjecture the fury of his resentment. *Delany, Life of David*, i. 8.

BLO'ODLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. bloblear.]

1. Without blood; dead.

At last he takes her by the *bloodless* hand.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The *bloodless* carcase of my Hector sold.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodless* conquest, finds
A welcome sovereignty in rudest minds. *Waller.*

3. Without spirit or activity.

The general's disdain'd
By him one step below; he, by the next;
That next, by him beneath: so every step,
Exampled by the first pace that is sick
Of his superiour, grows to an envious fever
Of pale and *bloodless* emulation.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cressida.

Thou *bloodless*, brainless fool.
Beaum. and Fl. Double Marriage.

BLO'ODSHED. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *shed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath:
Abhorr'd *bloodshed*, and tumultuous strife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath.
Spenser, F. Q.

All murders past do stand excus'd in this;
And this so sole, and so unmatchable,
Shall prove a deadly *bloodshed* but a jest,
Exampl'd by this heinous spectacle.
Shakspeare, K. John.

A man under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgement upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Cæsar got the victory,
Though great *bloodshed*, and many sad assay.
Spenser, F. Q.

Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel.
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. s.* [from *bloodshed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 22.

BLO'ODSHEDDING.* *n. s.* [from *bloodshed.*] That heavenly inheritance which is bought for us by the *bloodshedding* of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Homilies*, ii. 234.

That we should alway remember the exceeding great love of our Master and only Saviour Jesus Christ, thus dying for us, and the innumerable benefits which by his precious *bloodshedding* he hath obtained for us; he hath instituted and ordained holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and for a continual remembrance of his death, to our great and endless comfort. *Communion Service.*

These hands are free from guiltless *bloodshedding.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.* P. II.

BLO'ODSHOT. } BLOODSHO'TTEN. } *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot.*] Filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye.
Garth.

BLOODSHO'TTENNESS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The state of being bloodshotten, as applicable to the eye.

He saw the enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes of poor people, first to water or tears, next to *bloodshottenness* and fury. *Bp. Gauden's Life of Hooker.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *suck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The nobility cried out upon him that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide.
Hayward.

BLO'ODSUCKING.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *suck*.] Sucking blood.

For this I draw in many a tear,
And stop the rising of *bloodsucking* sighs,
Lest with my sighs or tears I blast or drown
King Edward's fruit, true heir to the English crown. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. III.

BLO'ODWARM.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *warm*.] Luke-warm. *Coles.*

BLO'ODWITE.† *n. s.* [Sax. bloðpiꝛe.] A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT.† *n. s.* [Sax. bloðpyꝛt.] A plant.

BLO'ODY.† *adj.* [Sax. bloðiȝ.]

1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?
Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;
These are portents, but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's fate approv'd,
Lose no reward; though here thou see him die
Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton, P. L.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,
Would be a trifle to my loss of you.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man.
Pope, W. Forest.

To BLO'ODY.* *v. a.* [Teut. *bloeden*. In Sherwood's old dict. "to *bloody*, or *be-bloody*, to imbrew with blood."] To make bloody.

The French and Spaniards are still at it, like two cocks of the game, both of them pitifully *bloodied*. *Howell, Let.* iv. 38.

With my own hands, I'll *bloody* my own sword.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

BLO'ODY-EYED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *eye*.] Having bloody or cruel eyes.

He bids them haste their charge; and *bloody-eyed*,
Beholds his son, while he obeying died.
Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.

BLO'ODY-FACED.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *face*.] Having a bloody appearance.

In a theme so *bloody-fac'd* as this,
Conjecture, expectation, and surmise
Of aids uncertain, should not be admitted.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

BLO'ODY-FLUX. *n. s.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, and *bloody-fluxes*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLO'ODY-FLUXED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *flux*.] Afflicted with the bloody-flux.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 90.

BLO'ODY-HUNTING.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *hunt*.] Hunting for blood.

Mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry
At Herod's *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

BLO'ODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

BLO'ODY-RED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *red*.] Having the colour of blood.

These flowers are supported by small pedunculi, or flower-stalks, of a *bloody-red* colour, which swell into seed vessels, having at their base an acute denticle. *Philos. Trans.* liii. 81.

BLO'ODY-SCEPTERED.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *scepter*.] Having a bloody scepter; wearing a crown obtained wholly by blood.

O nation miserable,
With an untitled tyrant *bloody-scepter'd*,
When shalt thou see thy wholsome days again?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

BLOOM.† *n. s.* [Goth. *bloma* a flower; *blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet.
Milton, P. L.

A medlar tree was planted by;
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough.
Dryden.

Haste to yonder woodbine bowers;
The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.
Pope.

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.
4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square, [Sax. bloma.]

To BLOOM.† *v. a.* [from the noun. This is an old verb active, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed; although in his illustration of the verb neuter, the examples from the Bible, and from Hooker, evidently belong to the verb active; and are therefore brought hither.]

1. To produce the blossom.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers*, xvii. 8.

2. To produce, as blossoms.

In prime of youthly years, when first the flowre
Of beauty gan to bud, and *bloosme* delight.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 20.

Rites and customs now superstitious, when the strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

To BLOOM. *v. n.*

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to death.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flower, that every season fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thousand years.
Pope, Epist.

O greatly blest with every *blooming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace.
Pope, Odyss.

BLO'OMINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bloom*.] In a blooming or flourishing manner.

BLO'OMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale, that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
Milton, Sonn.

Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds on every *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

BLORE.† *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast; an expressive word, but not used.

Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps, ushers to either's *blore*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Five [ships] again thefurious billow batters,
Being hurried headlong with the southwest *blore*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 838.

BLO'SSOM. *n. s.* [blopme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough.
Shakspeare, Temp.

The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of the fruit-tree, doth make the fruit fairer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To his green ears your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

To BLO'SSOM.† *v. n.* [Sax. blopman.] To put forth blossoms.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Although the figtree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Hab.* iii. 17.

When I was new *blossom'd*, I did fear
Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring.
Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.

The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap. *Mortimer.*

BLO'SSOMY.* *adj.* [formerly written *blosmy*, as *blossometh* was *blosmeth*. Spenser retains the *s* in the kindred word *bloom*.] Full of blossoms.

The *blosmy* tree n' is neither drie ne dead.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

To BLOT.† *v. a.* [Fr. *blotter*, to stain, blemish, or defile, *Cotgrave*. But the word is of northern origin; Goth. *blautjan*, to wipe out; Su. *blotta*.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope.*

A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetually softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh! no more my foe but brother:
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes.
Dryden.

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will sooner *blot* than make any fair letter. *Ascham.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasant'st words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unknit that threatening unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

He hath been *blotted* by some to be an epitomist.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name.
Dryden, Æn.

For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain.
Cowley.

BLOT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

2. An extinction of light.

The dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom,
And makes one *blot* of all the air.
Milton, Com. v. 133.

3. A blur; a spot upon paper.

4. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath deprived me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Ecclus.* xx. 24.

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple.*

5. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence *to hit a blot*.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which may so easily be hit.
Dryden, Ded. Æneid.

BLOTCH. *n. s.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling over the body: some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To BLOTCH, or BLATCH.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *blot*. *Blatchy*, in Gloucestershire, is black or dirty.] To blacken.

If no man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face, let us learn much more to detest the spots and blots of the soule.
Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Sermons, p. 195.

To BLOTE.† *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings. *Sherwood.*

BLO'TTER.* *n. s.* [from *blot*.] One that effaces; one that disfigures.

Thou tookest the blotting of Thine image in Paradise as a blemish to Thyself; and Thou saidst to the *blotter*, Because thou hast done it, on thy belly shalt thou creep.
Abp. Harsnet, Serm. with Stuart's Serm. 1656, p. 131.

BLO'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *blot*.] The making spots or marks on paper.

The most accurate pencils were but *blottings*, which presumed to mend Zeuxis' or Apelles' works. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 35.

BLOUSE. See BLOWZE.

BLOW.† *n. s.* [*blowe*, Dutch, from *blaeuwen*, or *blouwen*, Teut. to strike.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a *blow* to the ear,
As will a chesnut. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*.
Dryden.

4. An act of hostility; *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation
That won you without *blows*. *Shakspeare.*

Unarm'd if I should go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*.
Pope.

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

The virgin daughter of my people is broken with a very grievous *blow*. *Jerem.* xiv. 17.

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*. *Parnel.*

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,
His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman, Il.*

BLOW.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. blopan, *to bloom*.] Bloom; and sometimes figuratively used; as, in the full *bloom* of honour.

He believed he could shew me such a *blow* of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country. *Tatler*, No. 218.

To BLOW.† *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [Sax. blapan, blopian, *to blow as the wind blows*.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Ecclus.* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er the Elysian flowers. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakspeare.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*. *Pope.*

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow*.
Milton, P. L.

There let the pealing organ *blow*,
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton, Il Pens.*

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpets.
Joshua, vi. 4.

7. *To blow over.* To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon, Essays.*

When the storm is *blown over*,
How blest is the swain,
Who begins to discover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse. *Denham.*

8. *To blow up.* To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men.
Tatler, No. 59.

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind; with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you unty the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre.
Denham.

These primitive heirs of the Christian church, could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals.
Isaiah, liv. 16.

A fire not *blown* shall consume him. *Job*, xx. 26.

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But, love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jer.* li. 27.

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*. *Mill. Ode.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakspeare.*

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,
So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courtesy was *blown*.
Dryden.

8. *To blow out.* To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war.
And brought in matter, that should feed this fire:

And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,
With that same weak wind which enkindled it.
Shakspeare.

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,
And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.
Dryden.

9. *To blow up.* To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakspeare.*

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest *up*,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope. *Shaksp.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew.*

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.
Dryden.

12. *To blow up.* To move by *afflatus*.

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addison.*

13. *To blow up.* To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law.
Dryden.

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this sense belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakspeare.*

15. *To blow upon.* To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison.*

To BLOW. *v. n.* [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed.
Milton, P. L.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne.
Waller.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay, Past.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.
Pope.

To BLOW.* *v. a.* To cause to blossom.

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *B. Jonson, Mask at Highgate.*

Iris there with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purfled scarf can shew.
Milton, Com. v. 993.

BLO'WER.† *n. s.* [from *blow.*]

1. A melter of tin.

*

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreasing labour. *Carew.*

2. One that bloweth what produces sound; as an organ-*blower*.

An instrument over-winded is tuned wrong,
Blame none but the *blower*, on him it is long.
Skelton's Poems, p. 291.

3. That which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney; usually made of iron or tin.

4. One which storms or blows up; a military phrase.

Underminers and *blowers up*.
Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.

BLO'WING.* *n. s.* [Sax. blapung.] The act of blowing; as, the *blowing* of the wind.

BLOWN. The *participle passive* of *blow*.

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them.
Sidney.

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone.
Pope.

BLO'WBALL.* *n. s.* The herb dandelion in seed, so called from its round head of down, which children often endeavour to blow away at one puff.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from its stalk.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepb. i. 1.

BLO'WPIPE.* *n. s.* [from *blow* and *pipe.*] A tube used by glassmen, jewellers, and other artificers.

BLOW'POINT. *n. s.* A child's play, perhaps like *pushpin*.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

BLOWTH.† *n. s.* [from *blow*, that which *bloweth.*] Bloom or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud.
Ralegh.

BLOWZE.† *n. s.* A ruddy fat-faced wench, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing more. Hall, in his Satires, writes the word *blowesse*, and the author of Titus Andronicus connects it with *blossom*; which may direct us for the etymology to *blow*; either in the sense applied to Shakspeare's Mrs. Page, on an accidental occasion, "sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly;" or in the meaning of *to swell out*, like a blossom. Mock pastoral has adopted *Blowzilindas* and *Blowzabels*, in modern times, as its heroines.

Nor list I sonnet of my mistress' face,
To paint some *blowesse* with a borrow'd grace.
Bp. Hall's Satires, i. 1.

Sweet *blowse*, you are a beauteous *blossom* sure!
Tit. Andron. iv. 2.

I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a *blowse*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 631.

Being such a *blouze* herself, a gipsy should not mock a Jew. *Dr. Clerke's Serm.* 1637, p. 371.

BLO'WZY.† *adj.* [from *blowze.*]

1. Sun-burnt; high coloured. See the last of the examples in BLOWZE.

2. Looking wildly; confused. See the etymology of BLOWZE. In this meaning of *disordered*, it is common in many places.

To BLUB.* *v. a.* [This is another variation of the old word *bleb*, which we also find in *blob*. See BLEB.] To swell.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 112.

BLU'BBER.† *n. s.* The part of a whale that contains the oil. Dr. Johnson. The fat of wales. Brockett's N. Country Words.

BLU'BBER.* *n. s.* [from *blub*. See BLEB, and BLOBBER. The swollen appearance of the animal accounts for the name.] A denomination given by our navigators to the *urtica marina*, or sea-nettle. Philos. Trans. No. 349. In *blobber*, the example from Carew shews the word to be very old in our language.

To BLU'BBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she,
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.
Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.
L'Estrange.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. *v. a.* To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods arriv'd in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, desolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late.
Spenser, F. Q.

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks.
Dryden.

BLU'BBERED. *particip. adj.* [from *To blubber.*] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip.
Dryden.

BLU'DGEON. *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE.† *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr. old Fr. *bloi*, *blou*; low Lat. *bloius*, *blutum*.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here,
My *bluest* veins to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipt and trembled kissing. *Shakspeare.*

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shaks.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn *blue*. — Is it not dead midnight!
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shakspeare.

Why does one climate, and one soil endue
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue?*
Prior.

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and *blue*; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*cyanus*; from *blue* and *bottle*.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottle-flower*.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red: because the ants thrust their stings, and instil into them their stinging liquour. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, What *blue-bottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Rise then, fair *blue-ey'd* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Crashaw.*

Nor to the temple was she gone to move,
With prayers, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLU'EHAIRED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton, Com.*

BLU'ELY.† *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

Their colours' changeable variety,
First clear and white, then yellow, after red,
Then *bluely* pale, then duller still, till after dead. *More, Infinity of Worlds*, st. 94.

This squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS.† *n. s.* [from *blue.*]

1. The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquour may be deprived of its *blueness*, and restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Applied to a wound or bruise, means the livid appearance of it.

The *blueness* of a wound cleanseth away evil. *Prov.* xx. 30.

Nothing but the *blueness* of our wounds to boast on. *Feltham, Serm. on Eccl.* ii. 11.

BLUE-VEINED.* *adj.* [from *blue* and *vein.*] Having blue streaks or veins.

These *blue-vein'd* violets whereon we lean. *Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.*

BLUFF.† *adj.*

1. Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

2. Not pointed; obtuse. So a *bluff*-headed ship, in our naval language, is opposed to one that is *sharp*-headed.

There is also at Cabo Corso a publick Fetish, the guardian of them all; and that is the rock Tabra, a *bluff* peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the clift the castle stands on, making a sort of cover for landing, but so unsafe, as frequently to expose the boats and people to danger, the sea breaking over with great force. *Atkins, Voyage*, p. 102.

BLU'FFNESS.* *n. s.* [from *bluff.*] Surliness; bloatedness, as with conceit.

A remarkable *bluffness* of face, a loud voice, and a masculine air. *The World*, No. 188.

BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a small degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a *bluish* tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mists. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *blue.*] A small degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the *bluishness*, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER.† *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.* Serenius gives the old Goth. *blundur*, sleep.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *L'Estrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blundered*, and stumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER.† *v. a.*

1. To mix foolishly or blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and devotion; between religious and civil worship; for he *blunders* and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To make to blunder or confound.

To shuffle and digress so as by any means whatsoever to *blunder* an adversary. *Ditton on the Resurrect.* p. 63.

To darken or *blunder* the cause. *Ibid.* p. 211.

BLU'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gross or shameful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. *n. s.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off on their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. s.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'NDERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *blunder.*] In a blundering manner.

You observe of the Easterns, that they have done what they did in that kind rather ignorantly, supinely, or *blunderingly*, than out of a premeditated design to cover falsehood. *Lewis, Dissert. prefix. Hist. of E. Bibles*, p. ix.

BLUNT.† *adj.* [etymology uncertain, Dr. Johnson says. But Kilian, in his Teut. Dict. in *plomp*, asserts that word to be the parent of our *blunt*. The Teut. word means *dull, stupid, leaden*. Minsheu mentions also the Dutch *plomb*, from the Lat. *plumbeus*, leaden. The Swedes use *plump* in the same way.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *bluntest* swords. *Sidney*, b. i.

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Ecclesiastes*, x. 10.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakspeare.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature: one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered; Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alledging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope.*

To BLUNT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sicken waining moons too near the sun,
And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs, and gross allay,
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle,
And dastardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold. *Shakspeare.*

BLU'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *blunt.*] Restraint.

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires after higher and more permanent beauty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 73.

BLU'NTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakspeare.*

A man of honest blood,
Who to his wife, before the time assign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *blunt.*]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd
To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,
But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage disputes with civility: whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way,
But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shaks.*

BLUR. *n. s.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner.*] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To BLUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure; without quite effacing.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakspeare.*

Long is it since I saw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out! *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own,
But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras*, i. 3.

To BLURT.† *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out* intensive, Dr. Johnson says; and sometimes, he might have added, with *at*. *Blurt* was, in former times, an interjection of contempt. *Blurt*, pish! *Sherwood.*

None would look on her
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was *blurted at*, and held a malkin,
Not worth the time of day. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprizal, thus *blurt out*. *Government of the Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware,
A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young.*

To BLUSH.† *v. n.* [*blosen*, Dutch, or perhaps from the Sax. ablıȝan, *to blush*, ablȳȝunȝ, *a blush.*]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I have mark'd
A thousand *blushing* apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames,
In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakspeare.*

I will go wash:
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakspeare.*

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame causeth *blushing; blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence,
That tears your soul. *Smith, Phæd. and Hip.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakspeare.*

But here the roses *blush* so rare,
Here the mornings smile so fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *blush'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakspeare.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush at* your vices. *Calamy, Sermons.*

To BLUSH.† *v. a.* To make red. Not much used.

Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again. *Shaks.*

Old doting Tithon, hold Aurora fast,
And though she *blush* the day-break from her cheeks,
Conceal her still. *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

BLUSH.† *n. s.* [from the verb, Sax. ablȳȝunȝ.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,
Excuse the *blush*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first *blush*, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

4. Resemblance; very common in the north of England; as, he or she has a *blush* of another, i. e. has a resemblance.

BLU'SHET.* *n. s.* [from *blush*. Perhaps used only by B. Jonson.] A young modest girl.

No Pecunia
Is to be seen, though mistress Bond would speak,
Or little *blushet* Wax be ne'er so easy.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Go to, little *blushet*, for this, anan,
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

BLU'SHFUL.* *adj.* [from *blush* and *full.*] Full of blushes; covered with blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson, Summer.*

BLU'SHING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ablȳȝunȝ.] The appearance of colour.

The *blushings* of those that are of most modest looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 43.

The *blushings* of the evening before the dawning of that happy day. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 146.

BLU'SHLESS.* *adj.* [from *blush* and *less.*] Without a blush; impudent; barefaced.

Blushless crimes. *Sandys.*

Women vow'd to *blushless* impudence. *Marston.*

Goltho did like a *blushless* statue stare. *Davenant, Gondibert.*

BLU'SHY. *adj.* [from *blush.*] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stratonice entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languour. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To BLU'STER.† *v. n.* [supposed from *blast*, Sax. blæȝt, bloeȝt.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *blustering* Æolus his boasted sire.
Spenser, F. Q.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure;
So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour.
Spenser, F. Q.

Can man such follies utter, and be wise;
Which *bluster* from the tempest of thy mind,
As if thy breast enclos'd the eastern wind.
Sandys, Job, p. 23.

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow: I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service: so the humour went off. *L'Estrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

To BLU'STER.* *v. a.* To blow down.

Do the Chaldeans and Sabeans feloniously drive away the herds of Job; doth the devil, by a tempestuous gust *bluster* down the house, and rob him of his children? *Seasonable Serm.* p. 26.

BLU'STER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grimly,
And threaten present *blusters*. *Shakspeare.*

To the winds they set
Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended. *Shakspeare.*

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour. *L'Estrange.*

BLU'STERER.† *n. s.* [from *bluster.*] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

A *blusterer*, that the ruffle knew
Of court, of city. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

Boniface the Eighth was indeed a *blusterer*, and excommunicated Philip the Fair of France. *More, Expos. of the Seven Churches*, ch. 5.

BLU'STERING.* *n. s.* [from *bluster.*] Tumult; noise.

They endure the tempestuous *blusterings* of temptations with the difficulty of their health. *Martin on the Marriage of Priests*, 1554, sign. Ee ii.

The rage and *blusterings* of so impetuous an adversary. *South, Sermons*, vi. 290.

BLU'STEROUS.* *adj.* [from *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy.

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blusterous* birth had never babe.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

The ancient heroes were illustrious
For being benign, and not *blusterous*. *Hudibras.*

B-MI. *n. s.* A note in musick. See A-LA-MI-RE.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
B-mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakspeare.*

Bo.† *interj.* A word formerly of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. *Temple.* It is now used as a word only to scare children. The northern captain will suffer no great loss, if the etymology be transferred from his redoubted name to the Dutch *bauw*, a spectre; or the Welsh *bo.*

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's-skin, and cry *bo, bo!* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee. *Robin Goodfellow, in Wily Beguiled.*

BO'AR.† *n. s.* [bap, Sax; *beer*, Dutch.] The male swine; the wild boar.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,
Were to incense the *boar* to follow us. *Shakspeare.*

The *boar* out of the wood doth waste it. *Psalm* lxxx. 13.

She sped the *boar* away;
His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR.† *n. s.* [Sax. bap-ſpere.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,
And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD.† *n. s.* [*baurd*, Goth. bopð, Sax. so written by Gower, viz. *bord*.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they sundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Ralegh.*
Every house has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*
Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or seven at most when thickest is the *board*.
Dryden.

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,
Of British blood, all sitting at his *board*.
Spenser, F. Q.
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakspeare.*
I'll follow thee in funeral flames; when dead,
My ghost shall thee attend at *board* and bed.
Sir J. Denham.
Cleopatra made Anthony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the *board*.
Hakewill on Providence.
May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy *board*.
Prior.

3. Entertainment; food.

And, like their manners, churlish in their speech,
Their lodging hard, their *board* to be abhorr'd.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 292.
Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely *board*. *Dryden, Georg.* iv.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it.
Bacon.

6. The deck or floor of a ship; *on board* signifies in a ship.

Now *board* to *board* the rival vessels row,
The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below.
Dryden.
Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addison.*
He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainyard to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Written also *boord* and *bord*.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ship: now on the beak,
Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakspeare.*
He not inclin'd the English ship to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd.
Waller.
Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With our's his fleet, and carry fire and sword.
Denham.

2. To attack, accost, or make the first address to another; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr. See *To* ABORD.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake.
Spenser, F. Q.
Him the prince with gentle court did *board*.
Spenser, F. Q.
With some courtly words the wench he *boards*.
Fairfax, Tasso.
Away, I do beseech you, both away;
I'll *board* him presently. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakspeare.*
They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at first did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldst taste our misery. *Herbert.*
We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator.*

To BOARD. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's house.

BO'ARDABLE.* *adj.* [from *To board*.] Approachable. *Sherwood.*

BOARD-WAGES. *n. s.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundreds drains,
And not enough is left him, to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden, Juv.*

BO'ARDER.† *n. s.* [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate. *Sherwood.*

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL. *n. s.* [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-schools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH. *adj.* [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,
In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs. *Shaksp.*

To BOAST.† *v. n.* [*bostio*, Welsh, to boast.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, *boast* himself as he that putteth it off. 1 *Kings*, xx. 11.
The spirits beneath,
Whom I seduc'd, *boasting* I could subdue
The Omnipotent. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I *boast of* you to them of Macedonia.
1 *Cor.* ix. 2.

3. It is used commonly with *of*.

My sentence is for open war, *of* wiles
More inexpert I *boast* not. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They *boast in* mortal things, and wondering tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.
Milton, P. L.
Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boasting in* that which was their shame. *Wiseman.*

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have *boasted* against me, and multiplied your words against me.
Ezek. xxxv. 13.

To BOAST.† *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have *boasted* any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.
Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should *boast*
Their specious deeds. *Milton, P. L.*
If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to *boast* the interest they had in him. *Atterbury.*

2. Sometimes with *off*.

O Ferdinand,
Do not smile at me, that I *boast* her *off*,
For thou shalt find she will outstrip all praise,
And make it halt behind her. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

3. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast* themselves in the multitude of their riches.
Psalm xlix. 6.
Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that *boast* themselves of idols.
Psalm xcvii. 7.

BOAST.† *n. s.* [Welsh *bôst*, a *boast*.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God.
Rom. ii. 23.
The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it, is forgotten.
Spectator, No. 255.

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame.
Pope, Odyss.

BO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; one that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*
No more delays, vain *boaster!* but begin;
I prophesy beforehand I shall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*
He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BO'ASTFUL.† *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Steed threatens steed, in high and *boastful* neighs
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shaksp. K. Hen. V.*
Boastful, and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar.
Pope.

BO'ASTING.* *n. s.* [from *boast*.] An expression of ostentation.

But now ye rejoice in your *boastings* All such rejoicing is evil. *St. James*, iv. 16.

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BO'ASTIVE.* *adj.* [from *boast*.] Presumptuous; assuming.

Should the sedgy Power,
Vain-glorious, empty his penurious urn
O'er the rough rock, how must his fellow streams
Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill!
Shenstone, Economy, P. I.

Bo'ASTLESS.* *adj.* [from *boast* and *less.*] Simple; without ostentation; not desirous to be talked of.

But to the generous, still improving mind,
That gives the hopeless heart to sing for joy,
Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew,
To him the long review of order'd life,
Is inward rapture, only to be felt. *Thomson, Sum.*

BOAT.† *n. s.* [bat, Saxon, *bât*, Su.-Goth. *bâtur*, Icel.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or *boat*, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas. *Ralegh, Essays.*

An effeminate scoundrel multitude!
Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate, Juv.*

2. A ship of a small size; as, a *passage boat, pacquet boat, advice boat, fly boat.*

BOA'TION. *n. s.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Bo'ATMAN. } *n. s.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
Bo'ATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

Bo'ATSWAIN.† *n. s.* [Sax. batzpan; pronounced and sometimes written, corruptly, *boteson;* as in the Transl. of Boccalini, 1626, p. 60.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, *&c.* He also takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking. *Howell, Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB.† *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; Skinner deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*

After exclusion [of frogs] from the spawn, in it [the water] are all the joints articulated, and metamorphosed into another shape; from apodes to quadrupedes, from tailed to *bobbed*. *Robinson's Endoxa*, (1658) p. 130.

2. To beat; to drub; to strike.

If anye man hapned [while Nero played and sung] by long sitting to sleepe, or by any other countenance to shew himself to be weary, he was sodeinly *bobbed* on the face by the servaunts of Nero, for that purpose attending. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, fol. 19. b.

I'll not be *bobb'd* i'the nose with every *bobtail.* *Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.*

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakspeare.*

Live, Roderigo!
He calls me to a restitution large,
Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Desdemona. *Shakspeare.*

Was ever man so paid for being curious,
Ever so *bobb'd* for searching out adventures?
Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't. *L'Estrange.*

4. To touch gently, especially at the elbow.

To BOB. *v. n.* [Gibson defines it to *bow* often, to sink low; to *bob*, or *bob down*, being so used in the West of England. Thus, the quill *bobs* in fishing.]

1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Midsummer N. Dr.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. *Dryden.*

2. To *bob*, for fish, is a technical term in angling.

These are the baits they *bob* with. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

BOB.† *n. s.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring; and also the ball of a short pendulum.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a *bob*. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the song. *L'Estrange.*

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

4. A term in ringing, meaning a peal of several courses or sets of changes.

5. A worm used for a bait in angling.

A *bob* — in time will be a beetle; it is a short white worm, like to and bigger than a gentle. *Walton's Complete Angler*, i. 3.

6. A bobwig.

Adieu, ye *bobs!* ye bags, give place;
Full bottoms come instead. *Shenstone, Extent of Cookery.*

BOB.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bobe*, plaisanterie, badinage.] A sneering joke.

Let her leave her *bobs;*
I have had too many of them; and her quillets. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

Have you not sometimes observed what dry *bobs*, and sarcastical jeers, the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters, when they have found them faultering in this kind: *Was not master such a one cruelly cut last night? Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference*, P. I.

Bo'BANCE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Boasting. Obsolete; but the parent of a word common in Cumberland and other parts of the north to this day, viz. *bobberous*, i. e. elated, bragging, in high spirits; sometimes also *bobber.*

For certainly, I say for no *bobance*,
Yet was I never without purveance
Of marriage, ne of other thinges eke.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

Bo'BBIN.† *n. s.* *bobine*, Fr. [from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her *bobbins*, though she wince and fling never so peevishly. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to *bobbins*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

Bo'BBINWORK. *n. s.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*. *Grew's Musæum.*

Bo'BBISH.* *adj.* In familiar discourse used for being *hearty; in good spirits;* perhaps from the cheerful application of *bob* to a song. Common in many parts of England.

Bo BCHERRY. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

Bo'BTAIL. *n. s.* [from *bob;* in the sense of *cut.*] Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Bo'BTAILED. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him, brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

BOBWI'G. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach to ask us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

Bo'CASINE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *boccasin.*] A kind of fine buckram, resembling taffeta, and much used for lining; also the stuff, called callimanco. *Cotgrave.*

Bo'CKELET. } *n. s.* A kind of long-winged
Bo'CKERET. } hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

You have opposed their false policy, with true and great wisdom; what they *boded* would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. *Sprat, Serm.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends:
But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his wat'ry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshew.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
The omen proved, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BODE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An omen. Not now in use.

The jealous swan, against his death that singeth;
The owl eke, that of death the *bode* ybringeth.
Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, v. 343.

2. Delay or stop. [from *To bide*. Obsolete.]

Withoutin *bode* his hertè she obeid.
Chaucer, Anel. and Arc. v. 120.

BO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bodements*. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

Macbeth shall never vanquisht be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him ——
—— That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To BODGE.† *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*, Dr. Johnson says. But our old lexicography considers *bodge* and *botch* as synonymous. V. Huloet in *bodge*, who adds *bodger* also as a *botcher*. If we take *bodge* therefore, as *botch* is taken, in the sense of *bungle*, there will appear no corruption of the poet.] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,
We *bodg'd* again; as I have seen a swan,
With bootless labour, swim against the tide.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

BODGE.* *n. s.* A botch.

Because it followeth in the same place, nor will it be a *bodge* in this, I cannot omit the consequence of this disheartening leveller.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 437.

BO'DICE. *n. s.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way she unlac'd,
About his arms she slily cast
The silken band, and held him fast. *Prior.*

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

BO'DIED.* *adj.* [from *body*.] Having a body.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill-fac'd, worse-*bodied*, shapeless every where.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

What! take a young and tender *bodied* lady,
And expose her to those dangers, and those tumults?
A sickly lady too? *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

Thou that in frames eternity dost bind,
And art a written and a *body'd* mind.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 65.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodiless* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of our brain,
This *bodiless* creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakspeare.*

These are but shadows,
Phantoms *bodiless* and vain,
Empty visions of the brain. *Swift.*

BO'DILINESS.* *n. s.* [from *bodily*.] Corporality. *Minsheu.*

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose *bodily* necessities gave occasion of seeking relief.
Hooker.

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. *Tillotson.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, because I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakspeare.*

BODILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DING.* *n. s.* [from *bode*.] Omen; prognostick.

Cain and Lamech — having committed murther, were perpetually tormented with ominous *bodings* and fearful expectations.
Bp. Ward, Serm. Jan. 30. 1674.

BO'DKIN.† *n. s.* [*boddiken*, or small body, *Skinner*.]

1. A dagger; the oldest acceptation of the word.

If he would be slain of Simekin
With pavade, or with knif, or *bodekin*.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Out with your *bodkin*,
Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto!
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

2. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

3. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope.*

4. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

5. Cloth of silk and gold thread. See BALDACHIN. More correctly written *baudkin*. Not now in use.

Cloth of *bodkin* or tissue must be embroidered.
Ben Jonson, Discoveries.

BODY.† *n. s.* [boðiȝ, Saxon; *bodhaic*, Gael.; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men arose, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his sons, from the wall. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 12.

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on. *St. Matthew*, vi. 25.

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy. *L'Estrange.*

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.

3. A person; a human being: whence *somebody* and *nobody*.

Surely, a wise *body*'s part it were not, to put out his fire, because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might say, were it not for me, thou wouldst freeze.
Hooker, iv. § 9.

A deflowered maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law against it! *Shakspeare.*

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shaks.*

No *body* seeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High will not remember my sins.
Ecclus. xxiii. 18.

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body*'s life may be saved, without having any obligation to his preserver. *L'Estrange.*

4. Reality; opposed to representation: a scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Coloss.* ii. 17.

5. A collective mass; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind.
Hooker, v. § 49.

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that there might a *body* start up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addison, Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from the wings, van and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell.
Clarendon.

7. A corporation; a number of men united by some common tye.

I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body* will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man, on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconsistent, despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull, of a ship; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk of a man; the *body*, or trunk of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended westward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish. *Addison.*

9. A substance; matter as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as wine of a good *body*.

13. A term among painters, "the colour bears a *body*," when having been finely ground, it embodies with the oil in working, and does not separate from it.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Clothing for horses that are dieted.

I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-clothes*, and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

BO'DY-GUARD.* *n. s.* [from *body* and *guard*.] Properly, the body of troops attending a king or great officer; the life-guards, as we call them: figuratively, security.

It was a considerable length of time before it [the Church of England] could fancy itself se-

cure against the Protestant separatists, without that *body-guard* of pains and penalties with which it had been accustomed to see itself, as well as every church in Europe, surrounded.
Bp. Porteus, Serm. i. xii.

To Bo'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.
As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape. *Shakspeare.*

BOG. *n. s.* [*bog*, soft, Irish, *bague*, Fr.] A marish; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.
Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shaks.*
A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old.
Milton, P. L.
He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; whereso-ever he treads, he sinks. *South.*
Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs.
Dryden.
He is drawn by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

To Bog.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm as in mud or mire.
'Twas time; his invention had been *bogg'd* else.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.
Of Middleton's horse three hundred were taken, and one hundred were *bogged*.
Whitelock's Mem. 1682. p. 580.

Bog-land.* *adj.* [from *bog* and *land*.] Living in a boggy country.
Each bring his love a *bog-land* captive home.
Dryden, Prol. to the Prophetess.

Bog-trotter.† *n. s.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country; said to have been formerly applied to Scottish or northern troopers or robbers, probably the borderers; applied since to Irishmen.
I am sure his muse, for all his fine flights is but a *bog-trotter* still. *Answ. to Congreve's Anim. on Collier*, (1698.)

BO'GLE, or BOGGLE.* *n. s.* [Celt. *bwg*, a goblin; Welsh *bogelu*, to affright; *bugul*, fear. It is sometimes written *bugle* or *bogill*, with *bo*, added to it; whence the corrupt vulgar word a *bug-aboo*. A *bogle* or *boggle* is, to this day, a common word in the North of England for a ghost. In Westmoreland and Yorkshire it is also *boggart*, and *bog-gard*.] A bugbear; a spectre; a goblin.

To Bo'GGLE.† *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre; a bugbear; a phantom, Dr. Johnson says. But it does not appear that the Dutch have the word *bogil*. It is from the Celtick. See the substantive Bogle.

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward.
You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you.
Shakspeare.
We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear.
Glanville.
Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn.
Dryden.

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.
And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*
The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you. Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*.
Locke.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.
When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

Bo'GGLER.† *n. s.* [from *boggle*.] One who stumbles; one who starts from the right path, as Mr. Nares has observed, in the example from Shakspeare addressed to Cleopatra.
You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'GGLISH.* *adj.* [from *boggle*.] Doubtful; wavering.
What wise man or woman doth not know, that nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish*, nothing more violent, rash, and various, than that opinion, prejudice, passion, and superstition, of the many, or common people.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

Bo'GGY.† *adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.
That fury staid,
Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 939.
Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great industry and expences, defended from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

Bo'GHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

Bohe'a. *n. s.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.
Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*
As some frail cup of China's fairest mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tickell.*
She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a-day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*. Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.
He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools.
Chapman.
Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.
That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balasor I fought. *Dryden.*
Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryd.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling fins the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.
Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shaksp., Macbeth.*

5. To cook by boiling.
If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Swift.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the vessel with heat.
A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*
This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain.
Addison on Italy.

To Boil. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.
To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*
In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

Boil. *n. s.* See Bile.

Bo'iler. *n. s.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.
That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

Bo'ilery. *n. s.* [from *To boil*.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled

Boi'ling.* *n. s.* [from *boil*.] Ebullition.
God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the *boilings* of a furious, overflowing appetite, and the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh the physick and restorative of the spirit.
South, Serm. vol. ii. *S.* 10.

BO'ISTEROUS.† *adj.* [Dutch *byster*, furious; Dr. Johnson says. It belongs etymologically perhaps to the Welsh *bwyst*, *bwystus*, fierce, savage; and our word was formerly *boistous*. Wicliffe and Chaucer both use *boistous* for *boisterous*. The latter has also the adverb *boistously*.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.
By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see
The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shaks.*
As when loud winds a well grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound
Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground.
Waller.

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.
Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war?
Shakspeare.
His sweetness won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boist'rous* moods
That ignorant greatness practiseth. *B. Jonson.*
God, into the hands of their deliverer,
Puts invincible might
To quell the mighty of the earth, the oppressor,
The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men.
Milton, S. A.
Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man.
Addison, Cato.

3. Unwieldy: clumsily violent.
His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again so light,
But that the knight him at advantage found.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat; violent.
When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them. *Natural Hist.*

Bo'isterously. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously.
A sceptre snatch'd with an unruly hand,
Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd as gain'd.
Shakspeare.
Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously*

turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *boisterous.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

The *boisterousness* of evil concupiscence. *More, Conject. Cabbal,* p. 55.

The *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority. *Johnson, Life of Prior.*

BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BOLD.† *adj.* [balb, Saxon; *bald,* Germ. *baldur,* Iceland. *baldo,* Ital. *baulde* and *baude,* old Fr. Hence Chaucer uses *baude* for *bold.* "Many a ribaude is merie and *baude,*" Rom. R. 5674. We may go to the Su.-Goth. *baella,* to be able; and to the Lat. *validus,* strong, as roots from which these words have sprung. Mr. Horne Tooke's remark, that *bold* is the past participle of *to build,* cannot easily be admitted.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs,* xxviii. 1.

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold,* or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These, nervous, *bold;* those, languid and remiss. *Roscommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addison, on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. 1 *Thessalonians,* ii. 2.

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclus.* vi. 11.

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder,* and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold* to tell the house that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudyerd.*

I have *made bold* to send to your wife;
My suit is, that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakspeare.*

Making so bold
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakspeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I shall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durst not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for *making bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To BOLD.* *v. a.* [from the adj.] To bolden; to make bold. Obsolete.

Pallas *bolds* the Greeks. *A. Hall, Transl. of Iliad,* iv. (1581.)

To BO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous,
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shaksp.*

BO'LDFACE. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How, now, *boldface!* cries an old trot: sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L'Estrange.*

BO'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker,* v. § 19.

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks,
Stirr'd up by heaven, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakspeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense for *impudently.*

BO'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness,* daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Corinthians,* vii. 4.

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints. *Hooker,* v. § 47.

We have *boldness* and access with confidence by the faith of him. *Ephesians,* iii. 12.

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews,* x. 19.

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness.* What second and third? *Boldness.* And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance, and baseness, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With such a gallant *boldness:* if 'twere thine,
Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation which useth to suppress *boldness,* and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker, Dedic.*

BOLE.† *n. s.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree. [*bol des booms,* Germ. This word is written and pronounced, in the north of England, *boll;* and *bollings* is the name for *pollards,* trees whose tops and branches are lopped off. See *To* BOLL.]

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman, Iliad.*

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vast her *bole,* how wide her arms are spread;
How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn containing six bushels. [Lat. *bolla.*]

Of good barley put eight *boles,* that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS. n. s. [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra.* There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroeck.*

To BOLL.† *v. a.* [Su.-Goth. *bulna;* Dan. *bulner;* and our own word was written formerly *bolnyn,* V. Prompt. Parv. "*bolnyn,* tumeo." *Bolned,* puffed up, Wicliffe, Coloss. ii. 18. *Bollen,* swelled, Coles's Dict. 1677. Dan. *bullen.*] To rise into a roundish form; simply, to swell; as in the old and genuine copies of Shakspeare, where *blown* and *swoln* have been proposed or substituted for *boln,* i. e. *bollen.* This word, applied to flax, means the globule which contains the seed. The *round* seed-vessels of flax are said to be called in Lower Saxony *bollen.*

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus,* ix. 31.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,—
Here one, being throng'd, bears back, all *boln* and red. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

BOLL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.

BO'LLINGS.* *n. s.* pl. Pollard-trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left. Used in all counties. *Ray.*

BO'LSTER.† *n. s.* [Goth. *bolster,* a heap of hay, *ból,* a couch; bolrepe, Sax. *bolster,* Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed to raise and

support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton, Com.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

4. [In horsemanship.] The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [In naval language.] *Bolsters* are small bags or pads, which preserve the stays of the ship as it rocks at sea, from being chafed by the motion of the masts.

To Bo'LSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*,
More than their own. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* errour. *Hooker*, iii. § 4.

Let the lawyer forbear to set his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hakewill.*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, doting consciences with confidences. *South.*

Bo'LSTERED.* *adj.* [from *bolster*.] Swelled out.

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder. *Tatler*, No. 245.

Bo'LSTERER.* *n. s.* [from *bolster*.] A supporter; a maintainer.

That which is commonly reported of great robberies, may fitly serve to satisfy the *bolsterers* of such lewdness.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, iv. 12.

Bo'LSTERING.* *n. s.* [from *bolster*.] A prop; a support.

Crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet, without a miracle, by some iron bodies, or some benign *bolsterings*.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

BOLT.† *n. s.* [Gr. βόλις, from βάλλω; Goth. *bollt*; Welsh, *bollt*; Dutch, *boult*, *bolt*.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a cross-bow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before, milk-white, now purple with love's wound.
Shakspeare.

The blunted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;
But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast.
Dryden.

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd.
Dryden.

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long striæ, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the bristles of a stiff brush. *Grew.*

As I stood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burst out. *Addison.*

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we speak of fastening, or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare.*

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This is I think corrupted from *bought*, or link, Dr. Johnson says. But the Goth. *bollt* is a *fetter*.

Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakspeare.*

6. A sieve. See *To* Bolt; to sift. And Bolter.

Where be the French petticoats,
And girdles, and hangers? — Here, i' the trunk;
And the *bolts* of lawn. *Ben Jonson, Alchemist.*

To Bolt.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast.
Dryden.

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Milton, Com.

3. To fasten, as a bolt, or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle where the pins are,
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out.
B. Jonson.

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
Shakspeare.

5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve; [*bluter*, Fr. *bulter*, old Fr. See Bolter, and Bultel.]

He now had *boulted* all the flour. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all disguises. *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er.
Shakspeare.

To Bolt.† *v. n.* To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

Mercy — a fair virgin and lovely; her garments green and orient; a crown of gold upon her head; the tears of compassion *bolting* at her eyes; pity and ruth sitting in her face.

Dr. J. White's Sermon, (1615,) p. 72.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the ruins, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd,
And beasts that *bolted* out and saw the forest bar'd.
Dryden.

Bolt-rope. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. *Sea Dict.*

Bo'LTER.† *n. s.* [Old Fr. *bulter*, a sieve.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakspeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon, Natural History.*

When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudib.* i. iii.

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size. *Carew.*

To Bo'LTER.* *v. a.* [probably from the verb *boll*, to swell; the sense of *bolter* implying concretion or accumulation. In the midland part of England, as in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, *boltered* is applied to any thing *clotted*, or to a *bump* raised; as, when cream is coagulated; or when a boy has a broken head, and his hair is matted together with blood; or when a horse has been hard-ridden in dirty roads, and the wound of the spur is covered with mire and blood.] To besmear.

Ay, now I see, 'tis true;
For the blood-*bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me,
And points at them for his. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Bo'LTHEAD. *n. s.* A long strait-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or *receiver*.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquour into a *bolthead*, with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

Bo'LTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis's Letters.*

Bo'LTING-HUTCH.* *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *hutch*.] The bin or tub for the bolted meal.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness, that swoln parcel of dropsies. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

This passing fine sophistical *boulting-hutch*. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

Bo'LTING-TUB.* *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *tub*.] A tub to sift meal in.

The larders have been search'd,
The bake-houses and *bolting-tub*, the ovens.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Bo'LTSPRIT. } *n. s.* A mast running out at
Bo'WSPRIT. } the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The butt-end of it is generally set against the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to one another. The length without board is sufficient to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltsprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot hold long after. *Bowsprit* is perhaps the right spelling.

Sea Dictionary.

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and *boltsprit*, would I flame distinctly.
Shakspeare.

Bo'LUS. *n. s.* [Gr. βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive *boluses* of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wiseman.*

By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising *boluses* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. † *n. s.* [Teut. *bomme*, a drum; Dutch, *bommen*, to sound; Gr. βομβεῖν, Lat. *bombus*.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.

Chambers.

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaughtering *bomb* Gradivus roars.
Rowe.

3. The stroke upon a bell, often called the *bome* of the bell.

To BOMB.* *v. n.* [Dutch, *bommen*.] To sound; to emit a noise.

But tympanites, (which we call the drum,)
A wind, *bombs* in her belly; must be unbraced.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

What over-charged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs! *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks, and scare the ladies.
Prior.

BOMB-CHEST. *n. s.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. *Chambers.*

BOMB-KETCH. } *n. s.* A kind of ship,
BOMB-VESSEL. } strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to succeed against a place that has in its arsenal gallies and men of war. *Addison on Italy.*

BO'MBARD.† *n. s.* [*bombarda*, Lat.]

1. A great gun; a canon. Now obsolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel, or large vessel for holding liquour. Obsolete.

That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time with a cheat loaf, and a *bombard* of broken beer. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To BOMBA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addison.*

BOMBARDI'ER. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs.

The *bombardier* tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a city, with a design to fill all around him with terrour and combustion. *Tatler.*

BOMBA'RDMENT. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison.*

BOMBASI'N.† *n. s.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycinus*, silken, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning. Formerly used for *cotton* also, as the French still use the word. See BOMBAST.

The materials [of Persian paper] are not rags or skins, but *bombasine* or cotton wool, coarse, and requiring much toil to perfect.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 298.

The pawnbroker tells me, that he has several suits of rich brocade, from ladies of quality, lately pawned with him, to enable them [during the present mourning] to buy crapes and *bombazines*.
The Student, ii. 258.

BO'MBAST.† *n. s.*

1. A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or shew without solidity. Written also corruptly *bumbast*. See BUMBAST. [Ital. *bombagia*, cotton; from the Gr. βάμβαξ.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes bare-bone. How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*?
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Cotton is no less observable. The tree is slender but strait, a yard high and like a briar. — At the top it divides itself into several branches, each of which is charged with many balls that contain the *bumbast*: the shape thereof is round and equal to a walnut. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 366.

A *bumbast* or bolstered garment.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

2. Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne, Poems*, p. 130.

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*, unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected with their excellencies?
Dryden.

BO'MBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war. *Shaksp.*

To BOMBA'ST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inflate; to puff up.

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines
With far-fetch'd phrase. *Bp. Hall, Satires*, i. 4.

For Leontinus Gorgias, that *bombasted* sophister, the greatness of his learning was rather in the people's false opinion and ascription, than in his own true possession.
Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 190.

Albeit they, no doubt, thought the entertainment was noble, we thought never any strangers were *bombasted* with such a triumph.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 119.

BOMBAS'TICK.* *adj.* [from *bombast*.] The more modern adjective instead of *bombast*; of great sound with little meaning; ranting. Kersey in his Dict. 1702, has "a *bombastick* style."

Bambastick phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand monsters of a scholastick brood, were set on foot. *Shaftesbury.*

BOMBA'STRY.* *n. s.* [from *bombast*.] Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all.
Swift, Introd. Tale of a Tub.

BOMBILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*bombilo*, Lat. To hum like a bee. And in this sense *bombilation* was also used. See Coles's Dict. 1677.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

BOMBY'CINOUS.† *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk. *Coles.*

BO'MBYX.* *n. s.* [Gr. βομβυξ.] The name by which the silk-worm is known.

*BONA FIDE.** [Lat.] An expression still common; and given in our old lexicography, two centuries since; "really, truly, without deceit or fraud."

Bullokar.

BONA ROBA.† *n. s.* [Ital. *buona roba*, a fine gown.] A shewy wanton. The common phrase for such, in Shakspeare's time. See Florio's Ital. Dict.

We knew where the *bona robas* were.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

Here comes the lady:
A bouncing *bona roba!* *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

BONA'IR.* *adj.* [Fr. *bonnaire*. This is also an old English word, which our ancient lexicography has not omitted. Bullokar cites it, and refers to *debonair*.] Complaisant; yielding; obedient. Obsolete.

I, N. take thee N. to my wedded housbande, to have and to holde, fro this day forwarde, for better, for wors, for richer, for poorer, in sikenesse, and hele, to be *bonere* and buxum, &c.
Salisbury Manual, (1490,) fol. xxxviii. b.

BONA'SUS. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BO'NCHIEF.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bon chef*. This is a very uncommon word, but proper, as opposed to *mischief*; the latter being referrible to the Lat. *malè cadere*, the former to *benè cadere*.] Good consequence.

If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* or mischief that may befall unto me in this life, I were worthy to be cursed.
Thorpe's Exam. in Fox, 1407.

BONCHRE'TIEN.† *n. s.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.
Here you have your *bon christian* pear and bergamot in perfection. *Howell's Lett.* i. ii. 8.

BOND. *n. s.* [bonb, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See BAND.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.
There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakspeare.*
Ligament that holds any thing together.
Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.
Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.
Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*.
Acts, xxiii. 29.
5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.
Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakspeare.*
Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father.
Shakspeare, King Lear.
6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum or perform a contract.
Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*. *Shakspeare.*
What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date they say are void.
Dryden.
7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.
Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shaks.*
Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from ȝebonden, Sax.] Captive; in a servile state.
Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

BO'NDAGE. *n. s.* [from *bond*.]
1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.
You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney.*
Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakspeare.*
Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard.
Dryden.
2. Obligation; tye of duty.
If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope.*
He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money.
South.

BO'NDMAID. *n. s.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.
Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shaksp.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.
Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him.
Hooker.
O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find.
Dryden.

BO'NDSERVANT. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.
And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*.
Leviticus, xxv. 39.

BO'NDSERVICE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.
Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondservice*. 2 *Kings*, ix. 21.

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition who cannot change his master.
Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princess was. *Sidney.*
All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a *bondslave*. 1 *Macc.* ii. 11.
Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*.
Sir J. Davies.

BO'NDSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]
1. A slave.
Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Derham.*
2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN.† } *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.
BO'NDWOMAN. }
My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bonds-women*. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
We are not children of the *bondwoman*, but of the free. *Gal.* iv. 31.
The fugitive *bond-woman*, with her son
Outcast Nebaioth. *Milton, P. R.* ii. 308.

BONE.† *n. s.* [ban, Saxon; *been*, Su. Goth. *bein*, Germ.]
1. The solid parts of the body of an animal made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fœtus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm and the *bones* not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy.*
Thy *bones* are marrowless, thy blood is cold.
Macbeth.
There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone*. *Tatler.*
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.
Like Æsop's hounds, contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone.
Dryden.
3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.
Puss had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estr.*
4. *To make no bones.* To make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.
Knowing (according to the old rule of Thales) that he who hath not stuck at one villanie, will easily swallow another; perjury will easily downe with him that hath *made no bones* of murther.
Bp. Hall, Cas. of Consc.
5. *Bones.* A sort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.
And the free maids that weave their threads with *bones*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
6. *Bones.* Dice.
But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun ames ace that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

BONE-ACHE.* *n. s.* [from *bone* and *ache*.] Pain in the bones.
Now the rotten disaeses of the south, the guts-griping, ruptures, catarrhs, — incurable *bone-ache*, and the rivelled fee-simple of the tetter, take and take again such preposterous discoveries!
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cressida.
A lord that is a leper,
A knight that has the *bone-ach*, or a squire
That has both these, you make 'em smooth and sound. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*
Here's cure for *bone-ache*, fever lurdens,
Unlawful or untimely burdens.
Sir T. Overbury, Songs.

BO'NED.* *adj.* [from *bone*.] Bony; large; strong.
Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we;
No big-*bon'd* men, fram'd of the Cyclops' size.
Titus Andron. iv. 3.
Big-*bon'd* and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broad-shoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.*

BO'NELACE.† *n. s.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.
She cuts cambrick at a thread, weaves *bone-lace*, and quilts balls. *Beaum. & Fl. Scornful Lady.*
The things you follow, and make songs on now,

should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator.*

Bo'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneless* gums,
And dasht the brains out. *Shakspeare.*

To Bo'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to *bone-setting*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Bo'NESETTER. *n. s.* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good *bone-setter*. *Denham.*

BONE'TTA.* *n. s.* A sea fish.

Sharks, dolphins, *bonettas*, albicores, and other sea-tyrants. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 39.

Bo'NFIRE.† *n. s.* [sometimes written *boone-fire*, incorrectly; frequently *bone-fire*, with reason; and the etymology has been assigned by Lye to *boon* and *fire*, i. e. a fire made of materials obtained by begging; and to the Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*, by Skinner and Dr. Johnson. But our old literature will confirm, I think, the orthography of *bone-fire*, and shew that its primitive meaning is a *fire made of bones*. Sax. bael-fŷr, the fire which consumed the dead, made by a change of letters of the same organ baen-fŷr, whence our *bone-fire*. Hickes. "*Bone-fyre*: it was sometimes used as a ceremony to *burn* dead men's *bones*; in manner of an exequie; now it is otherwise." Huloet. "In worship of St. John, the people waked at home, and made three manner of fires: One was of clean *bones*, and no wood; and that is called a *bone-fire*. Another is clean wood, and no bones; and that is called a wood-fire, for people to sit and wake thereby. The third is made of wood and bones, and is called St. John's fire." *Quatuor Sermones*, 1499, fol. c. i. The primitive use of the word gradually sunk into its present meaning, a great fire, or blaze. The etymology, however, has been recently referred to *baal-fire*, (from the Icel. *baal* too, incendium,) a fire kindled on high grounds for some cause of rejoicing; corrupted into *baan*, which is the pronunciation of *bone* in the Craven district of Yorkshire and other northern parts; and ultimately thought to be derived from the heathen and superstitious custom of fires in honour of *Baal*. See the Craven Dialect, 1824, in V. BAAL-HILLS, and Brockett's N. Country Words, 1825, in V. BANFIRE.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

This city would make a marvellous *bone-fire*;
'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no fellow.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenser.*

How came so many *bonfires* to be made in Queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by *bonfire* and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well. *Gay.*

Bo'NGRACE.† *n. s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead, Dr. Johnson says, from Skinner. It seems to have resembled what is now called a *parasol*: "A *bongrace*, or such like, *to keep away the sun*," Barret's Alv. 1580. And, in this sense, our old poets use it.

[My face] was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young. *Beaum. & Fl. The Captain.*

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke of hair, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To Bo'NIFY.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *bonifier*, Cotgrave; from the Lat. *bonus* and *facio*, whence the low Lat. *bonifatus*, enjoying good; and an old Engl. word, not worthy of revival, "*bonifate*, having good luck," Coles's Dict. 1677.] To convert into good.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonifie* evils, or tincture them with good. *Cudworth.*

Bo'NITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bonitas*, Fr. *bonté*.] Goodness. Not in use. *Ash from Scot.*

*BON MOT.** *n. s.* [Fr.] A jest; a witty reply.

The jokes, *bon mots*, the little adventures, which may do very well in one company, will seem flat and tedious when related in another. *Chesterfield.*

BO'NNET. *n. s.* [*bonnet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of veiling the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*

Bo'NNET. [in fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the saliant angles of the glacis.

Bo'NNET *à prestre*, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three saliant angles, and two inwards.

Bo'NNETS.† [Fr. *bonnette*, fem. gen. Teut. *bonet*.] In the sea language, small sails set on the courses on the mizen, main-sail, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

To Bo'NNET.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *bonneter*, "to put his cap unto," Cotgrave.] To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

His ascent is not by such easy degrees as those, who, having been supple and courteous to the people, *bonneted* without any further deed to heave them at all into their estimation and report. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Bo'NNIBEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle*.] A fair or handsome girl.

I saw the bouncing, bellibone;
Hey, ho, *bonibell!* *Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.*

Trust her not, you *bonnybell*;
She will forty leasings tell. *B. Jonson, Entertain.*

Bo'NNILASS.* *n. s.* [from *bonny* and *lass*.] A beautiful maid.

As the *bonnilasse* pass'd by,
She rov'd at me with glauncing eye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

Homely spoken for a fair maid or *bonnilasse*.
E. K. on Spenser's Pastorals.

Bo'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

Bo'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY.† *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect, Dr. Johnson says; but it is certainly still very common in the North of England for *pretty*; and is sometimes used, like the Welsh *bonedd*, *boneddig*, for *genteel*; and for *unaffected*, *pleasing*.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well. *Shaksp.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakspeare.*

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER.† *n. s.* [Irish *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mire.] A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 2.

We scorn for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we studious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. *n. s.* A species of plum.

Bo'NY.† *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

Or think this ragged *bony* name to be
My ruinous anatomy. *Donne, Poems*, p. 20.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and, therefore, by anatomists, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

3. Strong; having large bones.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and ghaunt, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.
Thomson, Winter, v. 394.

Bo'NZES.* *n. s.* Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China.

This temple was of more than ordinary structure, and the *bonzes* numerous.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 374.

Bo'OBY.† *n. s.* [a word of no certain etymology; Henshaw thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculously; Skinner imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Span. Junius finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottish word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. Others derive it from the Gr. βηπαις. The Germ. *bube*, however, seems to be the original; which, according to Wachter, signified first a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless fellow; *bobby*, an aukward boy.]

1. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.
Prior.

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the *booby* dine. *King.*

2. A bird so called.

Some *boobies* perched upon the yard arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them; an animal so very simple as becomes a proverb.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 11.

BOOK.† *n. s.* [*boka*, Goth. or boc, Sax. supposed from *boc*, a beech; because they wrote on beechen boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shaksp.*

Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death.
Shakspeare.

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as fresh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first *book* we divide into sections; whereof the first is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncross'd. *Shakspeare.*

The good old way among the gentry of England, to maintain their pre-eminence over the lower rank, was by their bounty, munificence, and hospitality; and it is a very unhappy change, if, at present, by themselves or their agents, the luxury of the gentry is supported by the credit of the trader. This is what my correspondent pretends to prove out of his own *books*, and those of his whole neighbourhood. *Tatler*, No. 180.

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was so much *in his books*, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons *without book*, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may have publick audience but once. *Hooker.*

To BOOK.† *v. a.* [Sax. bocian.]

1. To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakspeare.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To have a knowledge of books. Obsolete.

She was well kepte, she was well loked,
She was well taught, she was well *boked*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 8.

BOOK-KEEPER.* *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep.*] He who holds a book, into which others may look. It is now used only for the man who enters in a book the names of persons or parcels to be conveyed to particular places.

Here, brother, you shall be the *book-keeper*;
This is the argument of that they shew.
Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep.*] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions, in such a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER.† *n. s.* [from *book* and *bind.*] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

Some [manuscripts] they solde to the grossers and sope-sellers, and some they sent over sea to the *bokebynders*. *Bale's Pref. to Leland's Journey.*

BO'OKCASE.* *n. s.* [from *book* and *case.*] Formerly, a reference to cases ruled in law. V. *Huloet.* Now, merely a case for holding books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full.*] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The *bookfull* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears,
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH.† *adj.* [from *book.*] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously, Dr. Johnson says; but there are exceptions of good authority.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down.
Shakspeare.

I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Xantippe follows her namesake; being married to a *bookish* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Those that have had all the advantages of *bookish* education. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. 45.

This *bookish* disease, let it make me as much poor as it will, it shall never make me the less just.
More, Pref. to his Philosophical Poems

BO'OKISHLY.* *adv.* [from *bookish.*] In a way devoted to books.

While she [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more *bookishly* given, she had it in her thoughts to institute an order of Parnassus.
Thurlow's State-Papers, ii. 104.

BO'OKISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bookish.*] Much application to books; over studiousness.

Do you not see, say they, how threadbare, slighted, contemned, and almost starved their [scholars] *bookishness* keepeth them?
Whitlock's Manners of the English, p. 180.

There are some with whom *bookishness* is a disease: for by overmuch reading they surcharge their minds, and so digest nothing.
Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 46.

BO'OKLAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. boclanb, Dutch *boeckland.*] Bookland, or charter-land, which was held by deed under certain rents and services, in effect differed nothing from free socage lands.
Blackstone.

BO'OKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned.*] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veri'st fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

BO'OKLEARNING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *learning.*] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BO'OKLESS.* *adj.* [*book* and *less.*] Not given to books; unbookish; disdaining the use of books; wanting books.

Why with the cit,
Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name,
Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside?
Shenstone, Economy, P. I.

See how mean, how low
The *bookless*, saunt'ring youth, proud of the sect
That dignifies his cap, his florish'd belt
And rusty couples gingling by his side.
Somerville, Chace, B. i.

BO'OKMAKING.* *n. s.* [from *book* and *make.*] The art of making books.

He [Adam Smith] had *bookmaking* so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account in that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood. *Boswell, Life of Johnson*, iv. 24.

BO'OKMAN.† *n. s.* [from *book* and *man.*] A man whose profession is the study of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd.
Shakspeare.

The things we talk of all this while, how like soever they may look to a *bookman's* business, yet are such of themselves as kings and princes have found their states concerned in.
Gregory's Posthuma, p. 328.

BO'OKMATE. *n. s.* [from *book* and *mate.*] School-fellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court,
A phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the Prince and his *bookmates*. *Shakspeare.*

BO'OKOATH.* *n. s.* [from *book* and *oath.*] The oath made on the book; a word yet used among the vulgar.

I put thee now to thy *book-oath*; deny it, if thou canst. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

BO'OKSELLER. *n. s.* [from *book* and *sell.*] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity. *Walton.*

BO'OKWORM. *n. s.* [from *book* and *worm.*]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food.
Guardian.

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgement.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope, Letters.*

BO'OLY. *n. s.* [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; — being the very same that the Irish *boolies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.
Spenser on Ireland.

BOOM.† *n. s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch; which is from the old Goth. *bom.*]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding

sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainsail and foresail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*.
Dryden.

To Boom. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come *booming*, when she makes all the sail she can. *Dict.*

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead.
Young.

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When *booming* billows clos'd above my head.
Pope.

Bo'omkin.* *n. s.* See Bumkin.

Boon.† *n. s.* [from bene, Sax. a petition; *baen*, *boon*, Iceland.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my meed but one fair look;
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I'm sure, you cannot give.
Shakspeare.

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whisper him in the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself. *Bacon.*

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will;
His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. *Dryden, Fables.*

What rhetorick didst thou use,
To gain this mighty *boon*? she pities me!
Addison, Cato.

Boon.† *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.]

1. Gay; merry; as, a *boon* companion. This is rather a low sense of the word, and is the only one which Dr. Johnson gives.

Satiate at length.
And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began.
Milton, P. L.

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot.*

At 12 of the clock every day they dined together at a cook's house within the tower, and sometimes had Jennings, a *boon* blade, among them.
Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2. Kind; beautiful.

Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art
In beds and curious knots, but Nature *boon*
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.
Milton, P. L. iv. 242.

All that *boon* Nature could luxurious pour
Of high materials. *Thomson's Liberty*, P. II.

Boor.† *n. s.* [*boer*, Dutch; ȝebuꝛe, Sax.; Goth. *bur*, a cottage; *bure*, a country fellow.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is presently a male-content.
L'Estrange.

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.
Temple.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,
When he's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*. *Dryden.*

Bo'orish.† *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is, company of this female. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A gross and *boorish* opinion.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, i. 9.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
No *boorish* hogherd fed his rooting swine.
Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1.

Bo'orishly. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

Bo'orishness. *n. s.* [from *boorish*.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

Boose.† *n. s.* [boꝛiȝ, Sax.; *baas*, Su.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To Boot.† *v. a.* [*boetan*, to profit, Dutch; bot, in Saxon, is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; but the Goth. *botjan*, or *botan*, to profit, is the parent of our word, from *bot*, reparation.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without sermons. *Hooker.*

For what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, *it boots* not to complain.
Shakspeare.

If we shun
The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
What *boots* it us these wars to have begun.
Fairfax.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he trails his pompous robe?
Pope.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can beg.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.

Boot.† *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. also *bote*, help, advantage.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something given to mend the exchange.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakspeare.*

Is it any *boot* to bid a man hold fast our once recovered liberty? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 28.

2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above; besides. But Dr. Johnson might have noted, that this is rather the infinitive of the verb.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means *to boot*,
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp *to boot*: both images regard.
Herbert.

He might have his mind and manners formed, and be instructed *to boot* in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines of Shakspeare, used for *booty* or plunder, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed was not an unusual signification of it; and in fact means, according to Dr. Johnson's second definition of the verb, an unlawful way of *enriching* or *benefiting*.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
Shakspeare.

The cry whereof entering the hollow cave
Efisoones brought forth the villaine, as they ment,
With hope of her some wishfull *boot* to have.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 10.

Their chiefest *boot* is th' adversary's head;
They end not war till th' enemy be dead.
Mir. for. Magistrates, p. 275.

In that accursed forest,
Set on by villains that make *boot* of all men,
The peers of France are pillage there, they shot at us. *Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

Boot.† *n. s.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a *boot*, to make it somewhat rounder.
Shakspeare.

Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light.
Milton.

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

He was put to the torture, which, in Scotland, they call the *boots*; for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drive wedges between these and the leg.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, an. 1666.

Boot *of a Coach.*† The space between the coachman and the coach.

The horses, being young, took some affrightment, and running away so furiously, that one of them tore all his belly open upon the corner of a beer-cart; my nephew, who in this mean while adventured to leap out, [of the coach,] seemeth to have hung on one of the pins of the *boot*.
Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 417.

To Boot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses.
Shakspeare.

Bo'ot-catcher. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.
Swift.

Boot-hose. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes.

His lacquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *boot hose* on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakspeare.*

Boot-tree. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

Bo'oted.† *adj.* [old Fr. *boter*, to put boots on.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is coated and *booted* for it. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A *booted* judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

Booth.† *n. s.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welsh; *buth*, Gael. a hut; *both*, Irish.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their *booths* in the fair. *Camden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

Bo'otless.† *adj.* [Sax. boclear.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and gan to tell
Their *bootless* pains, and ill succeeding night.
Spenser.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wisdom, with *bootless* expence of travel, to wander in darkness. *Hooker.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shaks.*

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with *bootless* pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus *bootless* kneel? *Shakspeare.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him *bootless* home, and weather beaten back.
Shakspeare.

Bo'OTLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *bootless.*] Uselessly, to no purpose.

Good nymph, no more; why dost thou *bootlesly*
Stay thus tormenting both thyself and me?
Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p.133.

Bo'OTY.† *n. s.* [*byta*, præda, Su.-Goth.; *buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their *booty*. *Milton.*

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, Fortune would not suffer me; she drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To play booty.* To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *Je suis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go.*

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* against ourselves: our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty. Dryd.*

BOPE'EP. *n. s.* [from *bo* and *peep.* See Bo.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frighted, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung
That such a king should play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*. *Hudibras.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryden.*

BORA'CHIO.† *n. s.* [*borracho*, Span. *bouracho*, old Fr. "The Spanish *borachoe*, or bottle commonly of a pig's skin, with the hair inward, dressed inwardly with rosin and pitch to keep wine or liquour sweet. Fr. *boráche.*" Minsheu. Dr. Johnson explains it a drunkard, by an example from Congreve; which, however, serves only to shew that the *cask* was what the speaker alludes to. Other writers confirm this meaning.] A bottle, or cask.

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*.
Dryden, Pers. Sat. 5.

As soon as the servant had done speaking, she made haste, (says the text,) and took two hundred loaves, and two bottles, (that is, two skins or *borachios,*) of wine. *Delany, Life of David*, i. 18.

How you stink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? you're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

Bo'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

Bo'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ. n. s. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus.*

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BO'RAX. n. s. [*borax*, low Lat.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

Bo'RBORYGM.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *borborigme*, Cotgrave. Gr. βορβόρυγμος.] A term in medicine, for a rumbling noise in the guts. *Gloss. Anglic. Nov.* (1707.)

Bo'RDAGE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bordagium.*] The tenure of *bord-lands*, which see. *Cowel.*

BORD-HALFPENNY.* *n. s.* Money paid for setting up *boards* or a stall in a fair or market. *Burn.*

BORD-LANDS.* *n. s.* Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their *bord* [board] or table; termed *bordagium* or *bordage.* *Cowel.*

BO'RDEL. } *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*,
BORDE'LLO. } Armorick.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,
The spital, or picthath. *B. Jonson.*

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children. *South.*

Bo'RDELLER.* *n. s.* [from *bordel*; a word used both by Chaucer and Gower for a *keeper of a bawdy-house.* Chaucer also uses *bordel-women* for *strumpets.*] The keeper of a brothel. Obsolete.

Thais out of his barge he hent,
And to the *bordeler* her sold.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.

BO'RDER.† *n. s.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr. bopð, Sax.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking-glasses, bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon.*

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders.* *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

Those outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the *borders.*
Patrick, Comment. on Genesis, xlvi. 34.

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order.
Spenser.

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.
Waller.

The place was covered with a wonderful profusion of flowers, that without being disposed into regular *borders*, and parterres, grew promiscuously. *Tatler*, No. 161.

5. [In heraldry.] Written also *bordure.* Formerly the mark of distinguishing one part of a family from the other, descended of one family and from the same parents.

To Bo'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon.*

It *bordereth upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks garrisons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering on* each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'RDER.† *v. a.* See *To* IMBORDER.

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments. [Old Fr. *brudez*, bordered, edged.]

Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass enamelled with various flowers.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 372.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea, called the Persian gulf. *Ralegh.*

3. To keep within bounds.

That nature, which contemns its origin, cannot be *border'd* certain in itself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Bo'RDERER.† *n. s.* [from *border.*]

1. One that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers.* *Shaks.*

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war:
The rather for their seat, being next *bord'rers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horse.
B. Jonson.

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*: on mutual slaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

2. One that approaches near to another.

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator, and expresseth all his virtues, though he be tied more to numbers. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A poet is the very next *borderer* unto an orator. *Fotherby's Atheomastix*, p. 191.

Bo'RDRAGING.* *n. s.* [Probably from *border*, and *rage*, i. e. to make a furious incursion on the borders of a country. This word Dr. Johnson has cited as an example of the verb neuter, *to bordrage*, in the following lines of Spenser; where it is evidently a verbal noun; and Mr. Mason has cited *bordrag* from the *verb.* Of the verb *bordrage* proof is yet to be sought.] An incursion on the borders of a country.

Who [Constantine]—
Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoyd with sondry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and forrein scatterlings
With which the world did in those dayes abound.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 63.

To BORE.† *v. a.* [bopian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakspeare.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thrust, into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot trees. *Bacon.*

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit
The Greeks suspected present to commit
To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore*
The sides, and what that space contains t' explore.
Denham.

2. To hollow; to scoop.

Love may blindfold the eyes, but lust *boreth* them out. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 80.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly *bored*, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots seen, what bustling crouds I *bor'd*,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd.
Gay.

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Those milk paps,
That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakspeare.*

Nor southward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the west, and hovering there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air.
Dryden.

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground. *Dict.*

BORE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire.
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*. *Moxon.*

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch stands in person by,
This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore*.
Dryden.

It will best appear in the *bores* of wind instruments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

BORE.* *n. s.* [probably from *To bear*, bore or borne. Teut. *bore*, or *beuer*, elevatio. *Bire* is twice used by Wicliffe for the Lat. *impetus*. The *bore*, it may be added, is considerably *elevated* above the common surface of the water.] A tide swelling above another tide.

The victorious tenth wave shall ride, like the *bore*, victorious over all the rest.
Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

BORE. The *preterite* of *bear*.

The father *bore* it with undaunted soul,
Like one who durst his destiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart.
Dryden.

'Twas my fate
To kill my father and pollute his bed,
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryden.*

Bo'REAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly. *Pope.*

BO'REAS. n. s. [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestas loud,
And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, P. L.

Bo'RECOLE.* *n. s.* A species of the *brassica*, or cabbage. See CABBAGE.

Bo'REE.† *n. s.* A kind of dance, said to be brought from Biscay.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was best at *borees*. *Swift.*

From hence came all those monstrous stories,
That to his lays wild beasts danc'd *borees*.
Swift, Ovidiana, Ed. Barret, No. ii.

Bo'RER. *n. s.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instrument to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations, with a *borer*, such as well-diggers use, to try the ground. *Moxon.*

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word to *bear*, in the sense of *bringing forth*; as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great stage of fools. *Shakspeare.*

The new *born* babe, by nurses overlaid.
Dryden.

Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*.
Prior.

All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded with bodies, that perpetually and diversely affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances; as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire; he was *born* for greatness; that is, formed at the birth.

The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself. *Leviticus*, xix. 34.

Man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward. *Job*, v. 7.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adversity. *Proverbs*, xvii. 17.

Either of you knights may well deserve
A princess *born*; and such is she you serve.
Dryden.

Two rising crests his royal head adorn,
Born from a god, himself to godhead *born*.
Dryden.

Both must alike from heaven derive their light;
These *born* to judge, as well as those to write.
Pope.

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want a miserable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little account.
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subserviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn
The power of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakspeare.*

I being *born of* my father's first wife, and she *of* his third, she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister. *Tatler.*

BORNE.† The *participle passive* of *bear*. Pronounced with *o* long, and therefore more correctly written *borne*, to distinguish it from *born*. [Sax. bopen.]

Their charge was always *born* by the queen; and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, *born* away by his passion. *Swift.*

BO'ROUGH.† *n. s.*

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others. See BORROW.

A *borogh*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of a hundred free persons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you say, *franci-plegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety; and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to borrow*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. A town with a corporation. [Goth. *baurg*, a city. Sax. bupg. "*Berg* usu veteri significavit *recondere*, *tegere*; unde Germ. *bergen*, &c. Convenit Goth. *baurg*, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 89.

And, if a *borough* choose him not, undone.
Pope.

Bo'ROUGH *English*, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Cowel.*

Bo'ROUGH-HOLDER.* *n. s.* A headborough. See BORSHOLDER.

Bo'RRELL.† *adj.* [from the Goth. *bure*, a clown: Sax. bupe. See BOOR. Dr. Johnson defines it from Junius, without etymology, "a mean fellow," and calls it a substantive. This adjective is written *burel*, in the Visions of Pierce Plowman, 1550. Gower and Chaucer write it *borel*, viz. *borel* clerk, and *borel* men.] Rustick; rude; coarse. Obsolete.

How be I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

To BO'RROW.† *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; borȝian, Saxon; *borga*, Iceland.

1. To take something from another on credit; opposed to *lend*.
He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare.*
We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehemiah*, v. 4.

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.
Then he said, go *borrow* thee vessels abroad, of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings*, iv. 3.
Where darkness and surprise made conquest cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! *Dryden.*

3. To take something belonging to another.
A *borrow'd* title hast thou bought too dear;
Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king?
Shakspeare.
They may *borrow* something of instruction, even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety.*
I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden.*
These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*
Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for having riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.
Unkind and cruel to deceive your son,
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun.
Dryden.

5. To relieve; to protect; to redeem. Obsolete; but this meaning is most agreeable to the original northern word, *borga*, to be a surety for.
It [contrition] is a garment of sorowe.
Fro payne it will you *borowe*.
Hawkins, Orig. of the Drama, i. 58.

BO'RROW.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The thing borrowed.
Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pledge; a surety. [Sax. boȝ, boh. See *To* BORROW, and BOROUGH, which, however, is a false spelling; the word being in old authors, usually *borwe*, *borrow*, or *borow*. Obsolete.
This was the first source of shepherds' sorow,
That now nill be quitt with baile nor *borow*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

BO'RROWER. *n. s.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust; opposed to *lender*.
His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*
Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
Shakspeare.
Go not my horse the better,
I must become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakspeare.*
But you invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms.
Milton, Com.

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.
Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

BO'RROWING.* *n. s.* [from *borrow*.] The act of borrowing; the thing borrowed.
Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Borrowing, if it be not bettered by the *borrower*, among good authors is accounted plagiarie.
Milton, Eiconoclastes.
Yet are not these thefts, but *borrowings*; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.
Bp. Taylor's Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

BO'RSHOLDER.* *n. s.* [from *borrow* and *hold*; old Fr. *borisalder*, Kelham.]
Tenne tythings make an hundred; and five made a lathe or wapentake; of which tenne, each one was *bound for another*; and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the tythingman or *borsholder*, that is, the eldest *pledge*, became surety for all the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BO'SCAGE. *n. s.* [*boscage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.
We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land flat to our sight, and full of *boscage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The representation of woods.
Chearful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver stories in galleries; landskips and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer-houses. *Wotton.*

BOSH.* *n. s.* This is a provincial word of Norfolk, in which "to cut a *bosh*" is, to make a figure. It seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage.
A man who has learned but the *bosh* of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism, and but barely heard talk of rhetorick and poetry, may by the use of this science, and a little modern effrontery, baffle one of real learning, silence genius itself, and put the most exalted merit out of countenance. *Student*, ii. 287.

BO'SKY.† *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr. *Bosc*, vel *bosch*, vox satis antiqua apud omnes propè Japetiginas *sylvam* aut *fruticetum* notavit; unde est barbarum *boscus*, Gallicum vetus *bosc*, et recentius *bois*." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 94.] Woody.
And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown
My *bosky* acres, and my unshrubb'd down. *Shaks.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side.
Milton, Com.

BO'SOM. *n. s.* [borme, borom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.

2. The breast; the heart.
Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *bosom*; and bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses. *Shaksp.*

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.
Put now thy hand into thy *bosom*; and he put his hand into his *bosom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as snow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

4. Inclosure; compass; embrace.
Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *bosom* of that church, must not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.
Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools.
Eccles. vii. 9.
From jealousy's tormenting strife
For ever be thy *bosom* freed. *Prior.*
Unfortunate Tallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame;
That with mix'd tumult in thy *bosom* swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd!
Addison.
Here acting *bosoms* wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play.
Young.

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.
Their soul was poured out into their mothers' *bosom*. *Lamentations*, ii. 12.
No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The *bosom* of his father and his God. *Grey.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.
If I covered my transgressions as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *bosom*. *Job*, xxxi. 33.

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the *bosom* of the earth; the *bosom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.
Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common *bosoms* on his side. *Shaks.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight;
Son of my *bosom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might.
Milton, P. L.

10. Inclination; desire. Not used.
If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shaks.*

BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness.
No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our *bosom-interest*; go, pronounce his death.
Shakspeare.
This Antonio,
Being the *bosom lover* of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakspeare.*
Those domestick traitors, *bosom-thieves*,
Whom custom hath call'd wives; the readiest helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy.
B. Jonson.
He sent for his *bosom-friends*, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A *bosom-secret*, and a *bosom-friend*, are usually put together. *South, Serm.* ii. 64.
She who was a *bosom-friend* of her royal mistress, he calls an insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*

To BO'SOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in the bosom.
Bosom up my counsel;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakspeare.*
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that goodness *bosoms* ever.
Milton, Com.

2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest *bosom'd* smells,
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store.
Milton, P. L.
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, L'Al.
To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines.
Pope.

Bo'son. *n. s.* [corrupted from *boatswain.*]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry *boson* from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Bo'squet.* *n. s.* See Busket.

BOSS.† *n. s.* [*bosse*, Teut. and *bosse*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence.

What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *bosses?* *L'Estrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *bosses* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boss* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon.*

If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boss* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'ssed.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé. Bosen out*, strutting, or swelling out, *turgidum*, Prompt. Parv.] Studded.

Fine linen, Turkey cushions *boss'd* with gold. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Bo'ssage. *n. s.* [in architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.
2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channel, left in the joinings: these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'ssive.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé*, bumped out, knobby, Cotgrave.] Crooked, deformed.

Wives do worse than miscarry, that go their full time of a fool with a *bossive* birth. *Osborne, Adv. to his Son*, (1658,) p. 70.

Bo'ssy.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé.*] Prominent; studded; swelling out. See Bossed.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with *bossy* sculptures graven. *Milton, P. L.* i. 716.

The watry juices of the *bossy* root [the turnip]. *Dyer's Fleece.*

Bo'svel. *n. s.* A species of *crowfoot.*

Bota'nical.† } *adj.* [Fr. *botanique*, from
Bota'nick. } βοτάνη, an herb.] Relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

The *botanical* artist meets every where with vegetables. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 6.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phæton into poplars. *Addison.*

Some observations concerning plants, &c. of his own; some from his companions in those *botanick* studies. *Worthington to Hartlib*, Ep. 10.

And to *botanick* land the flowers of health. *Thomson's Liberty*, P. ii.

Bota'nically.* *adv.* [from *botanical.*] After the manner of botanists. *Ash.*

Bota'nick.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] He who is skilled in plants.

That there is such an herb, which for some kind of resplendency may be called aglaophotis, is by all *botanicks* or herbarists, I have seen, acknowledged. *M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c.* p. 80.

Bo'tanist. *n. s.* [from *botany.*] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*

Botano'logy. *n. s.* [βοτανολογία.] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BO'TANY. *n. s.* [from βοτάνη, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RGO. n. s. [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. s.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton, P. L.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest. See *To* Botch.

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his son, must embrace the fate. *Shaksp.*

3. An adscititious, adventitious part clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To BOTCH.† *v. a.* [from the old Goth. *boeta*, to repair, Serenius.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,
And hear thou there, how many fruitless pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May smile at this. *Shakspeare.*

Her speech is nothing,
Yet the unshaped use of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;
Rhyme is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

Our professor, besides his *botching* in the words, has sullied even the sense. *Bentley's Lett.* p. 215.

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

Bo'tcher.† *n. s.* [from *botch.*] A mender of old clothes; the same to a taylor as a cobler to a shoemaker.

No man will put his sonne to a *botcher* or [ere] he binde him prentise to a taylor. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, fol. 52.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child. *Shakspearc.*

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'tcherly.* *adj.* [from *botcher.*] Clumsy; patched.

Publishing some *botcherly* mingle-mangle of collections out of other. *Hartlib. Transl. of Comen.* 1642, p. 30.

Bo'tchery.* *n. s.* [from *botcher.*] A clumsy addition; patchwork.

If we speak of base *botchery*, were it a comely thing to see a great lord, or a king, wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet? *World of Wonders*, 1608. p. 235.

Bo'tchy. *adj.* [from *botch.*] Marked with botches.

And those boils did run — say so — Did not the general run?
Were not that a *botchy* core?
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Bote. *n. s.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Cowel.*
2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH.† *adj.* [Goth. *ba*, *bajoths*; Sax. ba, *both*; ba ꝥa, *both two*, i. e. two together. So Chaucer, "Our *bothe* labour," Tr. and Cress. i. 973. The labour of us both together. In old Eng. *bathe*, *beath*, and *baith*, are found for both; the two last of which are still northern pronunciations.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two.

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing; some by *both.* *Hooker*, v. § 19.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakspeare.*

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to destiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been seen,
Both perjur'd wives, the goddess and the queen. *Granville.*

Both. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. *Acts*, xiv. 1.

Power to judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton, P. L.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, so sweet a song. *Dryden.*

To Bo'ther.* *v. a.* [This word Mr. Malone believes to have been first used in Ireland. It is also a Cornish word. It is not found in serious writing. The substantive *bother* is sometimes used in common conversation.] To perplex and confound by senseless loquacity; to tease by constant solicitation; to make a stunning noise.

With the din of which tube my head you so *bother*,
That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from t'other. *Swift.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [βοτρυοειδης.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *n. s.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakspeare.*

BO'TTLE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *bouteille;* Span. *botella;* Ital. *botteglia;* low Lat. *butellus;* Græco-Barb. βοττλις, a cup or flagon, Gloss. Vet. V. Meursii Lexic. βοττινον.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakspeare.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect.* No. 462.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. [Fr. *botte de paille.*]

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shaks.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

BO'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion.*

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

BO'TTLED.* *adj.* [from *bottle.*] Having a belly protuberant like a bottle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that *bottled* spider? *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

BO'TTLE-ALE.* *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *ale.*] What we now call bottled-ale.

The Myrmidons are no *bottle-ale* houses. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Selling cheese and prunes,
And retail'd *bottle-ale*. *Beaum. and Fl. Captain.*

BO'TTLE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

BO'TTLE-NOSED.* *adj.* [from *bottle* and *nose.*] Having an extraordinary large nose. *Kersey.*

BO'TTLESCREW. *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *screw.*] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTLING.* *n. s.* [from *bottle.*] The operation of putting liquors into bottles.

Around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;
Rode for a stomach, and inspected,
At annual *bottlings*, corks selected.
T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

BO'TTOM.† *n. s.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.

The vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the *bottom*. *St. Matt.* xxvii. 51.

2. The ground under the water.

Behold he spreadeth his light upon it, and covereth the *bottom* of the sea. *Job*, xxxvi. 30.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

He stood among the myrtle trees that were in the *bottom*. *Zech.* i. 8.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place: down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakspeare.*

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, nobody may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakspeare.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to lying! *Shakspeare.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shaks.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakspeare.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom;* holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvass, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spectator*, No. 273.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane.* The lowest end.

13. BOTTOM *of beer.* The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support: with *on*.

They may have something of obscurity as being *bottom'd upon*, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but apart; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakspeare.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, *bottoms;* and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shaks.*

Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the etherial sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton, P. L.*

BO'TTOMRY. *n. s.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHE.* *n. s.* See BOUGE.

BO'VATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bovata.*] A *bovate* (oxgang) of land is as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably cultivate in a year. *Burn, Hist. of Cumb. Gloss.*

BO'UCHET. n. s. [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil.* *Dict.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGE.* *n. s.* [a corruption of the French *bouche. Bouge of court* is an expression of our old language for the "allowance to the officers of the court." *Bouch au*

cour, allowance of diet at the king's table. Kelham. *Avoir bouche à cour*, to eat and drink scot-free; to be in ordinary at court. Cotgrave.] Provisions; meat and drink. Not now in use.

They knock'd hypocrisy o' the pate, and made room for a bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting for the fine sight since seven o'clock in the morning. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

BOUGH. *n. s.* [bog, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw.
Spenser, F. Q.

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit.
Milton, P. L.

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*.
Denham.

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows.
Roscommon.

See how on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend.
Pope.

BOUGHT.† [Sax. bohte.] *preter.* and *participle* of *To buy*; which see.

The chief were these who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's safety *bought*.
Pope.

BOUGHT.† *n. s.* [Teut. *bocht*, *bucht*, an inclosure, a fence of stakes; from *bogen*, to bend, bow, or inflect. Sax. bogeht, *bowed*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,—
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack.
Spenser, F. Q.

Immortal verse,
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long draw out.
Milton, Il Pens.

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

3. That part of a sling which contains the stone.

The souls of thine enemies, them shall He sling out as out of the middle of a sling: [In the margin,] in the midst of the *bought* of a sling.
1 *Sam.* xxv. 29.

BO'UGHTY.* *adj.* [from *bought*.] Crooked; bending. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

BOU'ILLON. *n. s.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

To BOUKE, or BOWKE.* *v. n.* To nauseate, so as to be ready to vomit; and to belch: probably, therefore, a corruption of the Sax. bealcan. Sometimes pronounced *boke*. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. Country Words.

BO'ULDER.† *n. s.* A large round stone. In the north pronounced sometimes *bowder*, or *booder*, and also *boother*. See BOWLDER-STONES.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Build. Dict.*

BO'ULIMY.* *n. s.* Dr. Johnson gives this word as *bulimy*, and derives it from the Gr. βουλιμία, of βοῦς, an ox, and λιμὸς hunger. But it is from βο, valdè, greatly.

It stretches out his desires into an insatiable *boulimy*. *Scott, Serm.* (1687,) *Works*, ii. 75.

To BOULT. *v. a.* See to BOLT.

To BOUNCE.† *v. n.* [a word formed, says Skinner, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryd.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap; a sudden explosion.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.

Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully; a sense only used in familiar speech.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe. *Lowth's Letter to Warburton*, p. 14.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon.
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakspeare.*

6. In the preceding instance *bouncing*, applied to an Amazon, may mean what Dr. Johnson asserts, to be bold or strong. But this word was often formerly applied to the fair sex merely to denote a superabundance of excellence, or cause of admiration, in them; and was also applied to things. We use *brave* in a similar manner.

I saw the *bouncing* bellibone,
Tripping over the dale alone;—
She sweeter than the violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

With lofty luring lookes, they, [ladies] *bouncing* brave,
The highest place in all men's sight must have.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 217.

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning. *Beaum. and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.*

BOUNCE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

As I was sitting in my chamber, and thinking on a subject for my next Spectator, I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door; and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shaks.*

Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. s.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial speech.

BO'UNCINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bounce*.] Boastingly, with threat.

Pighius said *bouncingly*, the judgement of the apostolical see, with a council of domestick priests, is far more certain than the judgement of an universal council of the whole earth sans pope.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

BOUND.† *n. s.* [Sax. bunde, from bindan, *to bind*. Old Fr. *bundes*, limits. Kelham.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and highth,
And time, and place, are lost. *Milton, P. L.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds.
Dryden.

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them?
Shakspeare.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakspeare.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addison.

Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue Stop thief resounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*.
Dryden.

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shaksp.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows' heads.
Dryden.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds.
Pope.

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance.
Pope.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shak.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakspeare.*

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch?
Shakspeare.

BOUND.† *pret.* and *particip. pass.* of *bind.* [Sax. bonb.]

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*. —
— You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shaks.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakspeare.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field.
Knolles.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND.† *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is a common word still in the North of England for *going*, or *ready*, and is pronounced *bowne*; "Where are you *bowne* to?" i. e. whither are you *going*? or where are you *bound* to? *Boun* is used for *ready* by Chaucer, and other of our old writers. So it is still employed in Scotland. Ruddiman and Chalmers derive the word from the Sax. abunden, *expeditus*, which, even if rightly translated, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, seems to be an insulated term, not allied to any other words in that language; and therefore the origin, given by Dr. Jamieson, from the Su.-Goth. *boa*, to prepare, to make ready, of which *boen* or *boin* is the participle, must be preferred.] Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light.
Spenser, F. Q.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant.
Temple.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryd.*

BO'UNDARY. *n. s.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN.† *participle passive* of *bind.* [Sax. bunden.] Not now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well.
Shakspeare.

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDENLY.* *adv.* [from *bounden.*] In a bounden or dutiful manner. Obsolete.

Your ladishippes daughter, most *boundenly* obedient.
Transl. of Ochin's Sermons, (1583,) *Epist. Dedicat.*

BO'UNDER.* *n. s.* [from *bound.*]

1. A limiter; he who imposes bounds.

Now the *bounder* of all these, is only God himself; who is the *bounder* of all things.
Fotherby's Athcomastix, p. 274.

2. A boundary. Sometimes written *boundure.*

The *boundure* of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 254.

Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands; and shut up within their limits, as it were in prison. *Fotherby's Atheomastix*, p. 274.

The evidence proves, that the *bounder* was for this common now claimed.
Clayton, Reports and Pleas, &c. 1651, p. 43.

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. s.* A stone to play
BOUND-STONE. } with.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd.
Dryden.

Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke.*

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope.*

BO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *boundless.*] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires, by stinting his strength, and contracting his capacities. *South.*

BO'UNTEOUS.† *adj.* [from *bounty*, old Fr. *bountenouse.*] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful.*

Every one,
According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakspeare.*

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryd.*

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality; kindness. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from the Psalms to illustrate this word, where the real word, however, is *plenteousness.* "Thou fillest all things living with *plenteousness.*" Ps. cxlv. 16.

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full.*]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakspeare.*

If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, *of* which he is so *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryden.*

BO'UNTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Denne.*

It is affirm'd, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. 2 *Cor.* ix. 11.

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *bounty* and
BO'UNTIHEDE. } *head*, or *hood.* See
BO'UNTIHOOD. } HOOD.] Goodness; virtue. It is now wholly out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and fast settled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead*.
Spenser, F. Q.

How shall frail pen, with fear disparaged,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountihood*?
Spenser, F. Q.

BO'UNTY.† *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr. *bountée*, old Fr. from the Lat. *bonitas.*]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire.
Hooker, iii. § 4.

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shaksp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine.
Denham.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alms*; being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. *South.*

Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them. *Addison.*

3. Simply, goodness; agreeably to the original of the word. Not now in use. Spenser has used the adjective *bounteous* in the same sense.

Let not her fault your sweete affections marre,
Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 49.

Bo'UQUET.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A nosegay. See BUSKET.

May-buskets; if busket be not there the French *bouquet*, now become English.
Warton, Notes on Milton.

To BOURD.* *v. n.* [Fr. *bourder*, from the low Lat. *burdare*, to joke, to jest; which is supposed to be adopted from *bohordicum*, a kind of exercise or tilting with spears. V. Du Cange in BOHORDICUM. This is one of our oldest words; and is still used in the North of England, as the substantive also is, for *jest*.] To jest.
Barret and Sherwood.

Brethren, quoth he, take kepe what I shal say;
My wit is great, though that I *bourde* and play.
Chaucer, Pard. T.

BOURD.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bourd, bord*, a jest or story. V. Lacombe. See also *To* BOURD.] A jest.

They all agreed; so, turning all to game
And pleasaunt *bord*, they past forth on their way.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 13.

Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.
Drayton, Shep. Garl. p. 53.

Bo'URDER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bourdeur*.] A jester.
Huloet.

Bo'URDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bourd*.] In sport. *Huloet.*

To Bo'URGEON.† *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

And tools to prune the trees, before the pride
Of hasting prime did make them *burgein* round.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 43.

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous parts,
They do so spring and *burgeon*. *B. Jonson, Fox*, ii. 1.

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among themselves.
Howell.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work!
Dryden.

BOURN.† *n. s.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
Shakspeare, Temp.

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

False,
As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine.
Shaks. Wint. Tale.

2. [From burn, Saxon; *burn*, Gael. water.] A brook; a torrent; whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now used in either sense, though the second continues in the Scottish dialect, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, used still in the North of England for a brook, or small stream of water. And Milton affords a beautiful instance of the word, which Dr. Johnson has misunderstood; the poet, in his landscape, meaning by "bosky bourn" a rivulet skirted with trees; not merely a bound or limit, as Dr. Johnson has stated.

Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thundering Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*.
Spenser, F. Q.

And ere the sun had climb'd the eastern hills,
To gild the muttering *bourns* and pretty rills.
Browne, Brit. Past. p. 75.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky *bourn* from side to side.
Milton, Comus, ver. 313.

BOURSE.* *n. s.* See BURSE.

To BOUSE.† *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *bousing* can,
Of which he sipt.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 22.

Though he *bouze* his belly full.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 381.

A file of *bousing* comrades there.
Cleveland's Poems, &c. p. 17.

To BOUSE.* *v. a.* To swallow.

To restore and well flesh them, [hawks,] they commonly gave them hog's flesh, with oil, butter, and honey; and a decoction of cumfory to *bouse*.
Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 115.

BOU'SY. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings.
Dryden.

The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame.
King.

BOUT. *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet.
Sidney.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout*.
Shaks.

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink.
Shakspeare.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out.
Dryden.

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout*.
L'Estrange.

We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*.
King.

BOUTA'DE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A whim; a start of fancy; an act of caprice.

His [lord Peter's] first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

BOU'TEFEU. n. s. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents. Now disused.

Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion.
Bacon.

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries.
King Charles.

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the house.
Hudibras.

Bo'UTISALE. *n. s.* [I suppose from *bouty* or *booty*, and *sale*.] A sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries.
Sir J. Hayward.

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW.† *v. a.* [buzan, Saxon, *boga*, Su.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *how*.

Bow thy heavens, O Lord, and come down.
Psalm cxliv. 5.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it.
Shakspeare.

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing.
Shakspeare.

I can fly, or I can run,
Quickly to the earth's green end,
Where the *bow'd* welkin slow doth bend.
Milton, Comus, v. 1015.

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again.
Dryden.

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowed*.
Locke.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him.
2 Kings. ii. 15.

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sack-cloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord.
Isaiah, lviii. 5.

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer.
Ecclus. iv. 8.

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever?
Shakspeare.

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground.
Pope.

To Bow.† *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

The everlasting mountains were scattered: the perpetual hills did *bow*.
Habak. iii. 6.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king.
Shakspeare.

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devoutest homage.
Decay of Piety.

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd.
For whereso'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*.
Dryden.

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees, to drink.
Judges, vii. 6.

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden.
Isaiah, xlvi. 2.

Bow. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too she wou'd allow,
Nor quarrel'd at their awkward *bow*.
Swift.

Bow.† *n. s.* [Sax. box, boh. Pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me some venison.
Genesis.

The white faith of hist'ry cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the *bow*.
Alleyne's Hen. VII.

2. A rainbow.

I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.
Gen. ix. 13.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind:
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryden, Fables.*

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*. *Wiseman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bow *of a saddle*. The *bows of a saddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dict.*

7. Bow *of a ship*. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bowpiece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

BOW-BEARER. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the forest. *Cowel.*

BOW-BENT. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, *bowbent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage.
Milton, Vac. Ex.

BOW-HAND. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

BOW-LEG.* *n. s.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] A leg crooked as a bow.

Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome warpings of *bow-legs*?
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

BOW-LEGGED. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT.† *n. s.* [from *bow* and *shot*. Sometimes written *bow-shoot*.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

She went, and sat her down over against him, a good way off, as it were a *bow-shot*. *Gen.* xxi. 16.

About a *bow-shoot* hence to the southward, upon the plain or lower ground; is a high column in perfection. *Sir T. Herbert's Trav.* p. 148.

Though he were not then a *bow shot* off, and made haste; yet by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen. *Boyle.*

BOW-WINDOW.* *n. s.* [from *bow* and *window*.] A window projected, thrown out beyond the rest. But see BAY-WINDOW.

BO'WABLE.* *adj.* [from *To bow*.] Flexible of disposition.

If she be a virgin, she is pliable or *bowable*.
Wodroephe's Fr. Gram. 1623. p. 323.

To BO'WEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take forth the bowels. From this old unnoticed verb comes the modern *disembowel*, and also Shakspeare's *embowel*. Sherwood renders *bowelled* by *desentraielé*. *Huloet and Minsheu.*

BO'WEL-LESS.* *adj.* [from *bowel* and *less*.] Without tenderness or compassion.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowel-less* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels. *Browne, Chr. Morals*, i. 7.

BO'WELS.† *n. s.* [*boyaux*, modern French; *boailles*, old French. Roquefort, Suppl. Gloss. Rom.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels*. 2 *Sam.* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakspeare.*

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shaks.*

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a *singular*, except in writers of anatomy.

BO'WER.† *n. s.* [not from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *bow* or *bend*, as Dr. Johnson asserts; but from the Sax. bup, *a chamber*. Our old language sometimes gives it *bure*; and in Cumberland, to this day, a back-room or chamber without a fire-place, or a little parlour, is called a *boor*. This word of northern origin is in the Goth. *bur*, a cottage; Theotisc. *buer*, the same; Icel. *bur*, a little dwelling, from *bouan*, to dwell; Dan. *buur*, an inner room; Dutch, *buer*, a cottage. The word, thus signifying a small or private abode, a place of shade or retirement, was easily transferred to the place of shelter or retirement, called an *arbour*. See BUR.]

1. A chamber: a private retirement.

Goe to my love, where she is carelesse laid,
Yet in her winter's *bowre* not well awake.
Spenser, Sonn. lxx.

The gyaunt selfe dismaied with that sownd,
Where he with his Duessa dalliaunce fownd,
In haste came rushing forth from inner *bowre*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 5.

2. A cottage: Harrington has so rendered the expression of Ariosto, *tugurii*, agreeably to the old usage of *bower*.

Courtesie oft-times in simple *bowres*
Is found as great as in the stately towres.
Transl. of Ariost. xiv. 62.

3. Any abode or residence.

Wasting the countrie with sword and with fire,
Overturning towns, high castles, and towers,
Like Mars, god of war, enflamed with ire,
I forced the Frenchmen t' abandon their *bowers*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 282.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Musæus from his *bower*.
Milton, Il Pens.

Refresh'd, they wait them to the *bower* of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sate.
Pope, Il.

4. A place covered with the branches of trees or plants; a shady recess.

The pleached *bower*,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Hand in hand alone they pass'd
On to their blissful *bower*: — the roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf. *Milton, P. L.*

BO'WER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers this word as signifying, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke, from the Fr. *bourrer*, to fall upon. Both the etymology and definition are erroneous. The word is used for the *shoulder*, Sax. boh, Dan. *bou*. The *bowers*, in anatomy, are the *musculi flexores*.] One of the muscles which bend the joints.

His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. viii. 41.

BO'WER. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.

BO'WER.* *n. s.* [from *To bow*.] One who bows, in token of respect.

Those *bowers* to altars, those setters-up of crucifixes, &c. *Icon Alethinè*, 1649. p. 41.

To BO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.

Thou didst *bower* the spirit,
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shaks.*

To BO'WER.* *v. n.* To lodge. Obsolete.

Amongst them all grows not a fayrer flowre
Than is the bloosme of comely courtesie;
Which though it on a lowly stalke doth *bowre*,
Yet brancheth forth in brave nobilitie,
And spreds itself through all civilitie.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 4.

BO'WERY.† *adj.* [from *bower*.] Imbowering; covering with shade.

Landskips how gay the *bowery* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds.
Tickell.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the *bowery* walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps.
Thomson, Spring.

To BOWGE. See *To* BOUGE.

BO'WINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bow*.] In a bending manner; like a bow, *arcuatim*.
Huloet.

BOWL.† *n. s.* [*buelin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to Junius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*. So far Junius and Dr. Johnson. But the word is of northern origin: Goth. *bolla*, a cup. Sax. bolla.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakspeare.

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a *bowl* of water, a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and social mirth inspires.
Fenton to Lord Gower.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL.† *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr. perhaps from the Lat. *bulla*. It is generally pronounced as *cow, howl.*] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a subtile ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist checker'd with night and day!
Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the summer, and a game at whisk in the winter.
Dennis's Letters.

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts, Logick.*

To BOWL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *bouler.*]

1. To roll as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and fellies of her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

To BOWL.* *v. n.* To play at bowls.

Challenge her to *bowl*. *Shaks. L. Labour Lost.*

BO'WLING.* *n. s.* [from *bowl.*] The art or act of throwing bowls.

This wise game of *bowling* doth make the fathers surpasse their children in apish toyes and most delicate dogtrickes. As first for the postures. 1. handle your bowle: 2. advance your bowle: 3. charge your bowle: 4. ayme your bowle: 5. discharge your bowle. 6. plye your bowle: in which last posture of plying your bowle you shall perceive many varieties and divisions, as wringing of the necke, lifting up of the shoulders, clapping of the hands, lying downe of one side, running after the bowle, making long dutifull scrapes and legs, &c.
Wit and Mirth, by John Taylor, (1629,) sign. D. 8. b.

In the preceding citation the origin of Addison's *exercise of the fan* is plainly, I think, to be discovered.

Many other sports and recreations there be much in use, as ringing, *bowling*, shooting.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 266.

Who can reasonably deny the lawfulness of many disports and recreations, as *bowling* or shooting? *Bp. Sanderson, Serm.* p. 217.

BO'WLDER-STONES. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name.
Woodward on Fossils.

BO'WLER.† *n. s.* [from *bowl.*] One that plays at bowls.

Sisyphus has left rolling the stone, and is grown a master-*bowler*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable calling, for any man to be a profest *bowler*, or archer, or gamester, and nothing else?
Bp. Sanderson, Serm. p. 217.

BO'WLINE.† } *n. s.* [A sea term. Su. *bog-*
BO'WLING. } *lina*, Ihre; *bouline*, Fr. written also *boulin* and *bolin.*] A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

Slack the *bolins* there; thou wilt not,
Wilt thou? Blow, and split thyself.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

As if a gentleman of Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, or the Midland, should fetch all the illustrations to his country-neighbours from shipping, and tell them of the main-sheet and the *boulin*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

BO'WLING-GREEN. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green.*] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run necessarily in a direct line.
Bentley.

BO'WLING-GROUND.* *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *ground.*] The same as *bowling-green.*

That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary.
B. Jonson, Mosques.

BO'WMAN. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man.*] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen*. *Jerem.* iv. 29.

BO'WNET.* *n. s.* [Sax. bozenet.] A weel, or net made of twigs *bowed* or incurvated, to catch fish.

To BOWSE.* *v. n.* A sea term signifying to hale or pull together. *Chambers.*

BO'WSPRIT. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of the ship.] This word is also spelt *boltsprit*; which see.

To BO'WSSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To drench: to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life or recovery.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

BO'WSTRING. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string.*] The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him.
Shakspeare.

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

BO'WYER.† *n. s.* [from *bow.*]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king.
Dryden.

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

Good bows and shafts shall be better known, to the commodity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers. *Ascam, Toxophilus.*

BOX. *n. s.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot, inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

Box, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is very good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in March, or about Bartholomew tide, and will prosper on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box.† *n. s.* [box, Sax. *buste*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less* from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney, Arc.* b. ii.

About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakspeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it.
Steele, Guardian, No. 98.

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the mariners' compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

Wanton dames come disguised into God's house, as it were into the *box* of the playhouse.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 247.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clattering o'er the roof by fits.
Swift, City Shower.

2. In naval language, to *box* the compass, is to rehearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BOX. *n. s.* [*bock*, a cheek, Welsh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakspeare, H. IV.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from Thestylis. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 283.

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed*

themselves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing two sticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator*, No. 115.

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator*, No. 629.

To Box.† *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Let the boy get up ever so often, the other is obliged to *box* him again as often as he requires it. *Misson's Travels over England*, p. 304.

Bo'XEN.† *adj.* [formerly *boxy*, Lat. *buxeus*. Huloet.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

Bo'XER.† *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with his fist.

Castor a horseman, Pollux though
A *boxer* was, I wist:
The one was fam'd for iron heel,
Th' other for leaden fist.
Ballad of St. George for England.

To Bo'XHAUL.* *v. a.* A sea term. To turn about, to veer the ship by a particular method, when the swell of the sea renders tacking impracticable. *Chambers.*

BOY. *n. s.* [*bube*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zech.* viii. 5.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou *boy;*
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind.
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd.
Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.
Pope.

To Boy.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy; but the example, which Dr. Johnson brings from Shakspeare, is thought by the commentators to signify the acting of women's characters on the stage by boys. I, therefore, add an example, which clearly proves the meaning of *treated as a boy*, or *despised.*

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
I' the posture of a whore.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I am tainted;
The dearest twin to life, my credit's murder'd,
Baffled and *boy'd.* *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

Bo'YBLIND.* *adj.* [from *boy* and *blind*.] Undiscerning, like a boy.

Put case he could be so *boy-blind* and foolish.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

Bo'YHOOD. *n. s.* [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'YISH. † *adj.* [from *boy*. Formerly *boyly*. "*Boyly* or *boyish:* as, a *boyly* old lubber, that will still play the boy, not chaunging his manners with his years." *Huloet.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.
Shakspeare, Othello.

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'YISHLY.† *adv.* [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly. *Sherwood.*

Bo'YISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner. *Sherwood and Kersey.*

Bo'YISM.† *n. s.* [from *boy*.]

1. Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther off from possession, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden, Fab. Preface.*

2. The state of a boy.

The real *boyism* of the brothers, which yet should have been forgotten by the poet, is to be taken into the account. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Boy's-PLAY.* *n. s.* [from *boy* and *play*.] The amusement of a boy.

Away, this is no *boy's-play!*
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

Bp. An abbreviation of bishop.

To BRA'BBLE.† *v. n.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch, from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

Reason, in faith thou art well serv'd, that still
Wouldst *brabbling* be with sense and love in me.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

If *brabbling* Makefray, at each fair and 'size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

This is not a place
To *brabble* in; Calianax, join hands.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

We are not so contentious or *brabbling*, as you would have us.
Montagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 304.

BRA'BBLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

If it be only some slight *brabble*, we think to compose it alone.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 9.

The practice being discovered by a *brabble* between the parties about the hiring money.
Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege, ch. 1.

BRA'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabbler.* *Shakspeare, K. John.*

BRA'BBLING.* *n. s.* [from *brabble*.] Quarrel: which in low conversation is frequently called *brabblement*. So *brangle-ment* is used for *brangling*.

I omit their *brabblings* and blasphemies.
Sir J. Harington, Treatise on Play, about 1597.

To BRACE.† *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr. and its old sense in Eng. is *embrace;* as, "he *bracyd* her,—and made her gladly chere," Tale at the close of Urry's Chaucer.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced.*
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

3. To surround; to encompass.

For big bulls of Basan *brace* them about.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. September.

BRACE.†[1] *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. BRACE. [in architecture.] is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. BRACES. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. BRACES *of a coach.* Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.

6. Harness.

7. BRACE. [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove;
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace,*
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

9. The armour for the arm. [Fr. *bras.* Hence our word vant-*brace* also.]

An armour, friends! I pray you, let me see it.—
——— It hath been a shield
'Twixt me and death; and pointed to this *brace.*
Shakspeare, Pericles, ii. 1.

10. Tension; tightness.

The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder.*

BRACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle *brace*,
Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind
Milton, P. L.

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportsman's word.

He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheasants.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

BRA'CELET.† *n. s.* [*bracelet*, French, from the low Lat. *bracellus*.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists.
Sir J. Hayward.

Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists.
B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.

A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, store of those gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER.† *n. s.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble.
Wiseman's Surgery.

2. A medicine of constringent power.

3. Armour for the arm. [Fr. *brassar*, Dict. Trevoux, from *bras*. See also BRACE. This is a very old Eng. substantive. The distinction of an *archer's bracer* is noticed by Sherwood.]

Upon his arme he bare a gaie *bracer*,
And by his side a sword and a bokeler.
Chaucer, Prologue, C. T.

BRACH.† *n/s.* [old Fr. *brache*: "*brachel*, chien de chasse," Lacombe. Such a dog is still called in Scotland a *brachell*. Germ. *brack*, low Lat. *bracco*, old Goth. *racke*, and in our own language *rache* is the dog-hound as *brache* is the female. See the Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28.] A bitch-hound. Burton's illustration of this word exhibits a match for the sporting sow of modern times, which Mr. Daniel, in his Anecdotes of Rural Sports, has celebrated.

A sow-pig by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer; and that as well, or rather better than an ordinary hound. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 142.

Truth's a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady, the *brach*, may stand by the fire and stink. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

BRA'CHIAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *brachial*, from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm. *Blount.*

BRA'CHMAN, or BRA'MIN.* *n. s.* [called by the Portuguese *braman* or *bremen*; by the English, most commonly, *bramin*. The etymology is said to be from *brama*, the secondary deity of the Hindoos; though Mr. Bryant contends that *brachmanes* is the contraction of *Bar-Achmanes*, and that the persons were so denominated from *Manes*, the lunar deity whom they served. Analys. Anc. Mythol. vol. 3. p. 220.] A priest of India, of the first and principal cast of the four grand divisions of Gentoos.

The Indians have their *brachmans*, the Turks their muftis. *Fealley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 130.

BRACHY'GRAPHER.* *n. s.* [from *brachygraphy*.] A short-hand-writer.

He beheld himself, and sermon-writer; and did not know which most to wonder at, his own deafness, or the fellow's acuteness. At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception?
Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, i. 8.

BRACHY'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *bracygraphie*, from βραχὺς short, and γράφω, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

He is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To grammar may be referred the useful art of *brachygraphy* or writing by short marks.
Hakewill's Apology, p. 260.

All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACK.† *n. s.* [from the Goth. *braka*, Sax. bpacan, *to break*.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Fortune cannot raise
Any aloft, without some other's wracke;
Floods drown no fields before they find a *bracke*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 340.

You may find time out in eternity,
Deceit and violence in heavenly justice,
Life in the grave, and death among the blessed,
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.
Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence.
Digby on the Soul, Dedic.

BRA'CKEN.* *n. s.* [written also *braken*, and sometimes pronounced *breckin*, in the north of England; perhaps from *break*.] Fern.

BRA'CKET.† *n.s.* [a term of carpentry, from the Lat. *brachium*, an arm.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath.
Mortimer.

BRA'CKISH.† *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch, from the Goth. *breke*, the sea.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brakish* waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffuse?
Blackmore.

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings, hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

BRA'CKY.* *adj.* The same as *brackish*, which see.

The *bracky* fountains. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 11.
The *bracky* marsh. *Ibid.* S. 14.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad*, *spacious*, from the Sax. bpab, and the Goth. *braid*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRAD. *n.s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

To BRAG. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentaticusly; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderson, Pax Ecclesiæ.*

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war.
Clarendon.

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment.
Arbuthnot.

2. It has *of* before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags of* him,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shaks.*

Ev'ry busy little scribbler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend.
Roscommon.

3. *On* is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad.

BRAG. *n.s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, at high solemnities,
Where most may wonder. *Milton, Comus.*

BRAG.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Proud; boasting; insolent. Spenser uses it adverbially.

The chiefe cause of this hath bene the cruel contempt of holy wedlocke, and the *bragge* bosting out of their unholye chastitye.
Bale's Acts of Eng. Votaries, M. vii. b.

Seest how *brag* yond bullock bears,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked ears?
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb. v. 71.

Much hath been laid in against that *bragge* prescription, to the which their confidence and hope of silence on the contrary parte moved them.
Stapleton's Fortresse of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 68.

BRAG.* *n. s.* A name given to a game at cards from the nature of it; the principal stake being won by him who *brags* with most confidence and address, i. e. who challenges the other gamesters to produce cards equal to his. *Chambers.*

If they happen to rise above *brag* or whist, [they] infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasing or instructive. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BRAGGADO'CIO.† *n. s.* [from *brag*, adopted from Spenser's vain-glorious knight, *Braggadocchio*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected. *L'Estrange.*

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRA'GGARDISE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bragardise*.] Gloriation; a bragging.
Minsheu and Sherwood.

BRA'GGARDISM.† *n. s.* [from *braggardise*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

BRA'GGART.† *n. s.* [sometimes written *braggard*, as in Minsheu's and Sherwood's dictionaries; old Fr. *bragard*. Dutch, *braggaerd*] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.
Shakspeare, All's well.

Pox upon your women,
And your half-man there, court-sir Ambergris,
A perfum'd *braggart*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

BRA'GGART. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

BRA'GGER.† *n. s.* [from *brag*, old Fr. *bragueur*, Kelham.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Many ydell wytted *braggers*, whych judge them selves lerned, and are nothing lesse.
Bale, in Leland's New Yeares Gyfte.

The loudest *braggers* of Jews or Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance.
Hammond's Sermons, p. 627.

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

BRA'GGET.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *bragod*, *bragawd*; Cornish, *bregawds* a very old Eng. word, and sometimes written *bracket*, or *braket*. It is still in use in the north, as well as in Wales, for a compound drink.] A sweet drink, usually made of the wort of ale, spice and honey; a kind of mead.

Hir mouth was swete as *braket* or the meth,
Or hord of apples, laid in hay or heth.
Chaucer, Miller's Talc.

Armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charg'd in *braggat* stale.
B. Jonson, Masques.

One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

BRA'GGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *brag.*] Boastingly; in an insulting manner. *Huloet.*

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles. —— If it is so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.

BRA'GLY. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To BRAID.† *v. a.* [bpeban, Saxon; often written *brede*, in our elder language, agreeably to the etymology; and perhaps for another reason, which also has here escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson; namely, that the verb *to braid* for *upbraid*, was once in use, and therefore the distinction of orthography might be nicely regarded. See Huloet in V. *To* BRAID, exprobo, reprocher.] To weave together.

She anointed herself with precious ointment, and *braided* the hair of her head. *Judith*, x. 3.

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton, P. L.*

Osier wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly.
Boyle.

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdains the street. *Gay, Trivia.*

BRAID. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.

Listen where thou are sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping-hair.
Milton, Comus.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.

BRAID.† *adj.* [from Sax. bpeð, *deceit*; perhaps from the Iceland. *bragd*, fraud or deceit. Mr. Horne Tooke gives the interpretation of *beaten up*, as it were, *in a mortar*, from *bray*, to pound, instead of the sense, which Johnson and other commentators on Shakspeare had given the word, of *deceitful*; and ridiculing them, he contends, that the expression alludes to Prov. xxvii. 20. "Though thou shouldest *bray* a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The context of the poet, however, does not seem to warrant Mr. Tooke's conclusion, that "Diana does not confine herself merely to the craft and deceit of Bertram, but includes also *all the other bad qualities* of which she supposes him to be compounded, and which would not depart from him, though *bray'd* in a mortar." The allusion, throughout the scene points merely at his deceit.] Crafty; deceitful.

My mother told me just how he would woo,
As if she sat in his heart: he had sworn to marry me,
When his wife's dead; therefore I'll lie with him,
When I am buried. Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I'll live and die a maid;
Only, in this disguise, I think't no sin
To cozen him, that would unjustly win.
Shakspeare, All's Well, &c. iv. 2.

BRAID.* *n. s.* [from *abraid*, to awake. See *To* ABRAID. "At a *braide*," on a sudden, at the instant, Chauc. Rom. R. 1336.] A start. Obsolete.

O, what a ruthful, stedfast eye, methought,
He fix'd upon my face, which to my death
Will never part from me! when with a *braid*,
A deep-fet sigh he gave, and therewithal
Clasping his hands, to heaven he cast his sight.
Sackville, Trag. of Gorbodue.

To BRAID.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *brigda*; Icelandick, *bregda*; to reproach. This is the parent of our verb *upbraid*, though it has fallen into disuse. Huloet's old dictionary presents not only the verb, but also the substantive *braider*, as a reproacher; and *braid*, for reproach, was also formerly in use.] To upbraid; to reproach. Obsolete.

BRAILS. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is when the sail is furled across, to hail up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN.† *n. s.* [bpæzen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain*, which possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glandulosa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*.
Cheselden.

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.
Bacon. Vulg. Err.

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such in his hand.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common nor proper.

My son Edgar; had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shaks. K. Lear.*

4. Fancy; imagination.

God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the *brain* of man. *Apb. Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 128. b.

Ladies that call themselves collegiates, an order between courtiers and country-madams, that live from their husbands; and give entertainment to all the wits, and braveries o' the time, as they call 'm; cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a *brain* or fashion, with most masculine or rather hermaphroditical authority. *B. Jonson, Episcæne.*

To BRAIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him i' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st *brain* him.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

They invent a slander—that the Jews were naturally to their wives the cruellest men in the world; would poison, *brain*, and do I know not what if they might not divorce. *Milt. Tetrachordon.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be shot and *brain'd*, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death.
Dryden.

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast.
Pope, Odyssey.

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints.
Hooker, v. 20.

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices.
Shakspeare Tr. and Cress.

The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN.† *n. s.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains.

And a certain woman cast a piece of millstone on Abimelech, and all-to brake his *brayne-panne*.
Judges, ix. 53. (*Bible of Hen. VIII.*)

You are wise,
Your honourable *brain-pan* full of crotchets.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca, v. 2.

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows.
Dryden.

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Diseased in the understanding; addle-headed; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainsick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

BRA'INSICKLY.† *adv.* [from *brainsick*.] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In the question about ἀνρόθεος., M. Parsons, venting his acerbity, saith; "M. Morton hath a shift to deceive his reader." Bitterly and *brainsickly* too, by your leave; for afterwards he was compelled to confess, that the letters set down, for his direction in the margin, were so dim, that he mistook them. *Bp. Morton's Discharge*, p. 219.

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brainsick*.] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. s.* Among jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break*.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake* out into this cholerick speech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew, Sur. of Cornwall.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

In every bush and *brake*, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton, P. L.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. It is said originally to mean *fern*, Dr. Johnson says. It has still this meaning. See BRACKEN.

In a canvas thin he was bedight,
And girded with a belt of twisted *brake*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 22.

Other [leaves] are parted small, like our fern or *brakes*. *Terry's Voyage*, p. 105.

BRAKE.† *n. s.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation. Used figuratively by our old poets.

Who rules his rage with reason's *brake*.
Turbervile.

Drest, you still for man should take him,
And not think he had eat a stake,
Or were set up in a *brake*. *B. Jonson.*

BRAKE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *braquer un canon*, to level or plant a cannon.] That which moves a military engine to any particular point.

They view the iron rams, the *brakes*, and slings.
Fairfax, Tasso.

BRA'KY.† *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open, and flowery light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

If He lead us through *braky* thickets and deep sloughs, know, that He knows this the nearer way, though more combersome.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.

BRA'MBLE.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpæmbel, formerly written *bremble*.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.
Dryden, Ovid.

2. *It is* taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bower,
The woods can witness many a woeful store.
Spenser, Past.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare, As You Like it.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles shrill the *bramble* bush forsake.
Gay, Past.

BRA'MBLED.* *adj.* [from *bramble*.] Overgrown with brambles or briers.

Beneath yon tower's unvaulted gate,
Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.
T. Warton, Ode iii.

BRA'MBLING. *n. s.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

BRA'MBLY.* *adj.* [from *bramble*.] Full of brambles. *Sherwood.*

BRA'MIN.* *n. s.* See BRACHMAN.

BRAMI'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *bramin*.] Relating to the office or character of the Bramins.

The sacred pre-eminence of the *braminical* tribe.
Halhed's Pref. to Code of Gentoo Laws.

BRAN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bren*, bran; bas Bret. *bren*; Ital. *brenna*.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flower of all,
And leave me but the *bran*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility.
Wotton.

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*. *Dryden.*

Figuratively used like the Latin *farina*.

They add more particulars of the same *bran*.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 3. § 3.

BRAN-NEW.* [Teut. *brand-new*; and so written and pronounced in some parts of the north of England.] This expression, still common in colloquial language, might be perhaps originally *brent-new*, or *brennew*, from the Sax. bpennan, *to burn*; equivalent in meaning to *firenew*, i. e. to any thing new from the forge; hence the secondary sense, just finished, quite new. Kilian explains the Teut. expression by *vier-new*.

BRA'NCARD. *n. s.* [Fr. *brancal* and *brancar*. V. Cotgrave in both.] A horse-litter; or any thing that has arms or outbearing side-beams, and is to be carried by or between two.

The gentleman —— proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to Newport or Ostend, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's; either of which he would cause to be provided against the next morning. *Life of Lord Clarendon*, iii. 891.

BRANCH.† *n. s.* [*branche*, Fr. in Provence, *branchia*, from the Lat. *brachium*.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches* when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their sap?
Shakspeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole;

any distinct article; any section or subdivision.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,
That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest *branch* herein.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety do immediately depend.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in those general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. *Tillotson.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side. *Exodus*, xxv. 32.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks. *Ralegh, Hist.*

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river. *Ralegh, Hist.*

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow.
Carew, Surv.

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Crashaw.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.
Farrier's Dict.

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults; which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonalwise, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but *branch* now.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The cause of scattering of the boughs is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and, therefore, those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel ever-green, and *branching* palm.
Milton, S. A.

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;
Fresh was the grass beneath, and every tree
At distance planted in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms shot out, and *branching* into boughs.
Addison, Ovid.

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions. *Addison, on Italy.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into further distinctions. *Locke.*

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat.
Spectator, No. 247.

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton, P. L.*

To BRANCH.† *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirit of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats where the principal spirits do reside. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,
That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,
Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.
Spenser, F. Q.

May the moths *branch* their velvets.
Beaum. and Fl. Philast.

Your *branch'd* cloth of bodkin. *Ibid.*

BRA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *branch.*]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*Branchier*, Fr] In falconry, a young hawk.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires the *brancher*, and the two sorts of lentners. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NCHERY.* *n. s.* In the anatomy of vegetables, it denotes the vascular parts of divers fruits, as apples, pears, plums, and berries. *Chambers.*

BRA'NCHINESS.† *n. s.* [from *branchy.*] Fulness of branches. *Sherwood.*

BRA'NCHLESS.† *adj.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without shoots or boughs.

Branchless wood, "bois de fustée," naked or polled trees. *Cotgrave.*

Quite round the pile, a row of reverend elms,
Coeval near with that, all ragged shew,
Long lash'd by the rude winds: some rift half down
Their-*branchless* trunks. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless.*
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

BRA'NCHY.† *adj.* [from *branch.* This adjective is a century older than the time of Pope, being found in Minsheu's dictionary.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND.† *n. s.* [bpand, Sax. from bpennan, *to burn.*]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heaven,
And fire us hence. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire.
Dryden, Fables.

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A sword. [Runick, *brandar*; Goth. and Iceland. *brandur*; old Fr. *brande*; Fr. Theotisc. *brandò*; Ital. *brando*; a sword. All, in allusion to the *brand*, or *flaming fire*, which swords were either made or supposed to represent.]

They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, so late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Milton, P. L.

3. A thunderbolt.

The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Granville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour.
L'Estrange.

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand.
Dryden, Mac Fleck.

To BRAND.† *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.]

1. To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion?
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forced to blame.
Dryden.

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous and *branded* to a proverb.
Addison, Cato.

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by *branding* him with heresy.
Atterbury.

2 To burn with a hot iron. See BRAND.

I was once taken upon suspicion of burglary, and was whipt through Thebes, and *branded* for my pains. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.
Dict.

BRA'NDIRON.* *n. s.* [Sax. bpanbipen.] A trivet to set a pot upon. *Huloet.* In Scotland, *brander* is used for this word,

and signifies a gridiron. But see ANDIRON.

To BRA'NDISH.† *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword; which see.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish as a weapon.

I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall *brandish* my sword before them.
Ezek. xxxii. 10.

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion carved out his passage.
Shakspeare.

He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade.
Dryden.

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandish this sword *Smith, Phædr. and Hippol.*

2. To play with; to flourish.

He who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A flourish.

I can wound with a *brandish* and never draw bow for the matter. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

[She] accompanied her discourse with motions of the body, tosses of the head, and *brandishes* of the fan. *Tatler.* No. 157.

To BRA'NDLE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *brandiller.*] To shake; to wag; to totter. *Cotgrave.*

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles. Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. G. g. b.

BRA'NDLING.† *n. s.*

1. The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which some call also the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief.
Walton's Angler.

2. A kind of trout. See BRANLIN.

BRAND-NEW.* See BRAN-NEW.

BRA'NDY.† *n. s.* [contracted from *brande-wine*, or *burnt wine.* Skinner first notices the word *brandy*, Etymol. 1671; South, in his application of it to *shops*, shews that it was then, however, common.] A strong liquour distilled from wine.

Buy any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine.*
Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

That man's work is done, and his name lies grovelling upon the ground in all the taverns, *brandy-shops*, and coffee-houses about the town.
South, Serm. vi. p. 109.

If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

BRANDY-WINE. *n. s.* The same with *brandy.*

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BRA'NGLE.† *n. s.* [uncertainly derived, Dr. Johnson says. It may be a corruption of *wrangle*, which see.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

This is "durus sermo," says some *brangling* parishioner that fetches up his poor minister every term for trifles. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 81.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers. *Swift.*

BRA'NGLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *brangle.*] The same with *brangle.*

BRA'NGLER.* *n. s.* [from *brangle.*] One who wishes to quarrel; a wrangler.
Kersey.

BRA'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *brangle.*] Quarrel.

She doth not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and find-faulting quarrels.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 347.

BRANK. *n. s.* Buckwheat or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

BRA'NLIN.* *n. s.* An English name for a species of fish of the salmon kind.
Chambers.

BRA'NNY.† *adj.* [from *bran.*]

1. Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales. *Wiseman.*

2. Consisting principally of bran.

Bread used to be eaten with oysters, as commonly bread which is *branny* or coarse.
Huloet, in V. Bread.

BRA'NSLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bransle*, from *branler*, to shake.] A brawl or dance. Cotgrave. See BRAWL. Obsolete.

Now making lays of love and lovers paine,
Bransles, ballads, virelays, and verses vaine.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 8.

BRANT.* *adj.* Steep. See BRENT.

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *brass.*] Made of *brass.* It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen.*

BRASH.* *adj.* [A northern word, of which the etymology is not known.] Hasty; impetuous; rash.
Grose, and Craven Dialect.

BRA'SIER.† *n. s.* [from *brass.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraser*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather from *brasier*, a burning coal. V. Cotgrave, in *braisier* and *brasier.* It is introduced as an affected word, and is said to have been made of silver in the Fop's dictionary, at the end of Mundus Muliebris, published in 1690.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers.*
Arbuthnot on Coins.

BRA'SIL.† } *n. s.* An American wood, com-
BRA'ZIL. } monly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil: though Huet shows it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish, but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

The following passage of an English author proves also that the Brazil wood was long known by that name, before the discovery of the country so called in America.

He loketh as a sparhauk with his eyen;
Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *Brasil*, ne with grain of Portingale.
Chaucer, Nun's

BRASS.† *n. s.* [bpaꝛ, Sax. *prés*, Welsh.]

1. A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris.
Bacon.

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Let others mold the running mass
Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass.*
Dryden.

2. Impudence. See BRASS-VISAGED.

3. Used for copper. The Irish now call *copper* money, *brass*; and formerly we employed the same phrase.

A land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig *brass. Deut.* viii. 9.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor *brass* in your purses. *St. Matt.* x. 9.

There were just four thousand *brass* half-pence.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

BRASS-PAVED.* *adj.* [from *brass* and *paved.*] Firm and durable as brass; an expression warranted by classical authorities. Gr. χαλχοπεδον.

She [Juno] does ride
To Jove's high-house, through heaven's *brass-paved* way. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. iv. 17.

BRASS-VISAGED.* *adj.* [from *brass* and *visage.*] Having a face of brass; impudent.

But I do hate him as I hate the devil,
Or that *brass-visag'd* monster Barbarism.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

BRA'SSICA.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Cabbage.

They adorned him [the poet laureat] with a new and elegant garland, composed of vine-leaves, laurel, and *brassica*, a sort of cabbage!
Pope, of the Poet Laureat.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *brassy.*] An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRASSY. *adj.* [from *brass.*]

1. Partaking of brass.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as brass.

Losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
Shakspeare.

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst.*] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

There creature never past,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,
And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

BRAT.† *n. s.* [its etymology is uncertain; bpatt, in Saxon, signifies a *blanket*; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come, Dr. Johnson says. *Bratt* has a kindred meaning in the Welsh, viz. *a rag, a clout.* In Chaucer, the word is used for a coarse mantle. So in the Gael. *brat*, is a mantle or covering. And, to this day, in Cumberland and Westmorland, *brat* means a coarse apron. If the application of *brat* to a *child* be not owing to these terms, may

we may not consider it as the past participle of *breed*, viz. *bred*, then softened into *bret*, and finally corrupted into *brat*?]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by some other deity than nature,
That shapes man better; and they follow him,
Against us *brats*, with no less confidence,
Than boys pursuing summer butterflies.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

The friends that got the *brats* were poison'd too;
In this sad case what could our vermin do?
Roscommon.

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children.
L'Estrange.

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she was a *brat* in hanging-sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVA'DO.† *n. s.* [*bravada*, Span.] A boast; a brag.

Let me advise our men to avoid needless *bravadoes*, and not contemn them [inhabitants] for their indefensive nakedness.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 19.

In a *bravado* to encounter death, and for a small flash of honour to cast away himself.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. to the Reader.

No, goodman glory, 'tis not your *bravados*,
Your punctual honour!
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

BRAVE.† *adj.* [Goth. *brahe*, bold, *braf*, honest; Iceland. *braf*; Germ. *brav*. Ihre considers *brage*, as the origin; Watchter, *probus*; and others, the Gr. βραβεῖον, the prize of victory; whence the low Lat. *bravium*.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Cæsar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes.
Waller.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shaks.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes,
Would not the beggar then forget himself?
Shakspeare.

But whosoe'er it was nature design'd
First a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind.
Denham.

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul in human shape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *bravest* fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend.
Sidney.

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a *braver* man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end.
Digby, on the Soul, Dedic.

5. Fine; showy. See BRAVERY.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 32.

BRAVE.† *n. s.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Happy times! when *braves* and hacksters, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person. *Milton, Eicon.* ch. 3.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakspeare.*

He sent me a challenge (mixed with some few *braves*) which I restored, and in fine we met.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

To BRAVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is *brav'd*
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers.
Shakspeare.

The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear.
Dryden.

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempest and the rising waves.
Dryden.

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon, Essays.*

3. To make fine or splendid, in the sense of *bravery* for *show*. Not now in use.

He [the sun] disdains to shine; for, by the book,
He should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago:
A black day will it be to somebody.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

BRA'VELY.† *adv.* [from *brave*.]

1. In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely*. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did the assault sustain,
And fill'd the motes and ditches with the slain.
Dryden.

Plato corrupted and spoilt the best philosophy in the world, by adding idolatry to that worship, which he had wisely and *bravely* before proved to be due to the Creator of all things.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion.

2. Finely; splendidly.

She decked herself *bravely*, to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. *Judith*, x. 4.

3. In good health: a common expression in the north of England.

BRA'VERY.† *n. s.* [from *brave*.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a desire of fame, which we could not be prompted to do by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator*, No. 255.

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence; finery.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.*

In that day the Lord will take away the *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. *Isaiah*, iii. 18.

Like a stately ship ——
With all her *bravery* on, and tackle trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving.
Milton, S. A. v. 717.

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*.
Bacon, Essays.

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney, Arcadia.*

For a *bravery* upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation.
L'Estrange.

BRA'VINGLY.* *adv.* [from *brave*.] In a defying or insulting manner.

Bravingly, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, — you end thus.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 49.

BRA'VO. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services.
Govern. of the Tongue.

No *bravoes* here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made.
Gay, Trivia.

BRAVU'RA. *n. s.* [Ital.] A word of modern application, in this country, to such songs as require or occasion great vocal ability in the singer.

To BRAWL.† *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr. or *bragal*, Welsh, to cry out.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shaks.*

How now, Sir John! what, are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your business? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquatious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong.
Dryden, Fab.

Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, *brawling* language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility, to the meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one power against the French,
And one against Glendower.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

3. To make a noise. This is little used, Dr. Johnson says: but both the poets cited use it beautifully.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood.
Shakspeare.

Up among the loose disjointed cliffs,
And fractur'd mountains wild, the *brawling brook*
And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan.
Thomson, Winter, 69.

To BRAWL.* *v. a.*

1. To drive away by noise.

Your deep wit ——
Reason'd not *brawl'd* her [Truth] thence, and woo'd her hither. *Verses prefixed to Digby on Souls and Bodies.*

2. Figuratively, to beat down.

By east and west let France and England mount
Their battering cannon, charged to the mouths;
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
Shakspeare, K. John.

BRAWL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Quarrel; noise; scurrility.
He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol. Preface.*
Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.
That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

2. A dance. See BRANSLE.
Thence did Venus learn to lead
The Idalian *brawls*, and so to tread
As if the wind, not she, did walk.
B. Jonson, Masques.
His usual songs are certain catches and roundelays he [the nightingale] hath, much after the manner of the French *braules*; you would take him verily to be a monsieur of Paris straight, if you heard but his preludiums; for then indeed is he set on a merry pin.
Partheneia Sacra, (1633.) p. 139.
My grave lord-keeper led the *brawls*:
The seal and maces danc'd before him.
Gray, Long Story, v. 11.

3. An old word for a brat, or child, from its brawling or making a noise.
Now mot ich soutere hys son setten to schole,
And a beggeres *brol* on the book lerne.
P. Plowman's Crede, 1553. sign. D. 1.

BRA'WLER.† *n. s.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.
Not a *brawler*, not covetous. 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.
To be no *brawler*, but gentle. *Tit.* iii. 2.
An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause. *Ayliffe.*

BRA'WLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of quarrelling.
Concerning prayer, who is more ageynst it than you, which have clearlye changed the right use of it into a *brawlynge* in the temple and a bletynge in the streats, in a foren speeche and in the sight of men. *Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe*, fol. 65.
She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear.
Sidney.

BRA'WLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *brawling.*] In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloet.*

BRAWN.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says; which is certainly not the case, as far as the fourth and fifth definitions are concerned; ban, Sax. *a boar*, pronounced *bawr*, and the pl. banen, *bawrn*, offering the explanation of *boars-flesh*; *bawren* or *boaren* flesh, and by transposition *brawn*. And hence secondarily, perhaps, the application of *brawn* to any muscular and fleshy appearance or substance.]

1. The fleshy or musculous part of the body.
The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side, then shew the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*
But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

2. The arm, so called from its being musculous.
I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shakspeare.
I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*.
Shakspeare.

3. Bulk; muscular strength.
The boisterous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. The flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner.
The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*
Intending, as soon as it can be ready, to entertain you with a strange collar of *brawn*.
Sir H. Wotton's Letters, Rem. p. 578.

5. A boar. In the north of England a boar is still called a *brawn*.
Her grace sits mumping,
Like an old ape eating a *brawn*.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover, v. i.

To BRAWN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To render strong.
Custom and long continuance in slavery have so hardened and *brawned* their shoulders, [that] the yoke doth not wring them so much.
Fuller, Holy War, 1639. p. 178.

BRA'WNED.* *adj.* [from *brawn*; in our old dictionaries, defined "well armed or legged," and "*brawned* like a boar."] Strong; brawny.
His rawbone arms, whose mighty *brawned* bowrs
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. viii. 41.

BRA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed for the table.
At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawner* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS.† *n. s.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; hardness.
Stalled up and fed to such a *brawniness*, that neither the understanding nor the affection were capable of any impression.
Hammond, Serm. p. 651.
This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY.† *adj.* [from *brawn.*]

1. Musculous; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.
The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost.
Dryden, Juv.
The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren shade.
Dryden, Virg.

2. Figuratively, hard; unfeeling.
Those who have a hard and a *brawny* conscience, which hath no feeling in it.
Mede's Apostasy of the Latter Times, P. ii.

To BRAY.† *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.]

1. To pound, or grind small.
I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman, Iliad.*
Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

2. To emit with sound; to give vent to. [Gr. βράχω.] Dr. Johnson has cited the passage of Milton for an example of the verb neuter; and omits this usage of the word as a verb active. But it is one of our oldest actives, and is supported by the best authority.
Not speaking, but, as a wilde bull, roaring and *braying out* wordes despitefull and venymous.
Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 100.
Blasphemous words, which she doth *bray out* of her poisonous entrails frought with dire decay.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 20.
The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray out*
The triumph of his pledge. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton, P. L.* vi. 209.

To BRAY.† *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.
Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can *bray*. *Dryd. Juv.*
'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an ass, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise. [Gr. βράχω.]
As the hart panteth [in the margin, *brayeth*] after the water-brooks. *Psalm* xlii. 1.
What shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,
Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp?
Shakspeare.
Heard ye the din of battle *bray*?
Gray, The Bard.

BRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.
Boisterous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful *bray*.
Shakspeare.

BRAY.* *n. s.* [probably from *brow*; the upper part of a hill being, in some places, called both *broo*, and *brae*. Welsh, *bre*; Gael. *brigh*, from the Celt. *briga*, a mountain or high place.] Ground raised as a fortification; a bank of earth.
Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on the sea-side.
Ld. Herbert, Hist. K. Hen. VIII. p. 28.
On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk. *Fairfax, Tasso*, ix. 96.

BRA'YER.† *n. s.* [from *bray.*]

1. One that brays like an ass.
Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth my *brayers!* and the welkin rend.
Pope.

2. [With printers; from *To bray* or *beat.*] An instrument to temper the ink.

3. A brayer, [Fr. *broyeur.*] is a pounder or beater of things till they be made small. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

BRA'YING. *n. s.* [from *bray.*] Clamour; noise.
In a foughten field, where trumpets blow, the clarions sound, the guns thunder, the noise of the strokes, the clashing of armour, the clattering of harness, the *braying* of the horses, the groaning of men dying, and the gasping of the dead reacheth almost to heaven.
Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life, p. 33.
Angry, that none are frighted at their noises and loud *brayings* under their asses skins.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To BRAZE. *v. a.* [from *brass.*]

1. To solder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to do it. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass.*]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and properly written *brasen.*

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler, for taking the distance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;
His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain.
Dryden, Virg.

2. Proceeding from brass; a poetical use.

Trumpeters
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines.
Shakspeare.

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

BRA'ZENBROWED.* *adj.* [from *brazen* and *brow.*] Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices, and *brazen-browed* iniquities.
Browne, Chr. Mor. i. 35.

BRA'ZENFACE. *n. s.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] An impudent wench in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
—Well said, *brazenface;* hold it out. *Shakspeare.*

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface.*] Impudent; shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me? Is it two days ago since I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd,* with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs.
Dryden.

BRA'ZENLY.* *adv.* [from *brazen.*] In a bold, impudent manner.

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. s.* [from *brazen.*]

1. Appearance like brass.
2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER, *n. s.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier,* you would not lose above a penny in a shilling.
Swift, Drap. Letters.

BREACH. *n. s.* [from *break; breache,* Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden *breach* on't. *Shakspeare.*

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature.
Shakspeare.

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places, by which *breach* the Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd.
Dryden.

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance.
Spenser, on Ireland.

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours still involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God.
South.

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain.
Spenser, F. Q.

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies, would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD.† *n. s.* [bpeoð, Saxon. *Bread* is *brayed grain,* Mr. Tooke says; *bread* being the past part. of *bray;* Fr. *braier,* to pound or beat to pieces. It is full as probable, I think, that the Sax. bpeoð, whence our *bread,* is from the verb bpeðan, *to nourish.*]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain into *bread,* the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies.
Pope.

2. Food in general, such as nature requires; to *get bread,* implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread.*
Genesis, iii. 19.

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread.* *L'Estrange.*

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her *bread.*
Dryden.

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for *bread.*
Philips.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want *bread.* *Spectator,* No. 203.

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratude of those who, having eaten of our *bread,* have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread? Pope.*

To BREAD, or BREADE.* *v. a.* [Sax. bpæðan. See *To* ABROAD.] To spread; to make broad. A word used in the north of England. *Ray.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. *n. s.* [from *bread* and *chip.*] One that chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse.
—— Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper,* and I know not what?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

BREAD-CORN. *n. s.* [from *bread* and *corn.*] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn,* sufficed not for six days.
Hayward.

When it is ripe, they gather it, and bruising it among *bread-corn,* they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

BREAD-ROOM. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BRE'ADEN.* *adj.* Made of bread; applied by Protestant divines to the Romish consecrated wafer.

Antichristians, and priests of the *breaden* god.
Rogers on the Creed, (1585,) *Pref.*

He consulted with the oracle of his *breaden* god, which, because it answered not, he cast into the fire.
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, iii. 8.

The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden* god.
Mede, Apostasy of the Latter Times, P. I.

BREADTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpæð, *breadth;* bpað, *broad,* from the Goth. *braids.* Formerly, *breadth* was written *brede:* "Avising of the length and of the *brede,* and all the werke." Chauc. Tr. and Cress. V. 1656. Wicliffe writes it *breed,* Rev. xxi.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

There is in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies.
Dryden.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in *breadth.* *Addison.*

BRE'ADTHLESS.* *adj.* [from *breadth* and *less.*]

The term of latitude is *breadthless* line.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. ii. 2.

To BREAK.† *v. a.* pret. I *broke,* or *brake;* part. pass. *broke,* or *broken.* [Goth. *brikan, brak;* Sax. bpeccæn; Germ. *brechen.*]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up?
Mark, viii. 19.

Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. *Psalm* ii. 3.

A bruised reed shall he not *break.* *Isaiah.*

See, said the sire, how soon 'tis done;
The sticks he then *broke* one by one:
So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd;
So quickly *broke,* if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst, or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force.
Milton, P. L.

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove asunder.
Burnet, Theory.

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold.
Gay.

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet, Theory.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than these boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him as that dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent.
Milton, Sonnet.

Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be: and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phœnix, how I'll break her pride.
Philips.

8. To crush; to shatter.

Thou art the Lord that *breakest* the battles.
Judith, ix. 7.

Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke. Dryd.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy *broken* senses,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains.
Felton on the Classicks.

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Why, then, thou can'st not *break* her to the lute.—
—Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me.
Shakspeare.

So fed before he's *broke*, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel.
May's Virgil.

That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow.
Dryden.

Virtues like these,
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men.
Addison, Cato.

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper.
Addison.

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt like a *broken* man.
Shakspeare.

For this few know themselves: for merchants *broke*,
View their estate with discontent and pain.
Davies.

With arts like these, rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks.*
Dryden.

A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

12. To discard; to dismiss.

I see a great officer *broken.* *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before she *broke* her brow; and then my husband took up the child. *Shakspeare.*

Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart! she'll sooner *break* your head.
Dryden.

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Go, *break* thy league with Baasha, king of Israel. *2 Chron.* xvi. 3.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakspeare.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my soul I swear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee.
Shakspeare.

Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?
Hudibras.

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.
Dryden.

17. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself. *Shakspeare.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the first fall be *broken*, by means of a sop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and *break* your fall.
Dryden.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed.
Addison, Spect. No. 164.

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not *break*
His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to *break* off so noble a relation. *Collier of Friendship.*

22. To reform: with *of.*

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until some time after they became christians.
Grew, Cosm. Sacra.

23. To open something new; to propound something by an overture, as if a seal were opened; to *break one's mind.*

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it, and at the most, but to *break* it, at first, that it may be the better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak.
Dryden.

24. *To break the back.* To strain or dislocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

25. *To break the back.* To disable one's fortune.

O many,
Have *broke their backs*, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table. Dr. Johnson. Rather, to open or cut it up: an operation performed by the park-keeper, or deer-killer, in the slaughter-house.
Chambers, edit. Rees.

27. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day.

28. *To break ground.* To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more *ground* than will serve to supply their own turn.
Carew, Surv.

The husbandman must first *break the land*, before it be made capable of good seed.
Davies on Ireland.

29. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

30. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.———
—Will't *break my heart?* ———
I'd rather *break mine own.* *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a single heart.* *Dryden.*

31. *To break a jest.* To utter a jest unexpected.

This is the only modern way of running at tilt, with which great persons are so delighted to see men encounter one another, and *break jests*, as they did lances heretofore.
Butler's Modern Politician.

[He] *brake* villainous *jests*
At thy undoing. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

He [Lord Oxford] now and then *brake a jest*,
Which savoured of the Inns of Court.
Bolyngbroke, Let. to Wyndham.

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakspeare.*

33. *To break off.* To put a sudden stop; to interrupt.

She ended here, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest. *Milton, P. L.* x. 1008.

34. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.

To check the starts and sallies of the soul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue.
Addison.

35. *To break off.* To dissolve; to tear asunder.

Let us *break off*, say they, by strength of hand,
Their bonds; and cast from us, no more to wear,
Their twisted cords. *Milton, Psalm* ii. 6.

36. *To break up.* To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.

Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind.
Herbert.

He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

37. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

Say, hast thou div'd into the deeps below?—
Or boldly *broken up* the seals of hell,
And seen the shadows which in darkness dwell?
Sandys, Job, p. 56.

Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells. *Woodward.*

38. *To break up.* To separate or disband.

After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following. *Knolles.*

39. *To break up.* To force open.

They have *broken up*, and have passed through the gate. *Micah*, ii. 13.

The lusty Kentishmen, hopyng on more friends, *brake up* the gates of the King's Bench and Marshalsea. *Hall's Chron.* Hen. VI. fol. 78. b.

He would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be *broken up*. *St. Matt.* xxiv. 43.

40. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

41. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK.† *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To burst.

The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatning, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem. *Harvey.*

Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the ease of a *broken* impostume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day *breaks* about him. *Addison, Spect.* No. 465.

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Break forth into joy; sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem. *Isaiah*, lii. 9.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspired; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The heart of Adam, erst so sad,
Greatly rejoic'd; and thus his joy *broke forth*. *Milton, P.L.* xi. 869.

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II. Ep.

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon, Essays.*

Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and strength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
See how the dean begins to *break*:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hooker*, v. § 41.

The three mighty men *broke* through the host of the Philistines. 2 *Samuel*, xxiii. 16.

They came into Judah, and *brake* into it. 2 *Chronicles*, xxi. 17.

Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had issued out of the womb? *Job*, xxxviii. 8.

This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton, S. A.*

He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itself room. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men. *Denham, Sophy.*

Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *brake*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*

O could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*

At length I have acted my severest part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison, Cato.*

How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark clouds of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addison, Ib.*

And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison, Ib.*

There are some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty pow'r, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*

See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope, Messiah.*

I must pay her the last duty of friendship, whereever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sydney, Arc.* b. 1.

Stay with me a while;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot, as can. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers, and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country's. *B. Jonson, Ib.*

To *break* upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Collier on Friendship.*

Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To go away with some vehemence.

How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'st *break from* Laura's arms? *Roscommon.*

Thus radiant *from* the circling croud he *broke*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*

This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and those that *break from* it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison on Italy.*

15. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Farthest from pain? *Milton, P.L.*

16. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.

If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*

17. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *broke off* suddenly, and said to those about him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I must *from* this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakspeare.*

19. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.

Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*

They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakspeare.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howell.*

Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*

All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*

Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *broke out* on ev'ry side. *Dryd.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always dissembling; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*

They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison, on the War.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison, Spect.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

21. *To break out.* To become dissolute.
He *broke* not *out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

23. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly.
Bacon.
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *brake up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars.
Bacon, New Atlantis.
What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and sporting-place.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

25. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.
There is a slave whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories. —
— Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscians dare *break with* us.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trapans? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man.
South.
Invent some apt pretence,
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed *verb*, that in all its significations, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up, out, in, off, forth*, to modify its signification.

BREAK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening.
From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come.
Milton, P. L.
They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines.
Dryden.
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it.
Addison.

2. A pause; an interruption.
The period is indeed very noble, but extended to an unusual length, and full of transpositions and *breaks.* *Blackwall's Sacred Classicks*, ii. 89.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

4. Land ploughed or broken up, that has long lain fallow or in sheep-walks, is, in some places, so called during the first year after the alteration. *Grose.*

5. In architecture, a recess or giving back of a part behind its ordinary range or projection. *Chambers.*

BRE'AKABLE.* *adj.* [from *break.*] Capable of being broken.
Cotgrave and Sherwood.

BRE'AKER.† *n. s.* [from *break.*]
1. He that break any thing.
Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shaks.*
If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men.
South.

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

3. A breaker up of the ground. *Sherwood.*

4. A destroyer.
If he beget a son that is a robber, [in the margin, a *breaker up* of an house,] a shedder of blood, &c. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.
The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through, the gate.
Micah, ii. 13.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. n.* [from *break* and *fast.*] To eat the first meal in the day.
As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.* *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The first meal in the day.
The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper.
Bacon.
A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.
Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shaks.*
I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply.
Dryden.

BRE'AKFASTING.* *n. s.* [from *breakfast.*] A party assembled to breakfast together; a publick breakfast.
No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. *Lord Chesterfield.*

BRE'AKING.* *n. s.* [from *break.*]
1. Bankruptcy.
Thou art a merchant; — what tellest thou me — of falsehood in trades, *breaking* of customers.
Seasonable Serm. p. 30.

2. Irruption; inroad.
Obstructing the avenues against all future *breakings in* of the great polluters.
Hammond's Sermons, p. 508.
God hath broken in upon mine enemies by mine hand, like the *breaking forth* of waters.
1 *Chron.* xiv. 11.
They came upon me as a wide *breaking-in* of waters. *Job*, xxx. 14.

3. Dissolution.
He shall break it as the *breaking* of the potter's vessel, that is broken to pieces.
Isaiah, xxx. 14.
Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the interpretation [in the margin, *breaking*] thereof.
Judges, vii. 15.

4. A *breaking up* of the ground. *Sherwood.*

5. The beginning of the school-boy's holidays.
In this peaceful spot with parents so affectionate,
I was the happiest of beings in my *breakings up* from school. *Mem. of R. Cumberland*, i. 53.

BRE'AKNECK. *n. s.* [from *break* and *neck.*] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.
I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck.* *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *n. s.* [from *break* and *promise.*] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.
I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shaks. As you like it.*

BRE'AKVOW. *n. s.* [from *break* and *vow.*] He that practiseth the breach of vows.
That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids.
Shakspeare, K. John.

BRE'AKWATER.* *n. s.* [from *break* and *water.*] The bulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the sea. *Ash.*

BREAM. *n. s.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus.*] The name of a fish.
The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by Gesner, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn.
Walton, Angler.
A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,
While yet alive in boiling water cast,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about.
Waller.

To BREAM.* See *To* BROOM.

BREAST.† *n. s.* [*brusts*, Goth. bpeopt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.
No, traytress, angry Love replies,
She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*,
A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper nest. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.
They pluck the fatherless from the *breast.*
Job, xxiv. 9.

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.
The better *brest*, the lesser rest,
To serve the queer now there now heere.
Tusser (of Singing Boys) Husbandrie, p. 155.
An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own.
B. Jonson, Masque of Met. Gypsies.

4. The part of a breast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs.

5. The disposition of the mind.
I not by wants, or fears, or age opprest;
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast.*
Dryden.

6. The heart; the conscience.
Needless was written law, where none opprest;
The law of man was written in his *breast.*
Dryden, Ovid.

7. The seat of the passions.

Margarita first possess'd,
If I remember well, my *breast*. *Cowley.*
Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,
And thought it safe to laugh, though Cæsar wept.
Rowe.

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaden sails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shaks. Hen. V.*
The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes.
Goldsmith.

BRE'ASTBONE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *casket.*] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTDE'EP.* *adj.* [from *breast* and *deep.*] Breast-high; up to the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him;
There let him stand, and rave and cry for food.
Titus Andron. v. 3.

BRE'ASTED.* *adj.* [from *breast.*]

1. Broad-*breasted*, or great-breasted.
Huloet.

2. Having a fine voice, in allusion to the old musical usage of the word *breast.*

Singing men well-*breasted*.
Fiddes, Life of Card. Wolsey, App. p. 128.

BRE'ASTFAST. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast.* In a ship.] A rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high.*] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*
Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breasthigh in sand. *Dryden, Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook.*] With shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the fore-part of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same atchievements from the influence of this *breastknot*.
Addison, Freeholder.

BRE'ASTPIN.* *n. s.* [from *breast* and *pin.*] An ornamental pin, fixed in the linen near the breast; sometimes also called a *broach*.

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate.*] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just.
Shakspeare.
'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,
Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Cowley.*
This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough.*] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope.*] In a ship. Those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *n. s.* [bpaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath?*
But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death?
Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.
Spenser, F. Q.
What is your difference? speak.—
—I am scarce in *breath*, my lord.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;
My cause is more advantage than your sword.
Dryden.
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;
Refus'd the work, we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak.
Shakspeare, Richard III.

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison, Cato.

6. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*,
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BRE'ATHABLE. *adj.* [from *breath.*] That may be breathed; as *breathable* air.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last.
Pope.

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heavens and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently follow'd the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath.
Milton, Ep. on Hobson.
When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Roscommon.

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strangl'd ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

To BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*
They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of æther, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light.
Tatler, No. 81.

2. To inject by breathing: with *into*.

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original.
Decay of Piety.
I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus.
Dryden.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out*.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame. *Spectator*, No. 223.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags.
Shakspeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs.
Milton, P. L.

7. To utter privately.

I have toward heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation.
Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein.
Dryden, Virg.

BRE'ATHER. *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. One that breathes or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*.
Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.
I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself.
Shakspeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Measure.

3. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father summons him away. *Norris.*

BRE'ATHFUL.* *adj.* [from *breath.*]

1. Full of breath.

And eke the *breathful* bellowes blew amaine,
Like to the northren winde, that none could heare.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 38.

2. Full of odour.

Fresh costmarie, and *breathful* camomile.
Spenser, Muiopotmus, v. 195.

BRE'ATHING.† *n. s.* [from *breathe.*]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.
His meals are hunger; his *breathings*, sighs; his linen, hair-cloth. *Bp. Hall, Works.* ii. 329.
While to high heaven his pious *breathings* turn'd, Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*
2. Breathing place; vent.
The warmth distends the chinks, and makes New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes. *Dryden.*
3. An accent; as, a rough *breathing*.

BRE'ATHING-PLACE.* *n. s.* [from *breathe* and *place*.] A pause.
That cæsura, or *breathing-place*, in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French and we almost never fail of. *Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

BRE'ATHING-TIME.* *n. s.* [from *breathe* and *time*.] Relaxation; time for breathing; rest.
Neither doth it a little conduce to our safety, that since marriage, once passed, is irreversible, we may have some *breathing-time* betwixt our promise and accomplishment. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
He does not allow the poor devoted peer a moment's *breathing-time*. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope*, ii. 323.

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breath*.]
1. Out of breath; spent with labour.
Well knew
The prince, with patience and sufferance sly, So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue; Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan renew. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I remember, when the fight was done, When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil, *Breathless*, and faint, leaning upon my sword, Came there a certain lord. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*
Many so strained themselves in their race, that they fell down *breathless* and dead. *Hayward.*
Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent? Or does my glutted spleen at length relent? *Dryden, Æn.*
2. Dead.
Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life, And breathing to this *breathless* excellence, The incense of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakspeare, King John.*
Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now. *Prior.*

BRE'ATHLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *breathless*.] The state of being out of breath.
Methinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers when they were rolling that other weighty stone, (for such we probably conceive, to the mouth of the vault with much toil and sweat and *breathlessness*, how they bragged of the sureness of the place. *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 276.

BREA'THY.* *adj.* [from *breath*.] Sending out as breath.
It [the fired whirlwind or prester,] differeth from lightning: lightning is less flamy and less *breathy*; the one having more windy spirits in it than the other. *Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 1635, p. 186.

BRED. *particip. pass.* [from *To breed*.]
Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wisdom*, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. s.* See BRAID.
In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one, from the first appearance of the other. *Dryden.*

BREECH.† *n. s.* [supposed from bpæcan, Sax. Dr. Johnson says. But see BREECHES.]
1. The lower part of the body; the back part.
When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suitable to that gesture. *Hayward.*
The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently clap them close to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew, Museum.*
2. Breeches.
Ah! that thy father had been so resolv'd! — —That thou might still have worn the petticoat, And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
So cannons, when they mount vast pitches, Are tumbl'd back upon their *breeches*. *Anonym.*
4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.
Their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
3. To whip on the breech. [breeched or jerked, fessé, fouëtté. *Sherwood.*]
Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

BRE'ECHES.† *n. s.* [bpæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gaulish word; so that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no *singular*, Dr. Johnson says; and yet he has, in the preceding article, given it in the singular number, under the second definition. Mr. Horne Tooke inclines to the Sax. bpŷce, because, he says, "*breeches* cover those parts where the body is *broken* into two parts." But, from this ludicrous refinement of etymology, I pass on to direct the reader to the Celtick and Gothick languages; *brek*, old Goth. the *knee*, *brok*, the covering or breeches; *brag*, Celt. whence the old Fr. *bragues*, and then *broéches*; Sax. bpec, whence also *breeks*, still a common word for *breeches* in the north of England; and sometimes found in our writings.]
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches, Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*. *Prior.*
Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't; A vest or *breeches*, singly; but the brute Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a suit. *King.*
A parliament-man is one that hath turn'd his leather-*breeks* into the new fashion. *Characters, written about* 1661.
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.
Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear the breeches*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. to the Reader.*
The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches*. *L'Estrange.*

BREE'CHING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A whipping. *Sherwood.*
Memorandum, that I owe Anamnestes a *breeching*. *Brewer's Lingua*, iii. 1.
2. In naval language, the ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship are called *breechings*, because brought about the *breech* of the piece, in order to secure it. *Chambers.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred*. [bpæban, Sax.]
1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.
None fiercer in Numidia *bred*, With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*
2. To produce from one's self.
Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*
3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.
Thereat he roared for exceeding pain, That, to have heard, great horrour would have *bred*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*
What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*
4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to *breed* it in! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
5. To give birth to; to be the native place: so, there are *breeding* ponds and feeding ponds.
Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine Christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds of years, were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*
Hail, foreign wonder! Whom, certain these rough shades did never *breed*. *Milton, Comus.*
6. To educate; to form by education.
Who e'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent On state affairs to guide the government; Hear first what Socrates of old has said, To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens *bred*. *Dryden.*
To *breed* up the son to common sense, Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden, Juvenal.*
And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred*, Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*
His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*
7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.
Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*. *Dryden.*
8. To conduct through the first stages of life.
Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme? Our endless anguish, does not nature claim? Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young.
Lucina, it seems, was *breeding*, as she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator*, No. 431.
2. To be encreased by new production.
But could youth last, and love still *breed*, Had joys no date, and age no need; Then these delights my mind might move To live with thee, and be thy love. *Ralegh.*
3. To be produced; to have birth.
Where they most *breed* and haunt, I have observ'd, The air is delicate. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old snow, and dieth soon after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrefied carcases. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine choose such to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's *breed.* *Shakspeare.*

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best *breed* in the north. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the *breed* and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon, Essays.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And through the spurious *breed* and guilty nation ran. *Roscommon.*

Rode fair Ascanius on a fi'ry steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed.* *Dryden.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the *breed.* *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed.* *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. s.* [from *breed* and *bate.*] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and I warrant you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate.*
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

BRE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *breed.*]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a *breeder* of sinners? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest *breeders* of our time.
Tit. Andronicus.

Let there be an hundred persons in London, as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special *breeder.* *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The *breeders* of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. s.* [from *breed.*]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shaks. All's Well.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding.*
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest *breeding,* to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glanville, Scepsis, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding,* sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, must the less commit.
Pope.

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride.
Swift.

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton, S. A.*

BREESE. *n. s.* [bpiora, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

Cleopatra,
The *breeze* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail, and flies. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

The learned write, the insect *breese*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breese,* their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.
Dryden.

BREEZE.† *n. s.* [*brezza,* Ital. *brise,* Fr. a term in Provence for a fresh wind which blows upon that coast from nine in the morning till the evening.] A gentle gale; a soft wind.

We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze,* that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Ralegh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryd.*

Gradual sinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood.
Thomson.

BRE'EZELESS.* *adj.* [from *breeze* and *less.*] Wanting a breeze.

Yet here no fiery ray inflames
The *breezeless* sky. *W. Richardson's Poems.*

A stagnate *breezeless* air becalms my soul.
Shenstone's Poems.

BRE'EZY.† *adj.* [from *breeze.*]

1. Fanned with gales.

The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

2. Full of gales.

The *breezy* call of incense-breathing morn.
Gray, Elegy, st. 5.

BRE'HON.† *n. s.* [An Irish word, from *breath,* judgement. The word was once in use in Scotland also. See Jamieson's Dict. In the example, from Spenser, given by Dr. Johnson, a curious errour occurs in all the editions of the dictionary, which presents a specimen of that pleasant mode of blundering, so often attributed to the *Irish;* though Spenser does not warrant it, and therefore Spenser is now vindicated. Dr. Johnson's reading is, "the judge will compound between the murderer and the *party murdered!*"]

In the case of murder, the *brehon,* that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an eriach.
Spenser on Ireland.

BREME.† *adj.* [from bpemman, Sax. to rage or fume, often written *brim* and *bryme* in our old language. *Brim* or *fierce,* ferox, Prompt. Parv. Su.-Goth. *brumma,* to rage.] Cruel; sharp; severe. Not used.

Thistles thicke,
And breris *brimme* for to pricke.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 1836.

And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deemen the spring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim.*
Sackville's Induction, Mir. for Mag.

To BREN.* *v. a.* [Iceland. *brenn,* to burn; Goth. *brinnan;* Sax. *brennan.* This verb, instead of *burn,* is usual in our old authors. It continued in use till the reign of Elizabeth.] To burn. Obsolete.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent.*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 16.

BRENT.† *part. adj.* [from *bren.*] This word is given by Dr. Johnson, merely as an adjective, without any notice of the verb, which formerly both as an active and neuter verb was common.] Burnt.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be *brent* than drent?
Spenser, F. Q.

BRENT, or BRANT.* *adj.* [Su.-Goth. *bryn,* the top of a hill.] Steep; high. A *brent* brow is yet distinguished in some places, as a high hill; in the north, it is *brant* or *brunt;* "as *brant* as the side of a house. *Ray.*

The grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully, that ye will marvell how men dare to climb up to them. *Ascham, Lett. to Raven.*

BREST. *n. s.* [in architecture.] That member of a column, called also the *torus,* or *tore.*

BREST *Summers.* The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

BRET. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind, also *burt* or *brut.* *Dict.*

BRE'TFUL.* *adj.* [Cockeram gives this word, and defines it *topfull;* but says, that *then* (1622) it was obsolete. The etymology is uncertain; but, in Gloucestershire, the *breeds* of a hat are said to mean the *brims* of a hat, Grose's Prov. Gloss. This may serve perhaps to confirm the meaning, in our old poets, of *brimful,* which this obsolete word exhibits.] Brimful.

His wallet lay before him in his lappe,
Bretful of pardons come from Rome all hote.
Chaucer, Prol. C. T. 689.

A frere on a bench —
With a face so fat, as a full bleddere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath.
P. Plowman's Crede, (1554,) sign. B. i. b.

BRE'THREN.† *n. s.* [the plural of *brother.* Goth. *brothrahans.*] See BROTHER.

All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverseness, pride.
Swift.

*BREVE.† *n. s.* [in musick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to four minims.

BREVE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *breve;* whence the Icelandick *bref,* a diploma; the Germ.

and Dutch *brief*, a letter; Sax. bpave; and our own word *brief*, now used instead of *breve*, which however is found in good authors. Originally, "*breve* nihil aliud erat quàm rescriptum quoddam principis, quo ordinario judici mandabat, ut de querelâ ad eum delatâ jus diceret brevitèr, ita ut ampliùs super eâ querelâ rex non molestetur." Cragii Jus Feudale, lib. ii. tit. xvii.] An official writing; a letter of state. In the common law, a writ or brief; in the civil, a short note or minute.

The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger dispensation.

Ld. Herbert's Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 227.

Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and dataries, which pen their bulls and *breves*, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture. *Bp. Bedell's Letters*, &c. p. 356.

*BRE'VET.** *n. s.* [Fr. from the low Lat. *brevetum*, of *breve*, short.] A military phrase of modern times. For Cotgrave renders *brevet* "a brief, note, breviate, little writing, short declaration, ticket, or bill of one's hand." But *brevet* now means appointment in the army, and rank above the specifick appointment for which pay is received; as a lieutenant-colonel, being made colonel by *brevet*, enjoys the pay only of the former, but the honour and privileges of the latter, station. A *brevet* is a warrant, without seal.

BRE'VIARY.† *n. s.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgement; epitome; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgement or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.*

Some few naked *breviaries* of their wars and leagues. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 43.

Peter Comestor's Historia Scholastica, a sort of *breviary* of the Old and New Testament.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 108.

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome, as contradistinguished from the missal.

The sermon of the martyrs, which is found among the homilies of St. Augustine and Leo, and in the Roman *breviary* is appointed to be read at the common festival days of many martyrs.

Abp. Usher's Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 333.

If you say they were not saved, then your Roman martyrology, all your missals and *breviaries* are manifestly false. *Bp. Barlow's Rem.* p. 460.

BRE'VIATE.† *n. s.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.]

1. A short compendium.

He shall less need the help of *breviates*, or historical rhapsodies.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

It is obvious to the shallowest discourser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviate* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A lawyer's brief.

First, he that led the cavalcade
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as strong a levet,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his *breviate*.

Hudibras, P. ii. c. 2.

To BRE'VIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *brevio.*] To abbreviate, *Sherwood.*

Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it.

Hewyt, Funer. Serm. 1658, p. 92.

BRE'VIATURE. *n. s.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *breviary*; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long or short, permit to Heav'n.

Milton.

BRE'VITY.† *n. s.* [*brievitas*, Lat. *brieveté*, Fr.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To BREW.† *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; bpipan, Saxon; *brugga*, Goth. *bruer*, old Fr.]

1. To make liquours by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To put into preparation.

Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

3. To mingle.

Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely. *Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. Pope seems to use the word indeterminately.

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watery main,
Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

5. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print. *Wotton.*

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. *Shakspeare.*

BREW.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Above the northern nests of feather'd snows,
The *brew* of thunders, and the flaming forge
That forms the crooked lightning.

Young, Night Th. 9.

BRE'WAGE.† *n. s.* [from *brew.*] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of sack finely.
—— With eggs, sir? ——
— Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*. *Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

After the malmsey, or some well-spiced *brewage*.

Milton, Areopagitica.

BRE'WER. *n. s.* [from *brew.*] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WERY.* *n. s.* [from *brewer.*] The place appropriated to brewing.

Over the bridge is a great porter-*brewery*.

Pennant.

I could not but be somewhat diverted by hearing Johnson talk in a pompous manner of his new office, and particularly of the concerns of the *brewery*, which it was at last resolved should be sold.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *brew* and *house.*] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats.

Bacon, Atlantis.

BRE'WING.* *n. s.* See *To* BREW, 4th sense. In naval language, the appearance of black tempestuous clouds, arising gradually from a particular part of the hemisphere, and indicating an approaching storm. *Chambers.*

BRE'WING. *n. s.* [from *brew.*] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BRE'WIS.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpip, pl. bpipap, *sops*, or *little pieces of meat*.. In Yorkshire, *breau* is the term for such *brewis*. In Welsh, *briw* is a *morsel*. Huloet calls it "*browesse* made with bread or fat meat."] A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. It seems anciently to have meant broth, with meat in it.

Clerks of the kitchen, yeomen of the horse, to have a soupe [sup] at their maister's broth and *brewes*. *Harmar's Tr. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 334.

He, going to their stately place, did find in every dish,
Fat beef and *brewis*, and great store of dainty fowl and fish. *Warner's Albion's England.*

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and *brewis*!

Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.

Beaum. and Fl. Dioclesian.

BRI'AR. *n. s.* See BRIER.

BRIBE.† *n. s.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally signifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share of any thing unjustly got. This etymological description, given by Dr. Johnson, is not complete. *Bribe* appears to have formerly signified *what is given to a beggar*; and in old Fr. is sometimes written *briba*, "reste de pain d'un repas, morceau de telle chose que ce soit," Roquef. Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. *Bribeur* is both a *beggar*, and a *greedy devourer*, in old Fr. V. Cotgrave and Roquefort. Hence, from the latter acceptation, *bribe* is used by Chaucer for what is given to *an extortioner*, Canterb. T. ver. 6960, ed. Tyrwhitt. *Brib* is also a scrap or morsel in Welsh. In the writers of the middle age, a *bribe* given to a judge is called *quota litis*, and the receiver *campi* or *cambi particeps*; because the spoils of the field, i. e. the profits of the cause were thus shared with the giver. V. Chambers, in V. BRIBE. This obsolete meaning seems to have been assumed, in the time of James the First, by the lord keeper Williams; for he can only mean *fees* (which word, by the way, is also used for *pittance*) in his letter to the

Duke of Buckingham, where he says, "my charge is exceeding great, my *bribes* are very little." See Cabala, or Mysteries of State, 1654, p. 85.] A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he had turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test. *L'Estrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*.
Dryden.

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe,
The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe*.
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryd.*

BRI'BER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bribeur*. See BRIBE.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

He was an unconscionable *briber* and abettor of unjust causes.
Bp. Hall, Works, 1661. vol. ii. p. 327.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgement; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRI'BERY. *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity.
Dryden, Aurengz. Pref.

BRICK. *n. s.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to Menage, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks; to place as a brick.

If I do not beat thee presently
Into a sound belief, as sense can give thee,
Brick me into that wall there for a chimney-piece.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRI'CKBAT. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthern bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BRI'CKBUILT.* *part. adj.* [from *brick* and *build*.] Built with bricks.

Yet, enter'd in the *brick-built* town, he try'd
The tomb, and found the strait dimensions wide.
Dryden, Juv. Sat. 10.

BRI'CKCLAY. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

BRI'CKDUST. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers.
Spectator, No. 283.

BRI'CKEARTH. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brick-earths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression.
Decay of Piety.

BRI'CKLAYER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age.
Shakspeare.

If you had liv'd, sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood.
Donne.

BRI'CKLE.* *adj.* [Teut. *brokel*, from *broken*, to break. Formerly written *brokle* by us. See Huloet in BRITTLE, "brickle or brokle." Huloet and Barret explain *bryckle* as "soon broken, easy to be broken." In Cheshire, *brichoe* is *brittle*; and in the West of England *brickle* is still used for *brittle*.] Brittle; frail; apt to break.

The altar, on the which this image staid,
Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

The *brickle* and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions. *Stapleton's Fortress of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 24. b.

This man — of earthly matter maketh *brickle* vessels and graven images. *Wisdom*, xv. 13.

BRI'CKLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *brickle*.] Fragility; aptness to break. *Barret.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in claypits; but the *brick-makers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKWORK.* *n. s.* [from *brick* and *work*.] Laying of bricks. *Sherwood.*

BRI'CKY.* *adj.* [old Fr. *briqueux*. See BRICKLE.] Full of bricks; fit for bricks. *Cotgrave in V. Briqueux.*

BRI'DAL.† *n. s.* [Sax. bṗýbal, signifying both the wedding, and the wedding feast; *epulum nuptiale, nuptiæ*. Lye, in V. Bṗýbal, edit. Manning. But Butler, in his English Grammar of 1634, says "A *brideale* [is] of *bride* and *ale*; the word signifying not the *wedding*, but the *wedding feast*, Ind. a. 2. Some have asserted, that the *bridal* is so denominated from the circumstance of the *bride* in our northern counties, selling *ale* on the wedding-day, for which she received handsome presents from her friends. The word *bride-bush* is attributed to the same custom, and is only another expression for *bride-ale*; a *bush* at the end of a stake being once the usual sign in country places for the *alehouse*. A divine of James the First's time has published "a *bride-bush* or *wedding sermon*; compendiously describing the duties of married persons," &c. 1st edit. 1617. A *bride-wain*, which in the north, means a *bidden* wedding, i. e. a wedding to which guests are invited, is attended with presents also to the bride.] The nuptial festival.

The *bridale* was fulfild with men sittynge at the mete. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxii.

I saw nuns and papists dance at a *bridal*.
Ascham, Lett. to Raven.

Looke! how the crowne, which Ariadne wore
Upon her ivory forehead that same day
That Theseus her unto his *bridale* bore.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 13.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such observance always,
As fits the *bridal*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

A man that's *bid* to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not vear his stake.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.
Dryden.

BRI'DAL.† *adj.* [from the substantive.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,
Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers serve for a buried corse.
Shakspeare.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shakspeare.

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp.
Milton, P. L.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton, S. A.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,
Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride,
Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led
In chearful splendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walsh.*

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals sing.
Pope, El. to Abelard.

BRI'DALTY.* *n. s.* [from *bridal*.] Celebration of the nuptial feast.

At quintin he,
In honour of this *bridaltee*,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

BRIDE.† *n. s.* [bṗýð, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman, Dr. Johnson says. But the Goth. *bruth* is perhaps the original; *bruth*, the *daughter in law*, St. Matt. x. 35. M. Goth. Vers. The Su. *brud*, a bride, is from this word.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,
Ne let the same of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride*.
Spenser, Epithal.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*.
Dryden, Fab.
These are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife.
Smith, Phæd. and Hip.

To BRIDE.* *v. a.* To make a bride of; to marry.
I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

BRI'DEBED.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *bed*, Sax. bpiðbeð.] Marriage-bed,
Now until the break of day,
Through this house each fairy stray;
To the best *bridebed* will we,
Which by us shall blessed be.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.
Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,
To the first *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave? *Prior.*

BRI'DEBUSH.* *n. s.* See BRIDAL.

BRI'DECAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.
With the phant'sies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bride-cake*
Round about the bride's stake.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.
The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured a handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator, No.* 597.

BRI'DECHAMBER.* [from *bride* and *chamber*. Sax. bpiðbupe, the bride-*bower* or chamber.] The nuptial chamber.
Can the children of the *bride chamber* mourn as long as the bridegroom is with them?
St. Matt. ix. 15.

BRI'DEGROOM.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *groom*, Dr. Johnson says. The Saxon word is bpiðzuma, the Teut. *brautigam*, and the Dutch *bruydgom;* the two latter of which Minsheu notices, and adds a very ancient German word for it, viz. *brutigomo;* the etymology of which he plausibly refers to the Germ. *braut*, a bride, and the Gr. γαμεω, to marry. Skinner, noticing the collateral words, which want the *r* in groom, contends, however, that *bridegroom* is manifestly the *groom* or *servant* of the bride, he being so called on the wedding-day. But the word means literally the *bride's man*, *gumme* being the old Gothick for a *man;* *guma*, the M. Gothick; whence the Germ. *gomo*, and the Sax. zuma, a man. *Gom* was so used in our own language. See GOM. Mr. Horne Tooke, as plausibly as Minsheu and Skinner, argues in support of an etymology which he offers, that *groom* is applied to the person by whom *something* is *attended;* and that notwithstanding the introduction of the letter *r* into it, for which, he says, he cannot account, he is persuaded that it is the past participle of the A. Sax. verb zýman, curare, regere, custodire, cavere, attendere. But he had not considered the Gothick word; or the remark of another etymologist, that the Lat. *homo* is perhaps only another form of *gomo* or *guma;* by which the omission of the *r* is at once accounted for. See Whiter's Etymolog. Magnum, p. 355. It is obvious, that our word *yeoman*, (the original of which Dr. Johnson has not rightly explained) is to be found in this northern etymology. Coles, in his dictionary, has *bridgume* for *bridegroom*.] A new married man.
As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shakspeare.*
Why, happy *bridegroom!*
Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? *Dryd.*

BRI'DEMAID.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *maid*.] She who attends upon the bride.
In came the *bridemaids* with a posset.
Sir J. Suckling, Song on a Wedding.
The bride [among the Anglo-Saxons] was led by a matron, who was called the bride's woman, followed by a company of young maidens, who were called the *bride's maids*.
Strutt, Manners and Customs of the Eng. i. 76.

BRI'DEMAN.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *man*.] He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony; formerly called a *bride-knight*, and a *bride-squire;* as in Selden's Uxor Ebraica, and B. Jonson's Underwoods.
My virtuous maid, this day I'll be your *brideman*. *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*
The friends [of persons to be married] may be understood such as the ancients called *paranymphs*, or *bridemen*. *Wheatley on the Common Prayer.*

BRI'DESTAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.
Round about the *bridestake*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

BRI'DEWELL. *n. s.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.
He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and *Bridewells* in Europe.
Spectator, No. 157.

BRIDGE.† *n. s.* [Su.-Goth. *brygga;* Sax. bpýcze, bpiczz; old Fr. *brug*, *bruge*, and *brige;* and *brig* is the common word, in the north of England, for a bridge. Ihre states the Su.-Goth. "*bro*, stratum aliquod," as the root of *brygga*.]
1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.
What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood? *Shakspeare.*
And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind.
Dryden.
2. The upper part of the nose.
The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To BRIDGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] Of this unusual word Dr. Johnson cites only the following example in the passage of Milton, whom a literary friend supposes to have coined this verb. But I find *bridged* in Sherwood's dictionary of 1632, with the explanation, "that hath a bridge over it."] To raise a bridge over any place.
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,
Came to the sea; and over Hellespont,
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
Milton, P. L. x. 310.

BRI'DGY.* *adj.* [from *bridge*.] Full of bridges. *Sherwood.*

BRI'DLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bridel*, Sax. bpiðl.]
1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.
They seiz'd at last
His courser's *bridle* and his feet embrac'd.
Dryden, Fab.
2. A restraint; a curb; a check.
The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*
A bright genius often betrays itself into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue.
Watts.

To BRI'DLE.† *v. a.* [Sax. bpiðlian.]
1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.
I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.
Addison.
2. To put a bridle on any thing.
The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*
3. To restrain; to govern.
The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul. *Hooker*, § 9.
With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command.
Waller.

To BRI'DLE.† *v. n.* To hold up the head.
How the fool *bridles!* how she twitters at him!
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

BRI'DLEHAND. *n. s.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.
In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney*, b. ii.
The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BRI'DLER.* *n. s.* [from *bridle*.] One who directs or restrains as by a bridle.
The prelates — boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. i. ch. 7.
A goose-*bridler;* a nick-name for a lawyer.
Cotgrave, in V. Brydoye.

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]
1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.
A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shaksp. Mids. N. Dr.*
I will be mild and gentle in my words. —
— And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* sort,
More pleasant, pretty, and effectual.
Shakspeare, Tam. of Shrew.
They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*
The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*.
Collier, View of the Stage.
2. Contracted; narrow.
The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature. *Shaks. Cymbeline*

BRIEF.† *n. s.* [Icelandick, *bref*, diploma; Dutch, *brief*. See BREVE.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your highness will see first. *Shakspeare.*

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, *viz.* some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize, I will your highness thus in *brief* advise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. [In law.] A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowel.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action, than that he wanted notes for his further information. *Tatler*, No. 186.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY.† *adv.* [from *brief*.]

1. Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes, Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

2. Quickly.

Ant. Go, put on thy defences.
Er. Briefly, sir. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

BRI'EFNESS.† *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

As Quintilian saith, there is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

My lord, long wish'd for, welcome!
'Tis a sweet *briefness*; yet in that short word
All pleasures, which I may call mine, begin;
And may they long increase, before they find
A second period! *Beaum. & Fl. Martial Maid.*

BRI'ER. *n. s.* [bpæp, Sax.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*?
Shakspeare.

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymph.*

BRI'ERY.† *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of briers. *Sherwood.*

BRI'ERY.* *n. s.* [from *brier*; so we say a *shrubbery*.] A place where briers grow. *Huloet.*

BRIG, and possibly also BRIX, is derived from the Saxon, bpicz, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. See BRIDGE. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIG.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation perhaps of *brigantine*, which see.] A light vessel with two masts.

BRIGA'DE.† *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing more. Milton wrote it *brigad* in order to urge, perhaps, an accentuation opposite to that of the French on the second syllable. He was no friend to the French language. But, in his own time, and long before the publication of the Paradise Lost, *brigade* was so written, and also accented on the first syllable. The etymology perhaps may be traced to the Goth. *brigd*. See BRIGUE. But some deduce it from *brigandine*, armour, or, *brigand*, an ill-disciplined soldier.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Can Lesley's regiment thus wheel about
The *brigade* of our clergy put to rout
Our bishops, deans, and doctors?
Rome for Canterbury, (1641,) p. 7.

Thither, wing'd with speed,
A numerous *brigad* hasten'd. *Milton, P. L.* i. 674.
With rapid wheels, or fronted *brigads* form'd.
Ibid. ii. 532.

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

To BRIGA'DE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *brigader*, "to associate, to troop together," Cotgrave. That such a verb should escape especial notice in a Military Dictionary, is curious; but the reader will look for it in vain, at least in modern compilations of that kind.] To form into a brigade; to apportion a body of military forces.

BRIGA'DE *Major*. An officer appointed by the brigadier [or general] to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRI'GADIER *General*.† An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and the French have no major-generals. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BRI'GAND. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRI'GANDAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *brigandage*.] Theft; plunder.

It was not at all for the publick good, to suffer peasants and mechanicks to run up and down the woods and forests, armed; which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades and employments to the damage of the publick and their families, but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*. *Warburton.*
Alliance of Ch. and State, (1st. ed.) p. 129.

BRI'GANDINE.† *n. s.*

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. [Old Fr. *brigandin*; "brigantin, sort de vaisseau léger," Roquefort.]

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

2. A coat of mail. [old Fr. *brigandine*.]

Furbish the spears, and put on the *brigandines*. *Jerem.* xlvi. 4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbrace, and greves. *Milton, S. A.*

BRI'GANTINE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *brigantin*. See BRIGANDINE.] A light vessel.

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*. *Arbuthnot.*

BRIGHT.† *adj.* [Goth. *bairht*; Sax. beopht, bpiht, *splendid, clear*. Some have thought the Welsh *brith*, painted, as the origin of our word. But see also Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 97. "*brit*, albus, &c."]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,
Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear. *Milton, P. L.*

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*. *Dryden.*

2. Shining as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and brighter domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*. *Gay.*
Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; transpicuous.

From the *brightest* wines
He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*
While the *bright* Seine t'exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the sky. *Parnel.*

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly *bright*,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight! *Addison.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*
To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Generous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Pope.*
If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,
I' the *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To BRI'GHTEN.† *v. a.* [from *bright*, Goth. *bairtjan*, to make manifest.]

1. To make bright; to make shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow,
Like gleams of sunshine in a louring sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton, P. L.*

This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into that gaiety and good humour, into which his conversation generally leads them. *Tatler*, No. 206.

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRI'GHTEN.† *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines;
How the stile *brightens*, how the sense refines. *Pope.*

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength; to consider that she is to shine for ever in new accessions of glory, and *brighten* to all eternity; that she will still be adding virtue to virtue, and knowledge to knowledge; carries in it something wonderfully agreeable to that ambition which is natural to the mind of man. *Addison, Spect.* No. 111.

BRI'GHTBURNING.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *burning.*] Burning brightly or briskly.

What fool hath added water to the sea,
Or brought a faggot to *bright-burning* Troy?
Tit. Andr. iii. 1.

BRI'GHTEYED.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *eye.*] Having bright eyes.

Bright-ey'd science watches round.
Gray, Install. Ode.

BRI'GHTHAIRED.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *hair.*] Having hair of a bright colour.

Thee, *bright-hair'd* Vesta long of yore,
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton, Il Pens.* ver. 23.

BRI'GHTHARNESSED.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *harness.*] Having bright armour. See HARNESS.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd angels sit in order serviceable.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

BRI'GHTISH.* *adj.* [from *bright.*] Inclining to bright. *Kersey.*

BRI'GHTLY.† *adv.* [Sax. bpihtlice.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn conspicuous on her golden throne.
Pope.

BRI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *bright.*]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her sun-shining face,
To tell, were as to strive against the stream.
Spenser, F. Q.

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness.* *South,*

The moon put on her veil of light,
Mysterious veil of *brightness* made,
That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come?
Prior.

2. Acuteness.

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgement, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRI'GHTSHINING.* *part. adj.* [from *bright* and *shine.*] Shining brightly.

The light of your *brightshyning* starre.
Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

In the midst of this *bright-shining* day,
I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

BRIGO'SE.* *adj.* [from the old Fr. Germ. or low Lat. *briga*, contention. See BRIGUE.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Which two words, as conscious that they were very *brigose* and severe, (if too generally taken, therefore,) he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology.
Puller's Moderation of the Ch. of Eng. p. 324.

BRIGUE.* *n. s.* [Goth. *brigd*, Germ. *briga*, old Fr. *briga*, low Lat. *briga*. Cotgrave translates the Fr. word into "a canvas, a private suit, an underhand labouring for an office." In this softened sense both the verb and substantive are found in our modern language. In our old language, the substantive implies open and violent contention.] Strife; quarrel.

Ye knowen wel that mine adversaries han begonne this debat and *brige* by their outrage.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

The rise and decay of the papal power, the politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To BRIGUE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *briguer.*] To canvas; to solicit. See BRIGUE.

Though I think too justly of myself to believe I am qualified to enter into the former of these lists; you may conclude, if you please, that I am too proud to *brigue* for an admission into the latter. *Hurd.*

BRI'LLIANCY. *n. s.* [from *brilliant.*] Lustre; splendour.

BRI'LLIANT.† *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr. *briller*, old Fr. to glitter, from *bril*, a sparkle.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRI'LLIANT. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine more.

In deference to his virtues I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed. *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 56.

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse. *Dict.*

BRIM.† *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandick, bpimm, Sax.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

This cited place lies upon the very *brim* of another corruption. *Milton, of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!* *Crashaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way.
Dryden, Æn.

Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,
You shall observe, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal seems to swim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquour.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joshua*, iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain, river, or the sea; the shore.

As the bright sunne, what time his fiery teme
Towards the western *brim* begins to draw,
'Gins to abate the brightnesse of his beme.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 35.

It [the fountain] told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs.
Drayton, Quest. of Cynthia.

By dimpled brook and fountain-*brim*,
The wood-nymphs deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Milton, Comus, ver. 119.

The sun, ———
With wheels yet hovering o'er the ocean-*brim*,
Shot parallel to the earth his dewy ray.
Milton, P. L. v. 140.

BRIM.* *adj.* [Sax. bpyme, *conspicuous.* The adjective *breme*, i. e. *fierce*, is often written by our old authors *brim* or *bryme.* See BREME.] Public; well-known. Obsolete.

That thou dost hold me in disdain,
Is *brim* abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plain. *Warner, Albion's England.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,
Their full tribute never miss,
From a thousand petty rills.
Milton, Comus, ver. 924.

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind:
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design
The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine.
Dryden.

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

To BRI'MFILL.* *v. a.* [from *brim* and *fill.*] To fill to the top.

By all thy *brim-fill'd* bowls of fierce desire.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 197.

BRI'MFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,
With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charged.
Sydney.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends:
Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe.
Shakspeare, J. Cæsar.

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watery store. *Dryden, Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears, then sighing cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my son. *Addison, Cato.*

BRI'MFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *brimful.*] Fulness to the top. It has been observed, by the learned author of a supplement to the first edition of this augmented dictionary, that *brimfulness* is not a substantive in the following example, but that *brim* "seems to be used as an adjective agreeing with fulness;" that is, from *brim*, the substantive.

The Scot, on his unfurnish'd kingdom,
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

BRI'MLESS.* *adj.* [from *brim* and *less.*] Without an edge or brim.

They [the Jews] wear little black *brimless* caps, as the Moors red.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 10.

BRI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow.
Dryden, Lucret. b. iii.

BRI'MMING. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her beestings never fail,
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenstone*, that is, fiery stone.] Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

From his infernal furnace, forth he threw
Huge flames that dimmed all the heavens' light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and *brimstone* blue.
Spenser, F. Q.

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRI'MSTONY.† *adj.* [from *brimstone.*] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

The Ismaelite
King of Thogarma, and his habergions
Brimstony, blue, and fiery. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

BRI'NDED.† *adj.* [*brin.* Fr. a branch, according to Dr. Johnson, who defines the word *streaked*, or *tabby.* The Fr. *brin*, is indeed a little sprig, and generally any small substance. But it is hardly the etymology of *brinded*, which is only another form of *brended*, from the Sax. bpennan, *to burn*; and means a *reddish brown* colour, which, in the north of England, is often applied to cattle; as, a *branded* cow. See BROWN.] Of a brown colour, originally; thence of a varied colour; streaked.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton, Comus.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay,
Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day.
Dryden.

BRI'NDLE. *n. s.* [from *brinded.*] The state of being brinded.

A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*

BRI'NDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; streaked.

The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart.
Addison, Ovid.

BRINE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. But the word is the Sax. bpŷne, *salt liquour*, perhaps from bpŷm, *the sea*, which is the old Goth. *brim.*]

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encreasing of the weight of water, will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Dissolve sheep's dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make a strong *brine*, in this liquor steep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All, but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd.
Milton, Lycidas.

As when two adverse winds
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!
Shakspeare.

To BRINE.* *v. a.*

1. In husbandry, *to brine corn* is an operation performed on the wheat seed, by a liquour prepared for the purpose, to prevent the smut. *Chambers.*
2. *To brine meat* is to cover it with *brine.*

BRI'NEPIT. *n. s.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

To BRING.† *v. a.* [Goth. *briggan*, *bringan*, bpinzan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. pass. *brought*; *brahta*, Goth. bpohc, Sax. "*Bring* usu satis antiquo notavit *ferre*, *afferre*, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 96.]

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shaks.*

And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. 1 *Kings*, xvii. 11.

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey, or carry to another place; the preceding distinction not being always observed, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. This sense, however, is rarely used.

Thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac. And the servant said unto him, Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land: must I needs *bring* thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest?
Genesis, xxiv. 4, 5.

"Must I needs *bring* thy son again, &c." His doubt was, whether, if a woman would not come with him into Canaan, he should be bound to go again a second time, and *carry* Isaac to her.
Bp. Patrick on Genesis.

The steward demanded, whether, if he could not persuade the person, whom Isaac was to marry, to come and dwell with Isaac in Canaan, he might *carry* him to her, into that country which Abraham had forsaken. *Pyle on Genesis.*

3. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring.*
Dryden.

4. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

5. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spectator*, No. 83.

6. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol.
Newton, Opticks.

7. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift, Presbyterian Plea.*

8. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

9. To recal; to summons.

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

10. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them.
Locke.

11. To attend; to accompany.

Yet, give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Honey-sweet husband, let me *bring* thee to Staines. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

12. *To bring about.* [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison, Freeholder.*

13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shaks.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first *brought forth*
Light out of darkness! *Milton, P. L.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illustrious women, faithful wives.
Milton, S. A.

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land!
Dryden, Æneid.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he *forth* to light.
Job, xxxviii. 11.

15. *To bring in.* To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you
And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
To *bring* you *in* again. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

16. *To bring in.* To reduce.
Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

17. *To bring in.* To afford gain.
The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*
Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

18. *To bring in.* To introduce.
Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring in* something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*
There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stilling fleet.*
The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*
Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*
Quotations are best *brought in*, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

19. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.
I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me *off*. *L'Estrange.*
Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*
The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*

20. *To bring on.* To engage in action.
If there be any that would reign and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on*. *Bacon.*

21. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.
The fountains of the great deep being broken open, so as a general destruction and devastation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet, Theory.*
Soon as midnight *brought on* the dusky hour
Friendliest to sleep and silence. *Milton, P. L.* v. 607.
The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and *brought on* them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

22. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.
This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.*
The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

23. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to shew.
If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*
These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*
Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

To bring to. In naval language, to check the course of a ship, when she is advancing, by arranging the sails in such a manner, as that they shall counteract each other, and prevent her either from retreating or moving forward. In this situation, the ship is said to *lie-by*, or to *lie-to*. *Chambers.*

24. *To bring to pass.* To effect.
The thing is established by God, and God will *bring* it *to pass*. *Genesis*, xli. 32.
[She] in time's long and dark prospective glass,
Foresaw what future days should *bring to pass*.
Milton, Vac. Exerc. v. 72.

25. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.
That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring under* the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon, Holy War.*

26. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.
The well *bringing up* of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney*, b. i.
He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*
They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addison, Guardian.*

27. *To baing up.* To introduce to general practice.
Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator*, No. 119.

28. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.
Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shaks. Coriol.*

29. *To bring up.* To bring back.
I will go down with thee into Egypt, and will also *bring* thee *up* again. *Genesis*, xlvi. 4.

30. *To bring up.* To introduce; to occasion.
And the men which Moses sent to search the land, who returned, and made all the congregation to murmur against him, by *bringing up* a slander upon the land; even those men that did *bring up* the evil report upon the land, died by the plague before the Lord. *Numbers*, xiv. 36, 37.

31. *Bring* retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something: for it is oft said, that *he* brought *his companion* out. The meaning is, that he was *brought to* something that was likewise *without*.

BRI'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.
Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shaksp.*
Best you see safe the *bringer*
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakspeare.*
The good king adores the books: feasts the *bringers*, who after fall to the business, and translated it out of the Hebrew into the Greek. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. Epistle to the Reader.*

BRI'NGER IN.* *n. s.* The person who introduces any thing.
Lucifer is a *bringer in* of light; and therefore the harbinger of the day. *Sandys, Christ's Passion*, Notes, p. 79.

BRI'NGER UP.† *n. s.*
1. Instructor; educator.
Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
The elders also, and the *bringers up* of the children, sent to Jehu. 1 *Kings*, x. 5.
The bird *bringer-up* is a knight. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

2. In military language *bringers-up* are the whole last rank of men in a battalion, or the hindmost man in every file. *Chambers.*

BRI'NGING *forth.** *n. s.* [from *bring*.] Production.
Let him be but testimonied in his own *bringings forth*, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BRI'NISH†. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.
Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shakspeare.*
For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shakspeare, Titus Andron.*
Which saltness, [of the sea,] Aristotle says, is caused by the sun's exhaling the thinner and fresher parts thereout, leaving behind what is thick and *brinish*. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 188.

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brinish*.] Saltness; tendency to saltness.

BRINK. *n. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.
Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden.*
We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*
So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

BRI'NY, *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.
He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*
Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison on Italy.*
A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BRI'ONY. See BRYONY.

BRISK.† *adj.* [*brusque*, French, *braska*, Su. and Goth. *to carry it highly* or *pertly*.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.
Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be
Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me. *Denham.*
A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*
Why shou'd all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly see,
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; spirituous.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshest juice.
Philips.

It must needs be some exteriour cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. This is not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

To BRISK.* *v. a.* To make brisk.

Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisked* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey.
Smith on Old Age, p. 109.

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

To BRISK UP.* *v. a.* To enliven; to make sprightly.

I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our natures; for the *brisking up* our spirits; and rendering us more fit for conversation and business. *Killingbeck's Sermons*, p. 223.

BRI'SKET.† *n. s.* [*brichet*, Fr. or rather *bryced*, Welsh.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red. *Mortimer.*

BRI'SKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water.
Ray on the Creation.

BRI'SKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE. *n. s.* [byrtl, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lipe so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakspeare.*

He is covered with hair, and not as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaksp.*

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shaksp.*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,
In thy eye that shall appear,
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden, Fab.*

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears.
Dryden, Perseus.

To BRI'STLE *a thread.* To fix a bristle to it.

BRI'STLELIKE.* *adj.* [from *bristle* and *like*.] Stiff as a bristle.

His crooked shoulder, *bristlelike* set up.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 427.

BRI'STLY. *adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

This mastful beech the *bristly* chesnut bears,
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears.
Dryden, Virg.

The careful master of the swine,
Forth hasted he to tend his *bristly* care.
Pope, Odyssey.

BRI'STOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the Kerry-stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or
To BRIGHT. } hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRI'TISH.* *adj.* [Sax. Bryttiſc.]

1. What relates to THE LAND WE LIVE IN, "our not-fearing *Britain*," as Shakspeare describes this country.

Imploring Divine assistance, that it may redound to his glory, and the good of the *British* nation, I now begin.
Milton, Hist. of England, B. i.

The *British* cannon formidably roars;
While starting from his oozy bed,
The asserted ocean rears his reverend head;
To view and recognize his ancient lord again;
And, with a willing hand, restores
The fasces of the main.
Dryden, Threnod. Augustalis.

2. Applied to language, it means the Welsh.

What I here offer to the publick, is an explication of the antient *British* tongue, once the common language of Britain, and still preserved in the principality of Wales.
Richards's Brit. Dict. Preface.

BRI'TON.* *n. s.* [Sax. Bryton.] A native of Britain.

This was my master,
A very valiant *Briton*, and a good.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

BRI'TON.* *adj.* What relates to Britain; British.

So shall the *Briton* blood their crown again reclaim. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 48.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and suit myself
As does a *Briton* peasant. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

BRI'TTLE.† *adj.* [Sax. brytan, Su. and Goth. *bryta*, to break. Written also *brickle*. See BRICKLE. And by Chaucer *brotel*.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glass?
Granville.

If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'TTLELY.* *adv.* [from *brittle*.] In a fragile state or manner. *Sherwood.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE.† *n. s.* [Cotgrave writes it the *brizze* or *gadbee*. It is the *breeze-fly*. See BREESE. Sax. bpiora. In heraldry, this fly is termed a *brimsey*. So in the Teut. *bremse*, a glad-fly.] The gad-fly.

A *brize*, a scorned little creature,
Through his faire hide his angry sting did threaten.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

The herd hath more annoyance by the *brize*,
Than by the tiger. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I can hold no longer;
This *brize* has prick'd my patience.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

BROACH.† *n. s.* [*broche*, French, low Lat. *broca*, from *veruculum*, a little spit. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *broach* to be the past participle of *break*. But the etymology, which I have given, is more probable. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.]

1. A spit.

He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach* that had worn a crown. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*.
Dryden, Virg.

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

4. A breast-pin.

5. The spire of a church, so called in the north, from its being pointed like a broach or spit. *Grose and Brockett's N. Country Words.*

6. An instrument on which *yarn* is wound. *Brockett.*

To BROACH.† *v. a.* [Fr. *brocher*, to spit.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewell on Providence.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquour; to tap.

Through the flowery lands
Of fair Engaddi, honey-sweating fountains
With manna, milk, and balm, new *broach* the mountains. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 38.

When his rod [the rod of Moses] had ceased to *broach* the rocks, and divide the seas.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.

3. To open any store.

I will notably provide, that you shall want

neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Ralegh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

To BROACH *to.** In naval language, to turn suddenly to windward, so as to be in danger of oversetting. *Chambers.*

BRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *broach.*]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD.† *adj.* [Celt. *brayd*, vast; Goth. *braid*; Sax. bpaþ; Su. *bred*, broad.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter
Are pull'd up root and all. *Shakspeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathoms *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered, not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In *broad* house, with the wooers us before. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad* speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakspeare.*

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD *as long.* Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BRO'ADAXE.* *n. s.* [Sax. bpaþ-æx.] Formerly a military weapon.

He [the Galloglass, or Irish foot-soldier,] being so armed in a long shirt of mayle down to the calfe of his leg, with a long *broad-axe* in his hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BROAD-BLOWN.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *blown.*] Full blown.

With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BROAD-BREASTED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *breast.*] Having a broad breast. *Huloet.*

BROAD-BRIMMED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *brim.*] Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

What enemies were some ministers to peruques, to high-crowned or *broad-brimmed* hats! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand.* p. 119.

A *broad-brimmed* flat silver plate for sugar with Rhenish wine. *Tatler*, No. 245.

BROAD-CAST.* *n. s.* The method of cultivating corn, turnips, pulse, clover, &c. by sowing them with the hand at large. It is called the *old husbandry*, to distinguish it from the drill, horse-hoeing, or *new husbandry*. *Chambers.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching;
But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:
Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye.*] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

BROAD-FRONTED.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *front.*] Having a broad front; a proper word as applied to cattle: applied by Shakspeare to a man.

A heifer most select,
That never yet was tam'd with yoke, *broad-fronted*. *Chapman, Iliad* 10.

Broad-fronted Cæsar. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

BROAD-HORNED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *horned.*] Having large horns: as, a *broad-horned* beast. *Huloet.*

BROAD-LEAVED.† *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf.* Written *broad-leafed* in Huloet's old dictionary.] Having broad leaves.

The *broad-leav'd* sycamores, destroy'd with frost. *Sandys, Psalms*, Ps. 78.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-grass. *Woodward, on Fossils.*

To BRO'ADEN.† *v. n.* [from *broad.*] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage, viz. in Thomson's Summer, Dr. Johnson says. It occurs again in the Winter of the same poet.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day. *Thomson's Summer.*

With *broaden'd* nostrils, to the sky upturn'd
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale. *Thomson, Winter.*

BRO'ADISH.* *adj.* [from *broad.*] Rather broad.

The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long, *broadish*, streaks. *Russell's Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 27.

BRO'ADLY.† *adv.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

Little was it then imagined, that the time should come when the world, awakened by the cries of a friar, should look so *broadly* about, and search so narrowly all the sleights and hid corners of the papacy. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

BRO'ADNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpaðneꝛꝛe.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

London — cannot be discerned by the fairness of the ways, though a little perhaps by the *broadness* of them, from a village. *Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.*

The jollity of the company made him overlook the *broadness* and danger of the way. *South, Serm.* viii. 171.

2. Coarseness; fulsomeness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BROAD-PIECE.* *n. s.* [from *broad* and *piece.*] The denomination of one of our gold coins.

When the twenty shilling pieces, commonly called guineas, were coined in the reigns of Charles II., then the unites of the Commonwealth, Charles I., and James I., received the name of *broads* or *broad-pieces.* *Snelling's View of the Gold Coin*, p. 28.

BROAD-SEAL.* *n. s.* [from *broad* and *seal.*] The great or broad seal of England.

Is not this to deny the king's *broad-seal?* *Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 61.

Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the *broad-seal*; without which seal all such instruments, by law, are of no force. *Jus. Sigilli*, p. 3.

To BROADSEAL.* *v. a.* To stamp or sanction as it were with the broad seal.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure;
What's done in Cynthia's sight, is done secure. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder.*] Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadshoulder'd*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE.† *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side.*]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,
That durst attempt the British admiral:
From her *broadsides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, the officers of the army, with all the soldiers and the episcopal clergy, all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift, Memoirs of Capt. Creighton.*

She has given you a *broadside*, captain. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROAD-SPREADING.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *spread.*] Spreading widely.

The weeds that his *broad-spreading* leaves did shelter,
Are pluck'd up root and all. *Shakspeare, K. Richard II.*

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword.*] A cutting sword with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword.* *Wiseman.*

BRO'ADTAILED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *tail.*] Having a broad tail. The agriculturists will be thankful for this expression, as well as for *broadhorned.*

Seven thousand *broad-tail'd* sheep graz'd on his downs. *Sandys, Job*, p. 1.

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press against it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE. *n. s.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades.* *Spectator*, No. 288.

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. *adj.* [from *brocade.*]

1. Drest in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE.† *n. s.* [from *broke.* Written frequently *brokage.*]

1. The gain gotten by promoting base bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.

It served well Pandar's purpose for the bolstering of his bawdy *brocage.*
Epist. prefix. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Many in this city grow exceeding wealthy by unlawful means; usury, *brokage*, bribery. *Dr. J. White's Sermons*, (1615,) p. 59.

When 'tis said that merchandize is the Jews' general profession in Barbary, it is not to exclude their darling *brokage* and usury, in which they are very serviceable both to Christians and Moors. *L. Addison's State of the Jews*, p. 10.

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
B. Jonson.

Unless we do so, our charity is mercenary, and our friendships are direct merchandize, and our gifts are *brokage.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. 8.

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less, whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage.* *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI. n. s. [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, though poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. *v. a.* See *To* BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boulloigne, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, *broched* three feetless birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BROCK.† *n. s.* [broc, Saxon; *broc*, Irish; *broch*, Welsh and Cornish.] A badger.

That a *brock* or badger hath the legs on one side shorter than of the other, though an opinion perhaps not very ancient, is yet very general. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

BRO'CKET.† *n. s.* A red deer two years old.

What with us is termed a *brocket*, or a pricket, the whole space of the second year of his age. *Knatchbull's Annot. Tr.* 1693, p. 9.

To BRO'GGLE.* *v. n.* To fish for eels. This is, in some places, the word for *sniggle*, better known to anglers in general. See *To* SNIGGLE.

BROGUE.† *n. s.* [*brog*, Irish, and *brog*, Gael. a shoe.]

1. A kind of a shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these halfpence or eat our *brogues.* *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

What we call the Irish *brogue*, is no sooner discovered, than it makes the deliverer, in the last degree, ridiculous and despised; and from such a mouth, an Englishman expects nothing but bulls, blunders, and follies! *Swift, on Barb. Denom. in Ireland.*

BROGUE-MAKER.* *n. s.* [from *brogue* and *make.*] A maker of brogues; a shoemaker.

I supposed that the husband made brogues as the wife made an apron, till next day it was told me, that a *brogue-maker* was a trade, and that a pair would cost half a crown. *Johnson, Journ. Western Islands.*

BRO'DEKIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *brodequin*, Dutch, *broseken.*] A buskin, or half-boot.

It [K. Charles the Second's apparel] was strait Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the midleg; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and, instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins.* *Echard, Hist. of Eng.* ii. 836.

To BROID.* *v. a.* [The old word for *braid* or *bread*, i. e. to *plait*; which Barret gives in his old dictionary, and which is found in our early translations of the New Testament; and had long before been used by Chaucer. Our last authorized translation of the New Testament gives *broidered*, not accurately, for *broided*; but in the margin, *plaited.*] To braid or weave together.

Her yellow hair was *broided* in a tresse.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Likewise also the women, that they array themselves in comely apparel, with shamefacedness and modesty, not with *broided* hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly apparel. 1 *Tim.* ii. 9. (Transl. of 1578.)

To BRO'IDER.† *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe, and a *broider'd* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus*, xxviii. 4.

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride.
Tickell.

BRO'IDERER.* *n. s.* [from *broider*; sometimes written *broderer*; as *broder* is for *broider.* V. Barret and Sherwood. So the Fr. *bordeur* for *brodeur.* V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.] An embroiderer. *Huloet.*

BRO'IDERY. *n. s.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakspeare.*

He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war, amongst us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obscene their joys,
The *broils* of drunkards, and the lust of boys.
Granville.

To BROIL.† *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

They gave him a piece of a *broiled* fish. *Luke*, xxiv. 42.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil.*
Dryden.

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you been *broiling?*—
——Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedged in more. *Shakspeare.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

BRO'ILER.* *n. s.*

1. One who would excite a broil or quarrel.

What doth he but turn *broiler* and boutefeu, make new libels against the church, &c. *Hammond, Serm.* p. 544.

2. That which dresses by cookery; "a *broiler*, gril, Fr." *Sherwood.*

To BROKE.† *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Skinner seems inclined to derive it from *To break*, because *broken* men turn factors or *brokers.* Casaubon from πραττειν. Skinner thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer.* Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bpucan, Sax. to be busy; to discharge an office; whence bpeac, St. Luke, i. 8.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used,

generally, in reproach, Dr. Johnson says; he should have said, occasionally.

He does, indeed;
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men should wait upon others necessity; *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

Mr. Egerton and he [Dr. Field] being acquainted, and Mr. Egerton's mind being troubled with the ill success of this business, ventured it to this divine, who, contrary to his profession, took upon him to *broke* for him in such a manner, as was never precedented by any. He made Egerton to acknowledge a recognizance of 1000l. with a defeasance, &c.
Proceedings in the H. of Com. against Ld. Bacon.

BRO'KING. *part. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.
Shakspeare.

BRO'KEN.† *part. pass.* of *break*. [Sax. bpocen.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of so long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN-BELLIED.* *adj.* [from *broken* and *belly*.] Having a ruptured belly. Used also figuratively.

Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that this *astutia* is turned into *versutia*; and we term those most astute which are most versute.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 168.

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chair-women to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*.
Isaiah, lxi. 1.

BRO'KENLY.† *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any regular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must needs entertain them *brokenly* and unperfectly. *Hales, Rem.* p. 219.

BRO'KENNESS.* *n. s.* [from *broken*.] The state of being broken; unevenness.

Those infirmities that are incident to them [the teeth] whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *brokenness*. *Smith, Old Age*, p. 85.

It is the *brokenness*, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me.
Gray, Letter to Mason.

BRO'KENWINDED.* *adj.* [from *broken* and *wind*; formerly written *broke-winded*.] Having short breath.

And in the horrid cave were heard at once,
Brokewinded murmurs, howlings, and sad grones.
May's Lucan, b. v.

BRO'KER.† *n. s.* [from *To broke*. *Brokers* in old Fr. are termed *broggours*; and *brokage*, broggage. V. Kelham's Norman Dict. Hence perhaps our low word, to *prog*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-Sea *broker* from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old household goods. A seller of old apparel, &c. "because he buyeth old and *broken* apparel, &c." *Minsheu.* Sherwood calls the *broker* of this kind, "a *fripperer*."

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker!*
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?
Shakspeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgement;
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakspeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'KERLY.* *adj.* [from *broker*.] Partaking of the character of a broker; mean; servile.

We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come,
In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself.
B. Jonson, Alchem.

BRO'KERY.* *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The business of a broker.

Let them that meane by bookish businesse
To earne their bread, or hopen to professe
Their hard-got skill, let them alone for me,
Busie their brains with deeper *brokerie*.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 2.

More knavery, and usury,
And foolery and *brokery*, than dogs-ditch.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

BRO'NCHOCELE. *n. s.* [βρογκοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*. *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *bronchique*, from
BRO'NCHICK. } the Gr. βρόγκος.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *bronchotomie*, from the Gr. βρόγκος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into the aspera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND.† *n. s.* [Sax. bponb.] See BRAND. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That weenest words or charms may force withstond,
Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*.
Spenser.

BRONTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [βροντὴ and λογίζ.] A dissertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE.† *n. s.* [*bronze*, Fr. *bronzo*, Ital.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass and copper mixed.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do't. *Prior.*

3. In chemistry, a factitious metal compounded of *copper* and *tin*, to which sometimes other metallick substances are added, particularly *zinc*. *Chambers.*

To BRONZE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *bronzer*, to braze. Cotgrave.] To harden as brass.

Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush
From nature's cheek, and *bronzes* every shame.
Young, Night Th. 5.

BROOCH.† *n. s.* [*broke*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the Fr. *broche*, a spit. See BROACH. The ornament called a *brooch* was, in elder times, a buckle to fasten girdles, mantles, and the like; with a little *pin*, or *spit*, by which it was fixed to the respective part of the dress; and sometimes a twisted *pin*, with a jewel at the top of it, worn upon the hat or cap.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

With gold rings upon their fingers, with *broches* and aiglets of gold upon their caps, which glistered full of pearls and precious stones.
Robinson's Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 6.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels. —
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakspeare.*

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now.
Shakspeare.

I know him well; he is the *brooch* indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakspeare.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To BROOCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious shew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakspeare.*

To BROOD.† *v. n.* [Sax. bpoð, from bpæðan; old Fr. *brode*.]

1. To sit, as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant. *Milton, P. L.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground.
Dryden.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, instruct, and educate,
And make provision for the future state. *Dryden.*

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkness spreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven sings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing misers
Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold.
Smith, Phæd. and Hip.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations *brooding* of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

To BROOD.† *v. a.* To cherish by care.

Mark the boy well;
If we could take or kill him ———
——— See how he *broods* the boy.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca, iv. 2.

This strange bird, thus hatched by Farell and Viret, was afterwards *brooded* by two more famous successors.
Bp. Hall, Works, vol. iii. p. 120. ed. 1662.

Of crouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne.
Dryden.

He nor heaps his *brooded* stores,
Nor on all profusely pours. *Gray, Ode* x.

BROOD.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpoð, old Fr. *brode.*]

1. Offspring; progeny; it is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of so great a vice. *Fairfax.*
With terrours and with clamours compass'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed.
Milton, P. L.
Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. *Milton, Ode.*
Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they instruct to fly.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison?
Addison, Cato.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator*, No. 121.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time.
Shakspeare.

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood*;
And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BRO'ODY.† *adj.* [Sax. bpobize henne, a *broody hen*; A term for a hen that sits on eggs, Holland's Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist. p. 301. edit. 1601.] In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is *broody*, sits and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK.† *n. s.* [bpoc bpoca, Sax. from the Goth. *brikan*, to burst forth; to break out, i. e. where a river *breaks* into lesser streams, and the *broken* parts become *brooks* and *rivulets*. The old orthography, as Mr. Horne Tooke has also observed, was *broke*; and an example which he brings from Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, confirms the etymology and explanation given.] A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
Underneath the ground,
In a long hollow, the clear spring is bound;
Till on yon side, where the morn's sun doth look,
The struggling water *breaks out* in a *brook*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.
Or many grateful altars I would rear,
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone,
Of lustre, from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton, P. L.*
And to Cephisus' *brook* their way pursue:
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew.
Dryden.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make *brooks*; and those coming together, make rivers which empty themselves into the sea.
Locke.

To BROOK. *v. a.* [bpucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which *brook* it worst, that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it. *Hooker.*
A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shaks.*
How use doth breed a habit in a man!
This shadowy desart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flourishing peopl'd towns.
Shakspeare.
Heav'n, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence, and war.
Milton, P. L.
Most men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools. *South.*
Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard.
Dryden.

To BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME. *n. s.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BRO'OKMINT.* *n. s.* [Sax. bpocmýnce.] The water-mint, which grows on the brinks of rivers.

BRO'OKY.* *adj.* [from *brook.*] Abounding with rivers.

Lemster's *brooky* tract. *Dyer.*

BROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*; bpom, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Even humble *broom*, and osiers, have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce.
Dryden.

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hallow'd house;
I am sent with *broom* before,
To sweep the dust behind the door. *Shakspeare.*
If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom*.
Arbuthnot.

To BROOM, or BREAM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] In naval language, to clean the ship; burning off the filth she has contracted on her sides, with straw, reeds, *broom*, or the like, when she is on a careen, or on the ground. See Coles, Blount, and Chambers. See also *To* CAREEN.

BRO'OMLAND. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands*. *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff.*] The staff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me; I defied 'em still. *Shakspeare.*
From the age,
That children tread this worldly stage,
Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*
Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*.
Spectator, No. 117.

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. s.* The same as broomstaff.

When I beheld this, I sighed and said within myself, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK!
Swift, Meditation on a Broomstick.

BRO'OMY.† *adj.* [from *broom.*]

1. Full of broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

2. Consisting of broom.

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place.
Swift.

BRO'SEN, or BRO'STEN.* *part. adj.* Burst: a northern expression. *Westmoreland and Craven Dialects.*

BROTH.† *n. s.* [bpoð, Sax. probably from bpiw, whence our northern word *breau*, spoon meat. See BREWIS.] Liquour in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*
Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*.
Southerne.
If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth* almost unaltered.
Arbuthnot.

BRO'THEL. } *n. s.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BRO'THELHOUSE. } house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house.

Perchance
I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a *brothel*. *Shakspeare.*
Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd.
Dryden, Fab.
From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,
Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys.
Dryden, Mac Flecr.
The libertine retires to the stews, and to the *brothel*. *Rogers.*

BRO'THELLER.* *n. s.* [from *brothel.*] One who frequents a brothel-house. Gower uses *brothel* for such a person, Conf. Am. (15 .) fol. clvi. col. 2.

Gamester, jockies, *brothellers* impure.
Cowper, Task.

BRO'THELRY.* *n. s.* [from *brothel.*]

1. Whoredom. *Huloet.*

Ye bastard poets, see your pedigree
From common trulls and loathsome *brothelry*!
Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 2.
Shall Furia brook her sister's modesty,
And prostitute her soul to *brothelry*?
Marston's Scourge of Vill. i. 3.

2. Obscenity.

So bold prolepses, so racked metaphors, with *brothelry*, able to violate the ear of a pagan.
B. Jonson's Fox, Dedication.

BROTHER.† *n. s.* [Goth. *brothr*, from *bru*, Celt. the womb; Sax. bpoðep; Bret. *breur*. The Persian word also is *broder*.] Plural, *brothers* or *brethren*; Goth. *brothrahans*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good *brothers*:
Sorrow so royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the fashion on. *Shaks.*
Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend. *Daniel.*
These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton, P. L.*
Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*. *Locke.*

2. Any one closely united; associate; and hence the old phrase *sworn bro-*

thers, i. e. persons who, in the days of adventure, swore to share in each other's fortune, and to divide what they gained.

Thou wotest well thou art my *sworen brother*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

He hath every month a new *sworn brother*.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs*, xviii. 9.

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend. 1 *Cor.* viii. 13.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shaks.*
Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur?
Shakspeare.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme fatherhood, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the *brotherhood*. *Addison, Guardian.*

BRO'THERLESS.* *adj.* [from *brother* and *less*.] Without a brother.

The *brotherless* Heliades
Melt in such amber trees as these.
Andrew Marvel.

BRO'THERLIKE.* *adj.* [Sax. bpoðeplice.] Becoming a brother.

Welcome, good Clarence; this is *brotherlike*.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

Nor can any sever
His love, but *brotherlike* affects them ever.
Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 2.

BRO'THERLOVE.* *n. s.* [from *brother* and *love*.] Brotherly affection.

With a true heart,
And *brother-love*, I do it.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.

BRO'THERLY.† *adj.* [Sax. bpoðeplice.] Natural; such as becomes or beseems a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause,
Their *brotherly* assistance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord.
Addison, Freeholder.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep. *Shakspeare.*

BROUGHT. [*participle passive* of *bring*.]

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be *brought* on again to the assault. *Knolles.*

The instances *brought* by our author are but slender proofs. *Locke.*

To BROUSE. See *To* BROWSE.

BROW.† *n. s.* [Sax. bpæp, *pl.* bpæpaf, *the brows*.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,
And sleep sits heavy upon every *brow*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

2. The forehead.

She could have run and waddled about;
For even the day before she broke her *brow*.
Shakspeare.

So we some antique hero's strength,
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As these vast beams express the beast,
Whose shady *brows* alive they drest. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow*.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of grace,
Yet grace must look still so. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. The edge of any high place. [Gael. *bre*; Welch, *bre*, a hill; and in our northern dialect, *broo*, the upper part of a hill. See BRAY.]

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the *brow* of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French embassador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him. *Wotton.*

Them with fire, and hostile arms,
Fearless assault; and, to the *brow* of heav'n
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss.
Milton, P. L.

To BROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton, Comus.*

To BRO'WBEAT.† *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

Young men, prentices, servants, the common sort, are so far from hiding themselves, or rising up, that I have often seen the magistrate faced, and almost *brow-beaten*, as he hath passed by.
Dr. J. White, Sermons, (1615,) p. 54.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal, want of prudence. *South.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was every whit as sturdy. *Addison.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

BRO'WBEATING.* *n. s.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] The act of depressing by stern or lofty looks.

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men? *L'Estrange.*

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man i' the field, and, for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

BRO'WLESS * *adj.* [from *brow* and *less*.] Without shame; frontless.

So *browless* was this heretick, [Mahomet,] that he was not ashamed to tell the world, that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven.
L. Addison's Life of Mahomet, p. 84.

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,
May alter nature in our *browsick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN.† *adj.* [Sax. bpun, from bpennan, *to burn*, the colour of a burnt object being *brown*. The Germ. *braun* is *burnt*. Bret. *brun*; Su. *brun*, from *brenna*, Serenius.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyun*; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*.
Peacham.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakspeare.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths;
With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste.
Thomson.

BRO'WNBILL.† *n. s.* [from *brown* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered, but we now say *brown musket* from it, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably so called, as Mr. Malone observes, from the weapons being sanguined or rubbed over with blood, to prevent them from rust, which gave them a brown colour.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee.
Hudibras.

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BRO'WNISM.* *n. s.* The heresy of those who adopted the opinions of Robert Brown. See BROWNIST.

That schism would be the sorest schism to you; that would be *Brownism* and Anabaptism indeed.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. i.

BRO'WNIST.* *n. s.* One of the sect of Robert Brown, a noted sectarist in the time of Queen Elizabeth, whose opinions were very licentious.

These sectaries are called *Brownists* from one master Robert Brown, a Northamptonshire man, who was schoolmaster of the free-school of St. Olave's in Southwark.—The *Brownists* confine the church of God to their conventicles, excluding all other Christians out of the pale of the church that are not of their sect.
Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 51—53.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such, are now *Brownists*. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* i. 6.

BRO'WNNESS. *n. s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney*, B. ii.

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

BRO'WNWORT.* *n. s.* [Sax. bpunepýpt.] In botany, the fig-wort.

BRO'WNY.* *adj.* Brown.

His *browny* locks did hang in crooked curls.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

To BROWSE.† *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the durt
Of cattle, and *broused*, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Thy palate then did deign
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou *brousedst.* *Shakspeare.*

The low shrubs, beasts will *brouse* them, and trample upon them.
Mede's Works, ed. 1677, p. 129.

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on* ivy. *Shakspeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves.
L'Estrange.

Could eat the tender plant, and by degrees,
Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees.
Blackmore.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*.
Dryden.

On that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

BRO'WSING.* *n. s.* [from *browse*.] Food which deer find in young coppices, continually sprouting anew.

The stables butt upon the park, which for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and *browsings* for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land.
Howell, Lett. i. ii. 8.

To BRUISE.† *v. a.* [Sax. bpýran, *to bruise*; anciently written *brise*, and *brese*; Fr. *briser*, old Fr. *bracer*, broyer, *to pound*, or *bruise*, from the Lat. *brachium*.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

It shall *bruise* thy head, and thou shall *bruise* his heel. *Gen.* iii. 15.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton, P. L.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*.
Waller.

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,
Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow.
Dryden.

BRU'ISE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

There is no healing of thy *bruise*; thy wound is grievous. *Nahum*, iii. 19.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I since have labour'd
To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,
And stop the issues of their wasting blood. *Dryd.*

BRU'ISER.* *n. s.* [from *bruise*.]

1. In mechanicks, a concave tool used for grinding and polishing the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.*
2. In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRU'ISEWORT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with COMFREY.

BRUIT.† *n. s.* [old Goth. *brut*, report, from *bridda*, to declare; Fr. *bruit*, from the old Fr. *bru*.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. *Sidney.*

Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakspeare.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report, to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the best temper'd courage in his troops.
Shakspeare.

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana. *Ralegh.*

BRU'MAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *brumal*, from *brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it has been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

The *brumal* quarter, they fast from food.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 364.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. bopn, boupn, bpunna, bupna; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRUNE'TT. *n. s.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*.
Addison, Guardian.

BRU'NION. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.
Trevoux.

BRUNT.† *n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says; which means *heat*. It may be, however, the participle of the Sax. bpennan, *to burn*; burnt implying *heat* in the sense of *violent action*; as, "the *brunt* of war."]

1. Shock; violence.

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t'allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton, S. A.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong.
Spenser, Sonn.

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

3. A brief and sudden effort.

A *brunt* of holiness, and away!
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 153.

BRUSH.† *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.
2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *brushes* of the town against me?
Stilling fleet.

With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shaksp.*

It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Else when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

4. A thicket. See BRUSKET.

All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*, —
A goodly lady did foreby them rush.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 15.

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs; he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that bode? *Shakspeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Has Somnus *brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod?
Dryden.

His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue.
Milton, Arcades.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by.
Dryden.

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool.
Dryden, Fab.

BRU'SHER. *n. s.* [from *brush.*] One that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that criticks were like *brushers* of noblemen's cloaths.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

BRU'SHET.* *n. s.* See BRUSKET.

BRU'SHWOOD.* *n. s.* [from *brush* and *wood.* I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browsewood.*] Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.
With *brushwood,* and with chips, she strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees.
Dryden, Fab.

BRU'SHY. *adj.* [from *brush.*] Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

BRUSK.* *adj.* [Fr. *brusque,* uncivil, harsh, Cotgrave.] Rude.

We are sorry to hear, that the Scottish gentleman, who has been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a *brusk* welcome.
Sir H. Wotton's Letters, Rem. p. 582.

To BRU'STLE.† *v. n.* [bpaꝛtlian, Saxon, from bpaꝛtl, a *crackling* or *burning.* In the north of England, "the sun *brusles* the hay," i. e. *drys* it, is yet a common phrase. And meat too much *broiled* is said to be *bruzzled.* The old Fr. *brusler,* to burn, (now written *bruler,*) may with the Saxon be traced to the Icelandick *brys,* a burning heat.] To crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

Right as a ship against the streme,
He routeth with a slepie noyse;
And *broustleth* as a monkes froyse,
When it is throwe into the panne.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

Break 'em more, they are but *brustled* yet.
Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

To BRUT.* See *To* BRUTTE.

BRU'TAL. *adj.* [*brutal,* French; from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of human reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'ness of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryden.*

BRUTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*brutalité,* Fr.] Savageness; churlishness, inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of *brutality.* *Locke.*

To BRU'TALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser,* Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To BRU'TALIZE.† *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature. *Cowper's Sofa,* B. 1.

BRU'TALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed.
Arbuthnot.

BRUTE.† *adj.* [*brutus,* Lat.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

But when at bar beneath we came to plead our case,
Our wits were in the wane, our pleadings very *brute.* *Mir. for Magistrates,* p. 277.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten.
Holder.

In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick power.
Milton, P. R.

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

BRUTE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute,* and human sense express'd!
Milton, P. L.

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatick are those, whose constant abode is upon the water.
Locke.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, this present state;
From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below?
Pope, Ess. on Man.

To BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit.*] To report.

This once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knolles.*

BRU'TELY.* *adv.* [from *brute.*] In a rough, uncivilised manner.

The vulgar expositor rushes *brutely* and impetuously against all the principles both of nature, piety, and moral goodness; and in the fury of his literal expounding overturns them all.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

BRU'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *brute.*] Brutality: a word not now used.

Thou dotard vile
That with thy *bruteness* shend'st thy comely age.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 12.

To BRU'TIFY.† *v. a.* [from *brute.*]

1. To make a man a brute.

O thou salacious woman! am I then *brutified?*
Ay; feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. To render the mind brutal.

Success in some petty sport and pastime can yield but a very thin and transitory satifaction to a man not quite *brutified,* and void of sense.
Barrow, Serm. iii. 50.

Drunkenness besots a nation, and *brutifies* even the bravest spirits. *Feltham, Resolves,* i. 84.

BRU'TISH.† *adj.* [from *brute.*]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wandering gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms.
Milton, P. L.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,
As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish,* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God.
Hooker, v. § 35.

5. Unconscious; insignificant. [Lat. *brutum fulmen.*]

Thou great Director of the rolling stars,
Unless thou idly look'st on men's affairs,
And vainly we thy *brutish* thunder fear;
Why should thy land so dire a monster bear?
Judas, in Sandys's Christ's Passion, p. 29.

The philosophers will have two sorts of lightning; calling the one fatal, that is, pre-appointed and mortal; the other *brutish,* that is, accidental and flying at random.
Sandys's Christ's Passion, Notes, p. 100.

BRU'TISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish.*] In the manner of a brute, savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South.*

BRU'TISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *brutish.*] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness.* *Spratt.*

Who would not presently discern the perfect *brutishness* of this kind of reasoning?
Bp. Bull's Works, iii. 1162.

[The] message, through the negligence of the person employed, was not delivered till he that sent it was in the last agonies of death: the doctor was very much affected at it, passionately complaining of the *brutishness* of those that had so little sense of a soul in that sad state.
Fell's Life of Hammond, Sect. 2.

To BRUTTE.* *v. n.* [not from the Sax. bpỳttian, *to enjoy,* as Mr. Mason thinks in the additions to his Supplement; but from the Fr. *brouter,* to browse, to nibble: and that from the Gr. *βρίλειν, to eat.* V. Hesychius. *To brutte* is a common expression still in Kent.] To browse: with *on.*

What the goats so easily *brutted upon.*
Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect. 82.

To BRUTTE.* *v. a.* To nibble.

The cow *bruts* the young wood. *Grose.*

BRU'TTING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Browsing.

Of all the foresters, this [horn beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer.
Evelyn, i. vi. 2.

BRY'ONY.† *n. s.* [*bryonia,* Latin, *βρυωνια, vitis alba;* vox Græco-barbara. V. Critopuli Emend. et Animadv. in Meursii Gloss. p. 24.] A plant.

The blue bindweed doth itself infold
With honeysuckle, and both these intwine
Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine.
B. Jonson, Masques.

BUB. *n. s.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquour.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port and double *bub,*
And settles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

To BUB.* *v. a.* [An old English word for *bubble*. Mr. Horne Tooke, who considers *ble* as an unnecessary addition to our present word, would have been glad to meet with the following proof of the curtailed object of his approbation.] To throw out in bubbles. Obsolete.

Rude Acheron, a loathsome lake to tell,
That boils and *bubs* up swelth as black as hell.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

BU'BBLE.† *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch; a corruption of the Latin *bulla*.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles* with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the Lady Margaret. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.

The nation then too late will find
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.

Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Ganny's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.

Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stirr'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Titus Andron.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.

For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addison, Spec.* No. 89.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arburthnot, John Bull.*

BU'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers!* *Digby to Pope.*

BU'BBLY.* *adj.* [from *bubble*; an adjective yet in use in the north of England; as, "the bairn has a *bubbly* nose." Grose.] Consisting of bubbles or froth.

They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubbly* spume. *Nashe's Lenten Stuffe*, (1599,) p. 8.

BU'BBY. *n. s.* A woman's breast.

Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby?* *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

BU'BO. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin.] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wiseman.*

BU'BONOCELE. *n. s.* [Lat. from βουβών, the groin, and κήλη, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BU'BUKLE. *n. s.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*

BUCANI'ERS.† *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America, Dr. Johnson says. The men may have been so denominated from their manner of living; the first settlers in Hispaniola being said to be called *buccaneers* from their custom of assembling themselves after a chase, in order to regale themselves with broiling the flesh of the cattle they had killed, and *buccaning*, that is, drying the rest: many of these afterwards turned pirates. Hist. of America, P. II. p. 18. Cotgrave gives the Fr. verb *boucaner*, which he renders "to imitate the goat, also to broyle or scorch on a wooden gridiron." This old verb *boucaner*, from *bouc*, certainly illustrates the character of these men.

Whether gold will not cause either industry or vice to flourish? And whether a country, where it flowed in without labour, must not be wretched and dissolute like an island inhabited by *buccaneers?* *Bp. Berkeley, Querist.*

BUCCELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK.† *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lye; Su. *byke*, from Goth. *bucka*, to beat. See BATLET. Ital. *bucata*, "lye to wash a *buck* with." Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598.

1. The liquour in which clothes are washed.

Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakspeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquour.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakspeare.*

BUCK.* *n. s.* A cant word for a bold, ostentatious, or forward person; a *blood*; whom Johnson calls a *man of fire!* From this word come the modern phrases *buckish* and *buckism*, applied both to the person and to the science which constitutes a man of such importance!

Remember, lifeless drone,
I carry *bucks* and bloods alone!
T. Warton's Phaeton to the One-Horse Chair.

BUCK.† *n. s.* [*bwch*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *buc*, old Fr.; bucca, Sax.; *becco*, Ital. The Iceland. *bekre* is *a ram*.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK.† *v. a.* [Goth. *bucka*, Ital. *bucare*. See BUCK.] To wash clothes.

Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakspeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

BU'CKBASKET. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*

BU'CKBEAN. *n. s.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of *trefoil*.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

BU'CKET.† *n. s.* [*baquet*, French, Dr. Johnson says. But our original word is *bouk*, Sax. buc, *a kind of vessel*; low Lat. *bauca*; Gr. βαυκη. *Bouk* is the present word, in Staffordshire and Cheshire, for *a pail* to hold water. Hence *bouket*, and *bucket*. Chaucer writes it *boket*.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shaks.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets?* *Bentley.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes and some the engines play;
And some more bold mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BUCKI'NGSTOOL.* *n. s.* [from *buck* and *stool*.] A low expression of the same value as its modern synonyme, a washing block.

He lookt about, and saw under him (though afar off) his lord upon Rosinante, no bigger than a toad upon a *bucking-stool*.
Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, B. 3. ch. 3.

BU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*bwccl*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig: the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator*, No. 129.

That live long wig, which Gorgon' self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

To BU'CKLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun, and old Fr. *boucler*.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

Like sapphire, pearl, and rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

France, whose armour conscience *buckl'd* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakspeare.*

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Phillips.*

When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
And catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

5. A technical word among barbers; as, to *buckle* a wig, i. e. to put it into curl. [Germ. *bucken*, Sax. buzan, *to bend*.] See BUCKLE.

To BU'CKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, second sense.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue; how like a beast you lie;
Go *buckle to* the law. *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For single combat, thou shalt *buckle with* me. *Shakspeare.*

Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden, Juvenal.*

BU'CKLER.† *n. s.* [*bwccled*, Welsh; *bouclezer*, Armorick; *bouclier*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way,
Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,
Still fighting, still defending as I past. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

This medal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addison on Medals.*

To BUC'KLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate,
I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakspeare.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shaks.*

BU'CKLER-THORN. *n. s.* Christ's-thorn.

BU'CKMAST. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BU'CKRAM. *n. s.* [*bougram*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and stay-makers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shaks.*

BU'CKRAM.* *adj.* [in allusion to the stiffness of buckram.] Stiff; precise; formal.

A few *buckram* bishops of Italy, and some other epicurean prelates of other countries. *Fulke against Allen*, p. 301.

One that not long since was the *buckram* scribe,
That would run on men's errands for an asper. *Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.*

BU'CKRAMS. *n. s.* The same with *wild garlick*.

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. s.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'CKSKIN.* *adj.* [from *buck* and *skin*.] Made of the skin of a buck.

Mr. Humphrey Trelooby, wearing his own hair, a pair of *buckskin* breeches, a hunting whip, with a new pair of spurs. *Tatler*, No. 42.

BU'CKSTALL.* *n. s.* [from *buck* and *stall*.] A net to catch deer. *Huloet.*

A service in the forest in attending at a certain *station* to watch deer in hunting. *Burn, Gloss. Hist. of Cumberland.*

BU'CKTHORN. *n. s.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Saxon, the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT. *n. s.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BUCO'LICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *bucolicus*; Fr. *bucolique*; from the Gr. βουκολος, a *cowherd*. This adjective is of high antiquity in our language; though hitherto unnoticed.] Pastoral.

Old Quintilian with his declamations,
Theocritus with his *bucolical* relations. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 19.

BUCO'LICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *bucolique*. See BUCOLICAL.] Pastoral.

The pastoral form is a fault of the poet's times: it contains also some passages, which wander far beyond the bounds of *bucolick* song. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

BUCO'LICK.* *n. s.*

1. A writer of bucolicks or pastorals.

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolick*. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 51.

2. A bucolick poem.

I look upon this *bucolick* as an inestimable treasure of the most ancient science. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

The first modern Latin *bucolicks* are those of Petrarch, in number twelve. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 255.

Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a *bucolick* on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion. *Ib. Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

BUD. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be,
See as thou wast wont to see:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

Writers say, as the most forward *bud*,
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the *bud*,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meanest *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Insects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. *Ecclus.* xxxix. 13.

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*

Heaven gave him all at once, then snatched away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
Just like that flower that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryden.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden, Silenus.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shaksp.*

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by *budding* upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

BU'DDLE.* *n. s.* In mineralogy, a sort of frame so called by the English dressers of the ores of metals, made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness. Phil. Transact. No. 69. *Chambers.*

To BUDGE.† *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word, Dr. Johnson says. Sir T. Herbert uses it not as such.

All your prisoners are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till you release. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From rascals worse than they. *Shaks. Coriol.*

When one is struck down, the residue *budge* not. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 385.

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*

BUDGE.† *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. He cites only the passage in Milton, and assigns to the word the meaning of *stiff* or *surly*; while others consider it as an academical phrase, denoting the scholastick habit, which was trimmed with *budge* or *fur*, [*bouge furre*, Fr. Palsgrave;] and Dr. Farmer has mentioned an order of the

university of Cambridge in 1414, directing the bachelors of arts to be habited "tantum *furruris buggeis* aut agninis;" and Mr. Warton applies the word to this meaning: observing, however, that "the poet explains the obsolete *budge*, in which there is a tincture of ridicule, by the very awkward tautology of *fur*. See the substantive BUDGE. But Milton is perhaps equivocating. He is at least supported in the usage of the word as an adjective, in the sense of *stiff*, *big*, or *pompous*, by his friend Ellwood; and the etymology may then be referred to *big*, which see. He looks very *bug* of it;" for *big*; "a *bog* or *bogge* fellow," for *bold* or *sawcy*. The old substantive *budgeness* supports also this sense of the adjective; though another old adjective, *budgy*, countenances the academical application. See BUDGENESS and BUDGY.]

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the Stoick fur.
Milton, Comus, ver. 707.

The warden was a *budge* old man; and I looked somewhat *big* too. *Ellwood's Life, (written by Himself,)* 3d edit. p. 60.

This was a *budge* fellow, and talked high.
Ibid. p. 119.

BUDGE.† *n. s.* [*Bouge furre*, rommenis, peaux de Lombardie. *Palsgrave.*] The dressed skin or fur of lambs; and, in some countries, of kids.

Minsheu and Cockeram.

He's nought but *budge*, old guards, brown fox-fur face,
He hath no soul. *Marsten's Scourge of Vill.* ii. 7.

They are become so liberal as to part freely with their own *budge-gowns* from off their backs, and bestow them on the magistrate.
Milton, on the Art. of Peace with the Irish.

BU'DGENESS.* *n. s.* [from *budge*.] Sternness; severity.

A Sara for goodnesse, a great Bellona for *budgenesse*,
For myldnesse Anna, for chastitye godlye Susanna.
Stanyhurst, cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 401.

BU'DGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

BU'DGET.† *n. s.* [*bogette*, French; formerly written *bouget* and *boget*; which originally signified "a little coffer or trunke of wood, covered with leather, wherewith the women of old time carried their jewels, attires, and trinkets, at their saddle bowes, when they rid into the countrey." See Cotgrave in V. BOUGETTE. It may be from the Goth. *balgs*; but the Welsh have *bolgan* for a budget or mail of leather; and the Armorick, *boulchet*; low Lat. *bulga*. V. Du Cange.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

With that out of his *bouget* forth he drew
Great store of treasure, therewith him to tempt.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 29.

My *boget* hangeth at the saddle-bow.
Hollyband's Fr. Littelton, 1581. p. 38.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowskin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

3. The statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, on a certain day in each session, of the finances of the kingdom, and of the ways and means of raising the revenue wanted for the ensuing year.

BU'DGY.* *adj.* [from *budge*.] Consisting of fur. The example, like that from Milton, presents a tautology.

On whose furr'd chin did hang a *budgie* fleece.
Thule, or Virtue's Historie, by F. R. 1598. sign. R. 2. b.

BUFF.† *n. s.* [from *buffalo*, Dr. Johnson says; noticing only the skin of the animal, or leather. It is the *buffle* or wild ox itself, Lat. *bufalus*, for *bubalus*, from the Gr. βουβαλος. See BUFFLE. Huloet, Barret, and Cotgrave, all mentioning the *buff*, with the variation of *buffle* or *bugle*, and with the definition of wild ox.]

1. A buffalo.
2. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*.
Dryden, Juv.

3. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.
4. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

5. The colour of the leather, of a very light yellow.
6. In medicine, the sizy, viscid, tough mass, which forms on the upper surface of the blood; what physicians call the *coagulable lymph*. *Chambers.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *B. Jonson.*

BU'FFALO. n. s. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browse
Of *baffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*

BU'FFET.† *n. s.* [*buffeto*, Ital. *buffet*, Fr. from the old Fr. *buffe*, which Barbazan derives from *bouter*, to strike, by the change of the *t* into *f*; others, from the Dan. *puff*, a stroke or blow. Su.-Goth. *baefwa*, Iceland. *bifa*, to move.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

They gaven to him *buffetis*.
Wicliffe, St. John, xix.

O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakspeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakspeare.*

What a manly body; methinks, she looks
As though she'd pitch the bar, or go to *buffets*.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low.
Milton, S. A.

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground.
Dryden.

None knows what it is to be pursued and worried with the restless *buffets* of an impure spirit, but he who has endured the same terrible conflict himself. *South, Sermons*, vi. 180.

BUFFE'T. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.
Pope, Moral Ess.

To BU'FFET.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *buffeter*, Ital. *bufettare*. See BUFFET.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat. Wicliffe uses *buffate*.

An aungel of Sathanis is given to me that he *buffate* me. *Wicliffe*, 2 *Cor.* xii. 7.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shaks. K. John.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

St. Paul tells us he was *buffeted*.
South, Sermons, vi. 293.

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine.
Otway.

2. A term applied to the mournful peal, or funeral peal, as it is called, of bells.

Buffeting the bells, that is, by tying pieces of leather, old hat, or any other thing that is pretty thick round the ball of the clapper of each bell, and then ringing them, they make a most doleful and mournful sound.
The Art of Ringing, (1753,) p. 200.

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

BU'FFETER.† *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets. *Sherwood.*

BU'FFETING.* *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] Stroke.

From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended, and were plentifully bestowed upon the members. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace*, i. 122.

BU'FFLE.† *n. s.* [Germ. *buffel*, Fr. *beuffle*. The BUFF.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

Buffoles big-boned, fat, and camel-backed.
Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 23.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffling*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED.† *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish. Dr. Johnson gives no example. Dr. Jamieson has produced the Scottish *blufflehead*, as the synonyme, viz. having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dulness of intellect; perhaps, he adds, from the English *bluff*. Our English of nearly two centuries back prests, however, *buffleheaded*

So fell this *buffleheaded* giant by the hand of Don Quixote.
Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, iii. 3.

BUFFO'ON.† *n. s.* [*buffon*, French; and *buffon* in old English. Teut. *beffe*, derision, and *boef*, a knave; but the word is perhaps from the Fr. *bouffer*, to puff.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.
And when such *buffons* ball, [pawl,] and cornets sound,
(The guests loud-laughing,) who can then be heard?
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. V. ii.
No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*
The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene.
Garth.

To BUFFO'ON.* *v. a.* [from the noun, and Fr. *bouffonner*, Cotgrave.] To laugh at; to make ridiculous.
Oppression, and all the deadly sins; whatever is contrary to sound religion and true doctrine; reign, triumph, brave the sun, are fashionable, and almost creditable: — But virtue, sobriety, religion; religion, matter of the best, highest, truest, honour, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous! *Glanville, Serm.* ix. 343.
Let not so mean a style your muse debase,
But learn from Butler the *buffooning* grace.
Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

BUFFO'ONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.
Courage in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke on Education.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.
Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*
And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need.
Dryden, Ep. to Southerne.

BUFFO'ONING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Buffoonery; low jesting.
Leave your *buffooning* and lying: I am not in humour to bear it. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*
These whifflers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed, by their rude drolling and *buffooning*, to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for. *Hallywell's Discourses*, p. 56.

BU'FFOONISM.* *n. s.* [from *buffoonize*.] Jesting. *Minsheu, and Cotgrave.*

To BU'FFOONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *buffoon*.] To buffoonize it; to play the fool, jester, or buffoon; to get a living by jests. *Minsheu, and Cotgrave.*

BUFFO'ONLIKE.* *adj.* [from *buffoon* and *like*.] Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUFFO'ONLY.* *adj.* [from *buffoon*.] Scurrile; ridiculous.
Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.
Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference, P. 1.

BUG.† *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff; or, as in some places *bug* is used, any insect of the scarabæi kind. *Ray.*
Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings.
Pope.

BUG.† } *n. s.* [It is derived by some
BU'GBEAR. } from *big*, by others from *pug; bwg*, in Welsh, has the same meaning, Dr. Johnson says. *Pug* was an old term for the devil. See Puck. But *bug* is the Celtick *bŵg*, a goblin; whence also *bogle*, which see. *Bugbear* was formerly written *bearbug*, in order, I suppose, to be represented as a fit companion for another "word of fear," *bullbeggar:* "As children be afraid of *bearbugs* and bulbeggers," Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life, p. 34.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terrour to frighten babes.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug*, does greatly them affear:
Yet both doth strive their fearfulness to feign.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 20.
Sir, spare your threats:
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek.
Shakspeare.
Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him *Shakspeare.*
Indeed! these are *bug-words*.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.
We might guess them weary of the present discipline, as offensive to their state, which is the *bug* we fear. *Milton, Of Ref. in England*, B. 2.
We have a horrour for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*
Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*
To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE.† } *n. s.* [from buzen, Sax. to
BU'GLEHORN. } bend, Junius; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, Skinner; from *bugle*, the bonasus, Lye. It is very natural that the term of the *beast* should be applied to the *horn*. See BUGLE.] A hunting horn.
Then took that squire an horny *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I will have a recheat winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Shaks.*
He gave his *buglehorn* a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide.
Tickell.

BU'GLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bugle*, bos. Lacombe. A bull, in Hampshire, is called a *bugle*. See also BUFFLE.] A sort of wild ox.
The hart, and the roebucke, and the *bugle*, and the wilde goate.
Deuteron. xiv. 5. (Transl. of 1578.)

BU'GLE.† *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass.
Bugle-bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfumed for a lady's chamber. *Shakspeare.*
See here work of silver, there of small pearl, this other of black *bugles*.
Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dialog. 1599, p. 13.

Blacker than jet or *bugle* to sight.
Ashmole, Theat. Chemicum, p. 267.

BU'GLE. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BU'GLOSS. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD.† *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built;* and formerly *builded*. [*Bilden*, Dutch; býlban, Sax. *to confirm*. The Su.-Goth. *bol*, a city, is perhaps the original.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.
Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name.
1 *Chron.* xxii. 8.
The high places — which Solomon, the king of Israel, had *builded* for Astoreth, the abomination of the Zidonians. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.
When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shaksp.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.
When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head dress, appeared like a colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, No. 98.

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.
To *build*, with levell of my loftie style,
That which no hands can evermore compyle.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 25.
He knew
Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycid. v. 11.
Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities.
Donne.
I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.
To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to rest on.
By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*
Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. *Bacon, Essays.*
Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loss of their expectations. *Dryden, Fab. Ded.*
This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. *Addison on Medals.*

BUI'LDER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.
But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss.
Sidney.
When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker.*
Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent.
Denham.
Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her *builder's* fame.
Prior.

BUI'LDING. *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shaksp.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT.† *n. s.* [from *build.*]

1. The form; the structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden, An. Mir. st. 60.

The *built* of our ships, and courage of our seamen, is more proper and able to maintain a close fight, than any other nation of the world.
Temple's Works, ii. 377.

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BUL.* *n. s.* In icthyology, an English name for the common flounder. *Chambers.*

BULB. *n. s.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

To BULB *out.** *v. n.* To project; to swell out.

A stone—
——————wherein are all
The mouldings of a round-turn'd pedestal,
Whence *bulbing out* in figure of a sphere,
The whole above is finish'd in a small
Pellucid spire, crown'd with a crystal ball.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681,) p. 11.

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BU'LBED.* *adj.* [from *bulb.*] Round-headed, like an onion. *Cotgrave in V. Bulbeux.*

BU'LBOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *bulbeux*, Cotgrave.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk. *Ray on the Creation.*

BULGE.* *n. s.* [Welch, *bwlch*, a gap. But see also *To* BULGE.] The sea term for a leak, the breach which lets in water. See *To* BILGE.

To BULGE.* *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from bilg, Sax. a bladder, Dr. Johnson says. It may be rather from the Goth. *bulgia*, to swell, from *balgs*.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

To save our shatter'd ships——
To weigh them out, that else had *bulg'd* themselves in sand. *Mir. for Magistrates*, p. 133.

Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost.
Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

BU'LIMY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *boulimie*, from Gr. βελιμία, from βοῦς, an ox, and λιμὸς, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK.† *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man, Dr. Johnson says. To this may be added the Goth. *balgs*, and the Sax. buce, the belly. Chaucer writes *bouke* for *bulk*. In Sussex, *buck* is the body or trunk of the body; whence the *buck* of a cart. But the Su.-Goth. *bolk*, bulk, which Ihre derives from *bol*, great, is probably the original of our word.

1. Magnitude; of material substance; mass.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle.
Ralegh, Essays.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk*, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually.
Swift.

4. Main fabrick; the body itself.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Her heart
Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

My liver leapt within my *bulck*.
Tubervile, Songs and Sonets, (1570.)

Their *bulks* and souls are bound on fortune's wheel. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo. [Goth. *balke*, portio mercium in navi. Serenius.]

BULK.† *n. s.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home.
Shakspeare, Othello.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, snorting on a *bulke*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 274.

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

BU'LKHEAD. *n. s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *n. s.* [from *bulky.*] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *adj.* [from *bulk.*] Of great size or stature.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace.
Dryden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

BULL.† *n. s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—
Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Best age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at fu, and ends at ten years old.
May's Virgil.

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compassed me: strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalm* xxii. 12.

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiack.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him.
Thomson, Spring.

4. A letter published by popes and emperours. [Fr. *bulle*; and written *bulle* by some of our own writers, to distinguish it, as by Lowth and T. Warton; βέλλα, (*bulla sygillum*,) vox Græco-barb. V. Meursii Gloss. in voce.]

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*.
Arbuthnot.

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

Mr. Bagshaw thinks this phrase might take its rise among Protestants in allusion to the constant incongruity in the *pope's bulls*, where he styles himself *servant to the servants of God*, and yet dictates and decrees with despotick authority. The example which I bring from Milton, seems to countenance this supposition; a *bull* being described as *taking away the essence of that which it calls itself.*

That such a poem should be toothless, I still affirm it to be a *bull*, taking away the essence of that which it calls itself.
Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

Never did I see such a confused heap of false grammar, improper English, and downright *bulls*.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Emp. of Morroco.

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope, Letters.*

6. A stock-jobber. See BEAR.

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head, bull-rush, bull-trout;* and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting?* *Addison, on Medals.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves.* *Shakspeare.*

BULL-BEGGAR.† *n. s.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull; or it may be a corruption of *bold-beggar*.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

As children be afraid of bearbugs and *bulbeggers.* *Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life*, p. 34.

These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

This is the greatest *bullbegger* they seem to object against such converts as come from them.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 137.

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless *bullbeggar*, who delights to frighten innocent people, and set them a galloping.
Tatler, No. 212.

BULL-CALF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf.* *Shakspeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form: remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a *bull-dog;* they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison, Spect.*

BULL-FACED.* *adj.* [from *bull* and *face*.] Having the face, as it were, of a bull, a large face.

Not *bull-fac'd* Jonas, who could statutes draw
To mean rebellion, and make treason law.
Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.

BULL-FINCH. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*.] A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.
Phillips's World of Words.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* answers from the groves.
Thomson.

BULL-FLY. } *n. s.* An insect.
BULL-BEE. } *Phillips's World of Words.*

BULL-HEAD. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *head*.]
1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
2. The name of a fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature has painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows.
Walton's Angler.

3. A little black water-vermin; a tadpole.
Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-TROUT. *n. s.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. *Walton's Angler.*

BULL-WEED. *n. s.* The same with *knap-weed.*

BULL-WORT, or BISHOPS-WEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BU'LLACE. *n. s.* A wild sour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces;* roses cut or removed, to come late; holy-oaks, and such like.
Bacon, Essays.

BU'LLARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bullarium*.] A collection of papistical bulls.

The whole bull is extant in the *bullary* of Laertius Cherubinus. *South, Sermons*, v. 224.

BU'LLET. *n. s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And rammed with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.
Spenser, F. Q.

Giaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two *bullets*, and slain. *Knolles.*

And as the built, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd:
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.
Dryden.

BU'LLETIN. *n. s.* Fr. "a bill, ticket, or cocket; a billet in a lottery," Cotgrave in V. BULLETIN. Our language, of late years, has adopted this word for an official account of publick news, usually of no great length.

BU'LLION. *n. s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or *bullion.*
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

A second multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the *bullion* dross.
Milton, P. L.

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion.*
Addison on the War.

To BU'LLIRAG.* *v. a.* [See *To* BALLARAG. This is the northern pronunciation and writing of *ballarag;* which Lye imagines to be derived from the Iceland. *baul*, a curse, and *raegia*, to reproach. Others consider it merely as a vulgarism, from *bully* or from *bawl*.] To insult in a bullying manner.

BU'LLISH.* *adj.* [from *bull*.] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish.*
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

BU'LLIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bulliste*, a writer or maker of papal bulls, Cotgrave.]

As for the ancients and elders, they are become penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, *bullists*, copyists.
Harmar's Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 134.

BULLI'TION. *n. s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

BU'LLOCK.† *n. s.* [Sax. bulluca.] A young bull. Dr. Johnson. But it should be, a young bull gelt, or ox. A gentleman has pleasantly informed me, that Dr. Johnson is not singular in the Irish definition, as he considers it, of a young bull; a great majority of preceding lexicographers having made the same blunder, with Minsheu before their eyes, who, in 1617, defines the word, "a young ox." With the blunderers I must be content to participate the censure, in the former edition of this dictionary; and will add, from the information already noticed, the progressive distinctions of the animal, till he becomes a *bullock*. "A male calf gelt is called a bull calf until a year old; when he is called a stirk or yearling; then, a two-year old steer; at three, a three-year old steer; and at four, he first takes the name of *ox* or *bullock*."

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks.*
Temple.

BU'LLY. *n. s.* [Skinner derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed;* which are less probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter! — What says my *bully* rook? Speak scholarly and wisely.
Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

'Tis so ridic'lous, but so true withal,
A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl.
Dryden, Juvenal.

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats.
Addison, Freeholder.

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison, Spect.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat.
King's Cookery.

To BU'LLY† *v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat.
Bramston.

BU'LRUSH. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it, the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser.*

All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

BU'LRUSHY.* *adj.* [from *bulrush*.] Made of bulrushes, or full of bulrushes. *Huloet.*

BU'LTEL.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *bultellus*.]

1. The bran or refuse of meal after dressing. See *To* BOLT. *Chambers.*
2. The bag wherein meal is dressed; a bolter-cloth. *V. Du Cange.*

BU'LWARK.† *n. s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness; so Germ. *bolwerk;* from the Iceland. *bol*, large.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser F. Q.*

They oft repair
Their earthern *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood.
Fairfax, Tasso.

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil.
Addison, Cato.

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*

Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakspeare.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen.
Addison, Ovid.

BUM.† *n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch; *bun*, Gael. and Iceland. *the bottom of any thing.*] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her *bum*, down topples she.
Shakspeare.

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From dusty shops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the *bum*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's soar'd too high. *W——n.*

To BUM.* *v. n.* [Dutch *bommen*, to resound; from *bomme*, a drum.] To make a noise or report.

Fox-furr'd Mecho ——
Hath rak'd together some four thousand pound,
To make his smug girl bear a *bumming* sound
In a young merchant's ear.
Marston's Scourge of Vill. B. i. S. 4.

BUMBA'ILIFF.† *n. s.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronunced by gradual corruption, *boun*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff, Dr. Johnson says. Blackstone also says, that it was *bound*-bailiff. But this origin of the word *bum* is questionable. The term may have arisen from the person being pursued, and the bailiff or pursuer catching him by the hinder part of his garment; and the vulgar, who are no admirers of this sort of gentry, might affix the contemptuous name to such of *bum-bailiff*. A literary friend proposes *bump*, as the etymology; the bailiff giving the party to be arrested a *bump* on the shoulder. But my own remark is supported by a laughable writer of nearly two centuries ago. See the example from Gayton. See also the Tract at the end of Fulke's Defence of the English Translations of the Bible, 1583. p. 33. "These quarrels, sir Bachelor, are more meet for the *bum*-courts, where perhaps you are a prating proctor, than for the schools of divinity. In this saying, if *the term of bumcourts seem too light*, I yield unto the censure of grave and godly men."] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Constables, tithing-men, bailiffs, *bumme* or shoulder-marshals, and the like dreadful appearances, which make stop of suspicious persons.
Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, B. ii. ch. 2.

BU'MBARD. *n. s.* [wrong written for *bombard;* which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Yond same black cloud, yond huge one looks,
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquour.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

BU'MBAST.† *n. s.* [falsely written for *bombast; bombast* and *bombasine* being mentioned, with great probability, by Junius, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *sein*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. Steevens, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*, Dr. Johnson says. But see BOMBAST.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy,
As *bumbast*, and as lining to the time. *Shakspeare.*

To BU'MBAST.† See *To* BOMBAST.

BU'MBLEBEE.* *n. s.* [from *bumble* and *bee*. Chaucer uses the verb *bumble* to describe the noise made by the bittern. The *bumble* or *bummle* bee is a common word in the north of England; and is, no doubt, so called from the *bumming*, or humming noise which it makes. See *To* BUM and *To* BUMP.] The wild bee, or, as we now call it, the humble bee; which makes a great noise.

BU'MBOAT.* *n. s.* [from *bum* and *boat;* or perhaps from *bump*. See BUMP.] A large clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquours to a ship lying at some distance from the shore.

BUMP.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Goth. and Iceland. *bomps*, a stroke or blow.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise.
Dryden.

To BUMP.† *v. n.* [Dutch *bommen*, Teut. *bomme*, Lat. *bombus*. See *To* BOMB. It is applied, perhaps, only to the *bittern;* which, in some places, is called the *butter-bump*. Chaucer employs *bumble*, in describing the noise made by this bird, C. T. ver. 6554.] To make a loud noise, or bomb.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said. —— *Dryd. Fab.*

BUMP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mugient noise made by the bittern.

The *bitter* with his *bump*,
The crane with his trump,
The swan of Menander,
The goose and the gander. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 227.

BU'MPER.† *n. s.* [from *bump*, Dr. Johnson says, which he conceives to be from *bum*, as being prominent. But this is a far-fetched explanation of *bumper*. Others consider it as a corruption of *bumbard*, or *bombard*, a drinking vessel. In Spence's Anecdotes, another corruption is proposed, viz. of *au bon père;* the English, when they were good catholicks, being accustomed to drink the pope's health in a full glass, every day after dinner, "au bon pere!"] A cup filled till the liquour swells over the brims.

Places his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

I have no opinion of your *bumper*-patriots. Some eat, some drink, some quarrel for their country!
Bp. Berkeley on Patriotism, § 21.

BU'MPKIN.† *n. s.* [This word is of uncertain etymolgy; Henshaw derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthless gourd or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate, loggerhead, block*, and *blockhead?* Such is the etymological explanation given by Dr. Johnson. The word is of no great age, in this sense, in our language. But *bumkin*, a naval word, is of higher antiquity. It is

found in Sherwood's Dictionary of 1632, and is rendered into French *chicambault*, which Cotgrave defines "the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the foresayle and spritsayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the wind;" and this word *bumkin*, meaning a *boom* or bar of timber, is still in our sea-language. May not then, this *block of wood* have given rise to the contemptuous application of *bumpkin* to a man? Kersey's Dictionary of 1707 gives *bumkin*, a country clown, without the *p*. The Dutch have *boomken* for a little tree.] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. *L'Estrange.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. *Dryden.*

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears. *Dryd.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. *Locke.*

BU'MPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clarissa.*

BUNCH.† *n.s.* [*buncker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains, *bunke*, Goth. an heap.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels to a people that shall not profit them. *Isaiah*, xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing. *Shaks.*

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryden.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the last blessings of the year are thine. *Dryden.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of raddish. *Shakspeare.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face,
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,
A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly,
With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward, on Fossils.*

BU'NCHBACKED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that shou shalt wish for me,
To help thee curse this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. *Shakspeare.*

BU'NCHINESS.† *n.s.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches. *Sherwood.*

BU'NCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. *Grew's Museum.*

BU'NDLE. *n.s.* [bynble, Sax. from bynd.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. *Hale, Law of Eng.*

Try, lads, can you this bundle break; —
Then bids the youngest of the six
Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overloaden, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator*, No. 499.

To BU'NDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrinæ causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses. *Swift.*

BUNG. *n.s.* [*bwng*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To BUNG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up. *Kersey.*

All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged* up. *Hammond's Works*, vol. iv. p. 679.

BU'NGHOLE. *n.s.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bunghole*? *Shakspeare.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly: with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht
From glist'ring semblances of piety. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:
Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled up*, and seen. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

BU'NGLE. *n.s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU'NGLER. *n.s.* [*bwngler*, Welsh; *q. bôn y glêr*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shews a master's hand. *Dryden.*

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the pannel split. *Swift.*

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them even monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar motions and functions. *Bentley, Serm.* p. 182.

BUNN.† *n.s.* [*bunelo*, Span. *bunna*, Irish, a cake.] A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth. *Gay, Pastorals.*

BUNT.† *n.s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*. *Bown*, however, is *swollen*, in Norfolk.]

1. A swelling part: an encreasing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

2. The middle part of a sail, purposely formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind. It is also called the *bent*.

The use of the brails is, when the sail is furled across, to bale up its *bunt*. *Harris.*

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out, as the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER.† *n.s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters*, in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpennyworths of tea at the White-conduit House. *Goldsmith's Essays*, Ess. 15.

BU'NTING.† *n.s.* [*emberiza alba*.] The name of a bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shaks. All's Well.*

A gosshawk beats not a *bunting*. *Ray, Prov.*

BU'NTING. *n.s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n.s.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Like *buoys* that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To BUOY.† *v. a.* [from the noun: the *u* is mute in both, Dr. Johnson says; but a correct speaker leaves not the *u* mute in either. It is pronounced *bwoy*.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *K. Charles.*

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last. *Pope, Essay on Crit.*

BUO'YANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

BUO'YANT. *adj.* [from *buoy.*] Floating; light; that which will not sink. Dryden uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once so vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more
Inspire the course. *Thomson, Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR. BOR,† come from the Saxon bup, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement. See BOWER. *Gibson's Camden.*

BUR. *n. s.* [*lappa; bourre*, Fr. is *down;* the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur;* vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. *Shakspeare.*

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briers of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles. *Milton, P. L.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground. *Dryden.*

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

BU'RBOT.† *n. s.* A fish full of prickles, Dr. Johnson says. It is the English name of the *mustela fluvialis;* a fish common in the Trent, and many other of our rivers; and, called, in other places, the eel-pout. *Chambers.*

BU'RDELAIS.† *n. s.* [perhaps *Bourdelais*, from *Bourdeaux.*] A sort of grape.

BU'RDEN.† *n. s.* [byꝑðen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*, Dr. Johnson says; which he might have supported by noticing that *burthen* is probably a contraction from bæpan and ðinge, i. e. *to bear any thing.* But he only observes, that it is supposed to come from the Lat. *burdo*, a mule. Byꝑðen is another form also of the Sax. substantive. See BURTHEN.]

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what *burden* in the several kinds they will bear. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

2. Something grievous, or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear?
Milton, P. L.

None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shaks.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus; [low Lat. *burdo*, a humming noise; Fr. *bourdon*, the drone of a bagpipe. Cockeram renders "a *deep base*" by the Fr. *burdon;* and the Welsh *byrrdon* is also used for the bass in musick. The commentators on Chaucer consider the sompner, "bearing a stiff *burdoun*," as singing the bass part of a well-known song, which the pardoner was singing; but it might be the *chorus.* However, the latter is the present meaning.]

At every close she made, the attending throng
Reply'd and bore the *burden* of the song.
Dryden, Fables.

5. The quantity that a ship will carry: or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of a hundred tuns *burden.*

6. A club. [Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff, Cotgrave; Ital. *bordone.* Chaucer describes the giant Danger with "a great *bourdoun* in his hand," Rom. R. 3401.]

The villain ———
Let drive at him so dreadfully amaine,
That for his safety he did him constraine
To give him ground, and shift on every side,
Rather than once his *burden* to sustaine.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 46.

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Ecclus.* xiii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eased and you *burdened.* *2 Corinthians*, viii. 13.

With meats and drinks they had sufficed,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton, P. L.*

BU'RDENER. *n. s.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppressour.

BU'RDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous.* *Sidney*, b. i.

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone; to visitants a gaze.
Milton, S. A.

BU'RDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden.*] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome.*
Milton, Epit. on Hobson.

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will become light and easy. *Rogers.*

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *burdensome.*] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

BU'RDOCK. *n. s.* [*persolata.*] A plant.

BUREA'U.† *n. s.* [*bureau*, Fr. a thick and coarse cloth, of a brown, russet, or dark mingled colour; also *the table* that is within a court of audience; belike, because 'tis usually *covered with a carpet of that cloth.* Cotgrave in V. BUREAU. Hence, our table, with drawers.] A chest of drawers with a writing board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt *buro.*

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails,
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

BURG.† *n. s.* See BURGH, and BURROW.

Tame, a *burg* or fort of some note.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 48.

BU'RGAGE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *bourgage*, from *bourg;* low Lat. *burgagium.* See BURGH.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

BU'RGAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] See BERGAMOT.

1. A species of pear.
2. A kind of perfume.

BU'RGANET. } *n. s.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.]
BU'RGONET. } A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Even to affright thee with the view thereof.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

BU'RGEOIS. n. s. [*burgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgess.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thousand souls. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular sort, probably so called from him who first used it.

To BU'RGEON.* See *To* BOURGEON. Often written *burgeon* by our old authors.

BU'RGEON.* *n. s.* In gardening, a knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers.*

BU'RGESS.† *n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr. *burgess*, old Fr. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

Twenty years have I lived
A *burgess* of the sea, and have been present
At many a desperate fight.
Beaum. and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

Almost a constant *burgess* of the groves.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 18.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and *burgesses* of towns through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BU'RGESS-SHIP.* *n. s.* The state and quality of a burgess.

One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch. *South, Lett. to Bathurst, Warton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 174.

BURGH.† *n. s.* [Sax. burg, from the Goth. *baurgs*, a city; old Fr. *bourg*; Germ. *bourg*; low Lat. *burgus*; Gr. πύργος; in the Macedonian dialect, βύργος, a tower. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. et Gr. Wachter derives the Germ. *bourg*, from *bergen*, to cover, to protect, or fortify. See BURG, and BOROUGH.] A corporate town or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send burgesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burghs* send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Graunt.*

BU'RGHER. *n. s.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this desart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

BU'RGHERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLAR.† *n. s.* [written also *burglarer* or *burglerer*, and *burglayer*. The former agrees with its derivation from *burglary*; but the latter would suggest an etymology from *burgh* and *lay*, which is not intelligible.] One guilty of the crime of housebreaking.

Sir William Brian was sent to the tower, only for procuring the pope's bull against certain *burglerers* that robbed his own house.
Ld. Northampton, Proc. against Garnet, G g. 2.

If in this resistance the thief, or *burglayer*, miscarry, his blood will be upon his own head.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 1.

BURGLA'RIOUS.* *adj.* [from *burglar*.] Relating to the crime of housebreaking. *Ash.*

BU'RGLARY. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowel.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

BU'RGMASTER. See BURGOMASTER.

BU'RGMOTE.* *n. s.* [from *burgh* and *mote*. See MOTE.] A borough court.

The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them.
Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

BU'RGOMASTER. *n. s.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*

BU'RGRAVE.* *n. s.* [from *bourg*, and *graf* or *grave*, Germ. a count.] An hereditary governour of a castle, or fortified town.

Foure marquesses, foure landgraves, foure *burgraves*, foure earles, &c.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Votaries, P. ii. sign. B. 8. b.

BU'RGUNDY.* *n. s.* Wine that is made in Burgundy.

The mellow-tasted *burgundy*.
Thomson, Autumn, ver. 703.

BURH, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BU'RIAL. *n. s.* [from *To bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men.
Shakspeare.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her *burial*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Your body I sought, and had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

BU'RIAL-PLACE.* *n. s.* [from *burial* and *place*.] A place set apart for burial.

These are the souls of wicked, not of virtuous men, which are thus forced to wander amidst *burial-places*, suffering the punishment of an impious life.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

BU'RIER.† *n. s.* [from *bury*.] One that buries; one that performs the act of interment.

And the passengers that pass through the land, when any seeth a man's bone, then shall he set up a sign by it, till the *buriers* have buried it.
Ezek. xxxix. 15.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain
Reign in all bosoms, that each heart being set
On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

BU'RINE. *n. s.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced.
Government of the Tongue.

To BURL.† *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

In the manufacturing of white cloths for dying, the process of clearing it of the knots, ends of thread, and the like, with little iron nippers called in our old lexicography *burling*-irons, is termed *burling*. Whence this word is derived, I know not; but it is curious to observe, that in a Scottish act of parliament (in 1451) "money *burlit* and *clippit*" occurs: which is analogous to our technical word.

BU'RLER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dresser of cloth; one who clips off the ends and threads.

Soon the clothier's sheers,
And *burler's* thistle, skim the surface keen.
Dyer's Fleece.

BU'RLACE. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE.† *adj.* [Fr. *burlesque*, Ital. *burlesco*, from *burlare*, to jest; which may be from the low Lat. *burdare*, that is, to *bourd*, or joke. See BOURD.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epick poem.
Addison, Spect.

BURLE'SQUE.† *n. s.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

Who make but a jest of it at the best: if not a subject of *burlesk* and drollery.
Wallis's Sermons, (1682,) p. 3.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*.
Addison on Ancient Medals.

To BURLE'SQUE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

'Tis foppish to speak of religion but in raillery; or to mention such a thing as Scripture, except it be to *burlesque* and deride it.
Glanville, Serm. iv. 194.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swine-herd? if not, it is an evidence, that Eumæus was a man of consequence, otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

To BURLE'SQUE.* *v. n.* To employ burlesque.

Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in *burlesquing* upon the doctrine. *Du Moulin's Adv. of the Ch. of Eng. towards Rome*, 1680, p. 31.

BURLE'SQUER.* *n. s.* [from *burlesque*.] One who turns a circumstance into ridicule.

BURLE'TTA. *n. s.* [Ital. from *burlare*, to jest.] A word of late introduction into our language, meaning generally a musical farce.

BU'RLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluster.

Into a lesser room thy *burliness* to bring.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 8.

BU'RLY.† *adj.* [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownish, Dr. Johnson says. Sir T. More, I may add, in his Life of King Richard III. writes *boorely*, for *boorlike*, which countenances Skinner's conjecture. Mr. Malone is also of this opinion.]

1. Great of stature; great of size; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove that thou mayest be turned into hobnails.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonsense.
Cowley.

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate.
Dryden.

Frown it away with big and *burly* looks.
Bp. Parker's Reproof to the Rehearsal Transposed, 1673, p. 227.

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Replete; full; without vacuity.

'Twixt their *burly* sacks, and full stuff'd barns, they stand. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, S. 14.

3. Boisterous; loud. [Teut. *borlen*, to make a noise. This sense is unnoticed by our lexicographers. The example presents a very fine specimen of our old and forgotten poetry.]

So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride
About the world; though mighty cedars bow,
Though seas give way unto his greater tide,
Though mountains lay their proudest heads full low
Before his feet; yet *still he roars amain*,
And rusheth on in blustering disdain.
Beaumont, Psyche, v. st. 224.

To BURN.† *v. a.* preterite and participle, *burned*, or *burnt*. [beɒnan, bỳrnan, Sax. "*Brenn*, vel *bran*, vetustissimo usu significavit *urere*: Gothis *brann* idem est." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 96. See also *To* BREN.

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Joshua*, vi. 24.
The fire *burneth* the wood. *Psalm* lxxxiii. 14.
Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton, P. L.*
That where she fed his amorous desires
With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his heart. *Dryden.*
A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.
Sharp's Surgery.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.
Exodus, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching; to communicate heat as to *burn* wine. See BURNT.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears.
Dryden.

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness. *Joel*, ii. 3.
The mount *burned* with fire. *Deut.* ix. 15.
O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.
Shakspeare.

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakspeare.*
Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished. *Shakspeare.*
Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I atchieve not this young modest girl! *Shaks.*
In Ralegh mark their every glory mix'd;
Ralegh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*.
Thomson.

4. To act with destructive violence, used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire?
Psalm lxxxix. 46.

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*.
Pope.

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true,
But *burns*, and raves, and dies for you. *Addison.*

BURN.† *n. s.* [Sax. bỳrn.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*. *Boyle.*

BU'RNABLE.* *adj.* [from *burn*.] That may be burnt up; adustible.
Cotgrave in V. Adustible.

BU'RNER.† *n. s.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

They [Pagans] were great *burners* and destroyers of Holy Scriptures.
Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 376.

BU'RNET. *n. s.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth,
The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover.
Shakspeare.

BU'RNING.† *n. s.* [Sax. bæɒnınȝ.]

1. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind, surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*
In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

2. The thing to be burned.

Thou shalt die in peace; and with the *burnings* of thy fathers, the former kings which were before thee, so shall they burn odours for thee.
Jerem. xxxiv. 5.

3. The act of burning.

The persecutions in the Thyatirian interval were usually *burnings*, and rackings, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments.
More's Seven Churches, ch. 6.

BU'RNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him
So venemously, that *burning* shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*
I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent.
Dryden.

BU'RNING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*. *Shakspeare.*
Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*
O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconciled,
As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory!
Dryden.

To BU'RNISH.† *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr. formerly *brunir*; Ital. *brunire*; Span. *brunir*; probably from the low Lat. *brunia*, a coat of mail, which was in old times highly polished. It was formerly written by the English *born* or *burn*. Chaucer's temple of Mars is "wrought all of *burned* steel," Knight's Tale; and Gower has "*borned* gold," Conf. Am. B.I. Coles, in his dictionary, notices the verb *born* for *burnish*.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shakspeare.

Make a plate of them, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*
The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryden.

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gawdy show,
Become a general, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.
To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man.
Dryden.
Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but it *burnishes* on her hips.
Congreve, Way of the World.

BU'RNISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gloss.

Blushes that bin
The *burnish* of no sin,
Nor flames of aught too hot within.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 126.

BU'RNISHER. *n. s.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. *particip. pass.* of *burn*: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret first, or Naples biscuit gave.
King's Cookery.

BURR.* *n. s.* Used, in many places, for the sweetbread.

BURR. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURR *Pump.* [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS *Pipe.* [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powers in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RREL. *n. s.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp.
Phillips.

BU'RREL *Fly.* [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'RREL *Shot.* [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of caseshot. *Harris.*

BU'RROCK. *n. s.* A small wear or dam, where weels are laid in a river for catching fish. *Phillips.*

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH.† *n. s.* [derived from the Saxon, bunȝ, bỳrȝ, a city, tower, or castle. *Gibson's Camden.* See also BURGH.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the par-

liament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd
In every *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shaksp.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to sit as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. [Teut. *bergen*, to cover. See *To* BURY.]

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shaksp.*

3. The improper word for *barrow*, a mount. See BARROW.

Upon a single view, and outward observation, they [*tumuli*, or artificial hills] may be the monuments of any of these three nations; although the greatest number, not improbably, of the Saxons; who fought many battles with the Britaines and Danes, and also between their own nations; and left the proper name of *burrows* for these hills, still retained in many of them, as the seven *borrows* upon Salisbury plain, and in many other parts of England. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 154.

To BU'RROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

BU'RSAR.† *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat. *boursier*, Fr. from *bourse*, a purse. The *purser* of a ship is the *bursar*.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

Δογιστης, or γραμματευς, was the *burser*, who kept the accounts and registered all the receipts and expences of the ship.

Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 148.

To offices I'd bid adieu,
Of dean, vice-pres, of *bursar* too.

T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities of Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BU'RSARSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *bursar*.] The office of bursar.

Not the plotting for an headship, (for that is now become a court-business,) but the contriving of a *bursership* of twenty nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of suing, siding, &c. *Hales, Rem.* p. 276.

BU'RSARY.* *n. s.* [from *bursar*.]

1. The treasury of a college.
2. In Scotland, an exhibition.

BURSE.† *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or, from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place; the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burse by James I. *Phillips.*

Fraternities and companies I approve of, such as merchants' *burses*, colleges of druggers, physicians, musicians, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Tattelius, the new-come traveller,
With his disguised coat and ringed ear,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say!

Bp. Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Whether the Britaine *burse* did fill apace,
And likely were to give the Exchange disgrace.

Donne's Poems, p. 94.

To BURST.† *v. n.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [burrtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall *burst* out with new wine.

Prov. iii. 10.

It is ready to *burst* like new bottles.

Job, xxxii. 19.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
The callow young. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this. *Shakspeare.*

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king
Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover.

Shakspeare.

If the worlds
In worlds inclos'd shou'd on his senses *burst*,
He wou'd abhorrent turn. *Thomson, Summer.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear, we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite. *Shakspeare.*

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. *Knolles.*

[They] *bursting forth*
Afresh with conscious terrours vex me round.

Milton, P. L. ii. 800.

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems.

Thomson.

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

Thrice he assay'd, and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, *burst forth*.

Milton, P. L. i. 620.

She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands.

Arbuthnot.

To BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.

Shakspeare.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burst* heaven. *Shaksp.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy bonds. *Jer.* xxx. 8.

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst* asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the *bursting* of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

BURST. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton, S. A.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent,
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall.

Addison.

BURST.† } *particip. adj.* [Sax. burrtcon.]
BU'RSTEN.} Diseased with a hernia, or rupture.

He was born *bursten*; and your worship knows, that is a pretty step to men's compassions.

Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.

BU'RSTENNESS.† *n. s.* [from *burst*.] A rupture, or hernia. *Sherwood.*

BU'RSTER.* *n. s.* [from *burst*.] A breaker or beater in pieces.

Cotgrave in V. Briseur.

BU'RSTWORT. *n. s.* [from *burst* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Lat.] An herb good against ruptures. *Dict.*

BURT. *n. s.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN.† *n. s.* } See BURDEN. *Bur-*
To BU'RTHEN. *v. a.* } *then* is the right spelling of the common acceptation of the word; though the example, which Dr. Johnson brings from Pope, belongs to the sense and orthography of *burden*, which require, on account of its French origin, the *d* instead of the *th*. Drayton uses the *burden of the song* in the same manner.

Some roundelays do sing; the rest the *burthen* bear. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, S. 14.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad *burthen* of some merry song. *Pope.*

BU'RTON. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies for hoisting small things in or out. *Phillips.*

BU'RY. *n. s.* [from burg, Sax.] A dwelling-place; a termination still added to the names of several places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmond's bury*; sometimes written *bery*. *Phillips.*

BU'RY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

BU'RY *Pear.** [Fr. *beurée*.] The name of a very tender and delicate pear.

Cotgrave.

To BU'RY.† *v. a.* [Sax. birgan, byrigan, birian, from byrig or beorg, *a mound*; derived from the Goth. *berga*, to cover; and Iceland. *birgian*. "Among our Saxon ancestors, the dead bodies of such as were slain in the field were not laid in graves; but, lying upon the ground, were covered with turves or clods of earth; and the more in reputation the persons had been, the greater and higher were the turves raised over their bodies: This some used to call *biriging*, some *beorging* of the dead; all being one thing, though differently pronounced, and from whence we yet retain our speech of *burying the dead*, that is, *hiding* the dead." Verstegan.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony: it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so *bury'd* in her.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

BU'RYING.* *n. s.* [from *bury.*] Burial; the solemnity of a funeral.

Against the day of my *burying* hath she kept this. *St. John,* xii. 7.

Who finds her, give her *burying;*
She was the daughter of a king. *Shaksp. Pericles.*

BU'RYING-PLACE.† *n. s.* A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

They buried him, between Zorah and Eshtaol, in the *burying-place* of Manoah his father.
Judges, xvi. 31.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places.* *Spectator,* No. 110.

BUSH.† *n. s.* [Teut. *busch;* Dan. *busk;* old Fr. *bussuns, buissons,* bushes, Kelham; now *bois.*]

1. A thick shrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush,*
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Spenser, F. Q.

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush,* whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.
Bacon, Essays.

Her heart was that strange *bush,* whose sacred fire,
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray.
Donne.

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear?
Dryden, Virgil.

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquours are sold there.

If it be true, that good wine needs no *bush,* 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

Twenty to one you find him at *the bush;*
There's the best ale.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

3. The tail of a fox. *Coles.*

4. See the third sense of BUSHEL.

To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton, P. L.*

A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene.
Pope, Odyssey.

BU'SHEL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *buschel;* "*bushel,* mesure appellée *boiseau,*" Roquefort; low Lat. *bussellus.*]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. *Bushels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche,* Fr. a mouth.] Dr. Johnson, who refers to some dictionary. Yet I have been informed that *bush* is known in this sense, but that *bushel* is not.

BU'SHET.* *n. s.* See BUSKET.

1. A wood.

Near Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the way-side. *Ray, Rem.* p. 251.

2. A common.

We rode through a *bushet,* or common, called Rodwell Hake. *Ray, Rem.* p. 153.

BU'SHELAGE.* *n. s.* [from *bushel.*] Duty payable on every bushel of measurable commodities.

BU'SHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bushy.*] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bush.*] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments,* and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

BU'SHY, *adj.* [from *bush.*]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome.
Addison on Italy.

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain.
Dryden.

BU'SILESS. *adj.* [from *busy.*] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *busiless* when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

BU'SILY.† *adv.* [from *busy.*]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

3. Earnestly. Intentè, obnixè. *Huloet.*

BU'SINESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *busoignes.* But see BUSY. This substantive was formerly *busyship:* "What hast thou done of *besiship* to love?" Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the *plural.*

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our *businesses,*
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body.
Locke.

4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior, Pref.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal.
Rogers.

5. Right of action.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?
L'Estrange.

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business;* some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges,* xviii. 7.

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business;* they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's business.* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. s.* [*busque,* Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strenghen their stays.

Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand so nigh.
Donne.

BUSK.* *n. s.* [Dan. *busk.* See BUSH and BUSKET. Chaucer uses *buske* for *bush* repeatedly; and it is yet used in the north of England.] A bush.

And range amid the *buskes* thy selfe to feede.
Davison's Poetical Rapsodie, (1611,) p. 39.

To BUSK.* *v. a.* To make ready; a word still in use in the north of England. In Scotland it also signifies to dress, probably from the old Fr. *busque,* part of the female attire. See BUSK. "A bonny bride is soon *buskt,*" Scotch Proverb. Our's is a secondary sense like that of *dress,* to prepare for any purpose, as well as to clothe.

The noble baron whet his courage hot,
And *buskt* him boldly to the dreadful fight.
Fairfax, Tasso. (1600.)

BU'SKET.* *n. s.* [A diminutive of *busk,* the old commentator on Spenser says; a little bush of hawthorn. Old Fr. *boschet,* and in the ancient Provenç. *boscat;* Ital. *boschetto, bosco;* low Lat. *boscus,* wood.]

1. A sprig or small bush. It is *bushet* in the English Glossography of 1707.

Youth folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May-*buskets* and smelling brere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. A small compartment of gardens, formed

of trees, shrubs, and tall flowering plants, set in quarters, and either placed regularly in rows, or disposed in a more regular manner. See Miller's Gard. Dict. But this meaning of the word disdains the anglicism of Spenser, and is written *bosquet*. Ray uses *bushet*, like a true Englishman, for a *little wood*, Remains, p. 251.

BU'SKIN. *n. s.* [*broseken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses; somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryd.*

In her best light the comick muse appears,
When she, with borrow'd pride, the *buskin* wears. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED.† *adj.* [from *buskin*.]

1. Dressed in buskins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

2. Relating to tragedy as represented on the stage.

Next, in a *buskin'd* strain,
Sang how himself he bore upon Damascus' plain. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, S. 2.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray, The Bard.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by Milton, *bosky*. See BOSKY.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill. *Shaks. Hen. IV.* P. I.

BUSS.† *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. He might have added the Span. *bus*. But, in fact, the etymology is the Lat. *basium*, from *basiare*, to kiss; and our oldest dictionaries give the English word *bass* for the kiss; as, "the mother allto *basseth* her chylde," Vulg. Hormanni, 1530, sign. Y. iii.; and even *basser* for the *kisser*. V. Huloet. Chaucer and Skelton both use *basse*; and Cole, in his dictionary towards the close of the 17th century, gives *bass* for *buss*, and also to *basiate*.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing: little *busses* might cast out nets for smelts and herrings. *Bp. Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, 1693. p. 82.

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To Buss. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

BUST.† *n. s.* [*buste*, old Fr. *busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. See BUSTO.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *bust*. *Addison on Italy.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope.*

BU'STARD.† *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr. written also *boustarde* and *bostarde*, according to Sherwood's Eng. and Fr. Dict. 1632.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE.† *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*; or from *brustle*, by dropping the *r*; just as *buskin* is from *broseken*. See *To* BRUSTLE.] To be busy; to stir; to be active.

Come, *bustle, bustle*—caparison my horse. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakspeare, Ib.*

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne, Oroonoko.*

Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granville.*

BU'STLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *bustle* of resort,
Were all-to ruffled. *Milton, Comus.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Granville, Scepsis.*

Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sate warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator*, No. 481.

BU'STLER.† *n. s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

Forgive him, then, that *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper's Task*, b. 6.

BU'STO.* *n. s.* [Ital. *busto*.] A statue. See BUST.

The entrance to the royal apartment is through a vestibulo supported with pillars, with some antick *bustoes* in the niches. *Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 115.

Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,
The *busto* moulders, and the deep-cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

BU'SY.† *adj.* [Sax. bỳꝛı, bỳꝛıȝ, from bỳꝛȝıan, which may be perhaps from the Goth. *anabusns*, a command; Dutch, *besigh*; old Fr. *busoin*, or *busoign*; modern *besogne*. See BUSINESS. It is pronounced *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word, that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shaks. Tam. of Shrew.*

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shaks.*

Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein, idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew, Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.* P. II.

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself, by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. s.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies*, are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator*, No. 437.

BUT.† *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon; formerly written *bot*, to distinguish it from the preposition *but*. Dr. Johnson considers *but* only as a conjunction; whereas it is, in fact, a conjunction, preposition, adverb, and interjection; as Dr. Adam Smith long since ingeniously proved. His examples, assigned to the conjunction, sometimes illustrate the word as a preposition and adverb; and are therefore now separated. Nor has he given every meaning of the con-

junction. Mr. Tooke contends, that *but* is the imperative of the Sax. beonutan, *to be out;* and *bot*, of the Sax. botan, or betan, *to boot*. But however the word may be derived, it has hitherto, in our dictionaries, been very inaccurately explained. It is pronounced *bout* in our northern counties.]

1. Except.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious; *but* that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

2. Except then; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but that*. See sense 8.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shaksp.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be borne, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts, Logick.*

5. Than, or that; according as the particles of negation *no* or *not* are placed or understood in the sentence; when preceding *but*, implying *than;* when following it, *that:* as, the full moon was no sooner up, *than* he privately opened the gate of paradise; i. e. *but* he opened: There is no question, *that* the king of Spain will not reform most of the abuses, i. e. *but* he will reform.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate of Paradise. *Guardian*, No. 167.

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison on Italy.*

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker*, i. § 3.

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspeare.*

8. If it were not for this; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shaksp.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which *but* thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakspeare.*

9. However; howbeit; a word of indeterminate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first, then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryden.*

10. It is used after *no doubt, no question*, and such words, and joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

11. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden, Aurengz. Pref.*

12. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends,
Af ormidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

13. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, madam —
I do not like *but yet;* it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Must the heart then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

14. A particle of addition, or affirmation.

Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly safeguard the man, *but* always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iii. 8.

15. Unless.

Ah me! said Paridell, the signs be sad:
And, *but* God turn the same to good soothsay,
That lady's safetie is sore to be drad. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. viii. 50.

I must wait
And watch withal; for, *but* I be deceiv'd,
Our fine musician groweth amorous. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

16. *But for;* without; had not this been.

Rash man! forbear, *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden, Fab.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And *but for* mischief, you had died for spite. *Dryden.*

17. *But if;* unless. Obsolete. It is common in our old writers, and especially in Spenser.

I wol breake thy head *but if* thou get thee hence. *Udall, Floures from Latine*, (1533.)

No living aide for her on earth appeares,
But if the heavens helpe redresse her wrong. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vii. 23.

BUT.* *prep.* [Sax. butan bi and utan, *by* and *with* being often synonimous.] Without; except; as the Lat. *præter*, and the Fr. *hors*. This also was written *bot*, without regard of the distinction, already named. "*Bot* dreid, *without* dread." Percy's Gloss. to Rel. of Anc. Poetry.

Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inspire such storms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my sword left one so black, *but* Lycon?
Smith, Phædra and Hippolita.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

BUT.* *adv.* No more than; nearly synonimous with the Latin *tantum*, and the English *only*. A. Smith.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
That led me hither. *Shaksp. K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

What nymph soe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though she have *but* ears. *B. Jonson.*

Beroe *but* now I left. *Dryden.*

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

It is evident in the instance I gave *but* now. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison, Spect.*

BUT.* *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or admiration.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

BUT.† *n. s.* [Celt. *but*, a bound; old Fr. *bot;* modern, *bout*.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. *n. s.* [in sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

To BUT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *buter*.]

1. To touch at the one end. *Cotgrave.*

That the dean, &c. do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*. *Abp. Parker, Strype's Life of him*, fol. ed. p. 304.

2. To utter an exception. [from the conjunction.]

Lieut. Do you think I may live?
Phys. Yes, you may live; but ————
Leo. Finely *butted*, doctor. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.*

BUT.† As a *blow*, a *cask*, &c. See BUTT.

BUT-END. *n. s.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift, Gulliver's Trav.*

BU'TCHER.† *n. s.* [*boucher*, Fr. derived by Menage from *buccea*, by others, from the Gr. βοθύτης, *a slayer of cattle.*]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and smile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd.*
Shakspeare.

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

BU'TCHER-BIRD.* *n. s.* [from *butcher* and *bird.*]

In ornithology, the English name of the *lanius*, the smallest of all the European birds of prey, yet very fierce and destructive. *Chambers.*

BU'TCHER-ROW.* *n. s.* [from *butcher* and *row.*] The place where butchers sell their meat; the row of shambles.

As beef, that *butcher-row* must see.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 515.

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make! *Whitlock, Manners of the Eng.* p. 97.

BU'TCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY, *n. s.* [*ruscus*, Lat.]

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom.* *Miller.*

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *butcherly.*] A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher.*] Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakspeare.*

BU'TCHERY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *boucherie.*]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this pattern of thy *butcheries.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Sir John Heidon replied, that such intentions were bloody and *butchery*, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life.
Sir E. Sackville's Letter, Guardian, No. 133.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship. *L'Estrange.*

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,
Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight?
Dryden.

3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

BU'TLER.† *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. low Lat. *buticularius*, formed from *butta*; *boteler*, or *botiler*; old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *n. s.* [from *butler.*] The duty upon wine imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. *Bacon.*

BU'TLERSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *butler.*] The office of a butler.

He restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again. *Genesis*, xl. 21.

As my deserts could wish, and more, the truth to tell,
Chief *butlership* of Normandy unto me fell.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 482.

BU'TMENT. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture. *Wotton.*

BU'TSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *but* and *shaft.*] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft.* *Shakspeare.*

BUTT. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.
Dryden.

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my journey's end.
Shakspeare, Othello.

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. *Spectator*, No. 175.

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize:
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

BUTT.† *n. s.* [butt, Sax. "*But* veteribus *dolium* et quodlibet *vas* ligneum portando aptum designavit. Anglo-Saxones dicebant bytte, [et butt,] Franci *bute*, &c." Loesch. Lit. Celt. p. 98.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight is a butt of currants.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard. *Shakspeare.*

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel: the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shaks. Coriolanus.*

Nor wars are seen,
Unless, upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other.
Wotton.

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands. *Dryden, Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting. *Ray, on the Creation.*

BU'TTER. *n. s.* [buttepe, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them.
Genesis, xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick.
Harris.

3. *Butter of Tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Words *butter* no parsnips. *L'Estrange.*

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game; a cant term among gamesters.

It is a fine simile, in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison, Freeholder.*

BU'TTERBUMP. *n. s.* A fowl; the same with the *bittern.*

BU'TTERBUR. *n. s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches.
Miller.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *n. s.* A yellow flower with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds instead of *butterflow'rs* appear,
And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

BU'TTERFLY. *n. s.* [butteppleze, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wandering flight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

And so befel that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard. *Dryden, Fables.*

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. *Grew.*

BU'TTERIS. *n. s.* An instrument of steel, set in a wooden handle, used in par-

ing the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

BU'TTERMILK. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as, fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BU'TTERPRINT. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BU'TTERWIFE.* *n. s.* [from *butter* and *wife*.] A woman that prepares or sells butter; an expression yet in use in the north of England.

Divers of the queen's and the said duchess's kindred and servants, and a *butterwife*, were indicted of misprision of treason, as concealing this fact. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of K. Hen. VIII.* p. 473.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman*'s mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

BU'TTERWORT. *n. s.* A plant: the same with *sanicle*.

BU'TTERY. *adj.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer, on the Humours.*

BU'TTERY.† *n. s.* [from *butter*; or, according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shakspeare.*

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

I pray you bring your hand to the *buttery-bar*, and let it drink. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

I know you were one could keep
The *buttery-hatch* still lock'd, and save the chippings. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Every person, failing or neglecting then to perform the said exercises, shall thereon have his name struck out of the *buttery-book* of the college or hall whereof he is a member. *Life of Dr. Humph. Prideaux*, p. 217.

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery-book*. *Bramston, Man of Taste.*

BU'TTOCK. *n. s.* [supposed by Skinner to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inserted by Junius without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*. *Shakspeare.*

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horse. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

BU'TTON. *n. s.* [*bottwn*, Welsh; *bouton* Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Any knob or ball, fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires and a *button*. *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,
Suckled and cheer'd, with air, and sun, and shower;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BU'TTON. *n. s.* [*echinus marinus*.] The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet. *Ainsworth.*

To BU'TTON.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. also *boutonner*, to bud or open out; also to button or clasp. Cotgrave.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

He gave his legs, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him. *Wotton.*

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE. *n. s.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.*

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,
And brag how oft I shift me every day. *Bramston, Man of Taste.*

BU'TTONMAKER.* *n. s.* [from *button* and *maker*.] He who makes or sells buttons.

It was tricked up with a great many long ropes of wooden beads hanging upon it, and somewhat resembling the furniture of a *button-maker's* shop. *Maundrell's Travels*, p. 13.

BU'TTRESS. *n. s.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakspeare.*

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of non-conformity. *South.*

To BU'TTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

BU'TWINK. *n. s.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscidity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

BU'TYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

BU'XOM.† *adj.* [bucrum, Sax. from buzan, to bend. It originally signified *obedient*, as John de Trevisa, a clergyman, tells his patron that he is "obedient and *buxom* to all his commands." In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be "obedient and *buxom*, in bed and at board;" from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived. Spenser connects it with its original *bent*, and thus exhibits the force of the expression as strongly as that in the form of marriage, or rather more strongly; for the words in the old form are "*bonair* and buxom," which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. See BONAIR. Spenser describes many falling into mischief, "all for they noulde be *buxome* and *bent*." Shep. Cal. Sept. ver. 149; where his contemporary commentator explains the words "meeke and obedient."]

1. Obedient; obsequious; yielding.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Then with quick fan
Winnows the *buxom* air. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born
Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 104.

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand. *Phillips.*

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful showers. *Dryden, Virgil.*

She feigned the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden, Ib.*

BU'XOMLY.† *adv.* [from *buxom*.]

1. Dutifully; obediently. Of this old meaning of the adverb Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.

I, without noise or crie,
My plaint make all *buxomly*,
To putten all wrath awaie. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 2.

2. Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. bucrumneſſe.] Written formerly *bughsomeness*, *buhsomeness*, and *bowsomeness*; all referrible to buzan, to bend or bow. See Verstegan, Restit. of Antiq. p. 231. Dr. Johnson has defined this word by *wantonness* and *amorousness*; of which meaning, however, he produces no example. Our old language presents the word in the sense of *meekness* and *obedience*.

That thee is sente, receyve in *buxumnesse*. *Chaucer, Good Counsel.*

Pliableness or *bowsomeness*, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down, in sign of obedience.
Verstegan.

Whom the divine *buxumnes* for his ineffable justice hath now late taken to his grace.
Arnold's Chronicle, Sign. L. iii. b.

To BUY.† *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [Goth. *bugian*, to buy, *bauht*, particip. Sax. bȳgan.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.
Addison on Italy.

2. To pay dearly for, in the sense of *aby*. See *To* ABY. Dr. Johnson thinks that Shakspeare, in the following passage, wrote the word '*by*, as a contraction of *aby*. But see *To* BY.

Nay, then thou mock'st me. Thou shalt *buy* this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight see.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

3. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

4. To regulate by money; in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Christendom,
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,
Dreading the curse that money may *buy out*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience? *South.*

To BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

BU'YER. *n. s.* [from *To buy.*] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*.
Wotton's Architecture.

BUZ.* *interject.* [The etymology and origin of this phrase is uncertain.] An exclamation, often used, in modern times, when a person begins to relate what was generally known before; and is by some of the commentators on Shakspeare supposed to be the meaning of Hamlet.

Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord.
Ham. Buz, buz! *Shakspeare.*

To BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. Junius.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made such sound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many swarms of bees assembled round.
Spenser, F. Q.

There be more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

For still the flowers ready stand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out.
Suckling.

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,
A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head.
Pope.

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,
As after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

3. To sound heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off. *Hayward.*

To BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears?
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine?
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, silently withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift up their voices, and noised it about the city. *Bentley, Serm.* p. 220.

BUZZ.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of a bee or fly.

What a noise and a *buz* does the pitiful little gnat make, and how sharply does it sting!
South, Sermons, viii. 202.

2. A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or *buzz* in it.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politick. *Addison, Spect.*

BU'ZZARD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *buizard*; modern, *busard.*]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pity that the eagle should be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others any thing at all.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

BU'ZZARD.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Senseless; stupid; undiscerning.

Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a *buzzard* idol.
Milton, Eiconoclastes, ch. 1.

Thus I reclaim'd my *buzzard* love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I choose.
Donne, Poems, p. 47.

BU'ZZER. *n. s.* [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infest his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

BY.† *prep.* [bi, biȝ, Saxon, from the Goth. *bi.* Fr. Theotisc. *bi.* But Mr. Tooke thinks that the word owes its origin to the Sax. byb, the imperative of beon, *to be*. This preposition, he observes, is frequently, but not always, used with an abbreviation of construction; the instrument, cause, or agent, being understood. Div. of Purley, vol. i. p. 402.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot.
Shakspeare.

The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by* a sword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Æneas, and he chose as well.
Dryden, Virgil.

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnel.*

By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels. *Savage.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all. *Milton, P. L.*

The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of.
South.

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by* sensation and reflection.
Watts, Logick.

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

This sight had more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep. *Addison.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look.
Addison.

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed, with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactness you can.
Hooker, Pref.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil.
Knolles.

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one.
Boyle.

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement *by* your building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind.
Dryden, Fables.

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia —— *Dryden, Ib.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I shine like him.
Addison, Cato.
Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five-pence unclipped money. *Locke.*
What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoonfuls.
Arbuthnot on Al. Pref.
The North *by* myriads, pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.
Pope.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*. This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expressed situation; as, *by west*, westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world.
Bacon, Essays.
Arms, and the man, I sing, who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore.
Dryden, Virgil.
I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger:
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden, All for Love.*
By land, *by* water, they renew their charge.
Pope.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of natur and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon, Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third proposition. *Bentley.*
The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would chuse to live *by*.
Tillotson.
In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*
This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

12. From; noting ground of judgement; or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go,
Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*
By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*
The son of Hercules he justly seems,
By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs.
Dryden.
Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanor, and erected look,
He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden, All for Love.*
Judge the event
By what has pass'd. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*
The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*
By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment.
Pope, Letters.
By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation— *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs.
Dryden.
Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret.
Rowe, Jane Shore.
By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled,
Ambrise and Uther, did ripe years attain.
Spenser, F.Q.
Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will, with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To morrow morning call some knight to arms.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a sky of jaspar lighted now
In paradise. *Milton.*
These have their course to finish round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Milton, P.L.*
The angelick guards ascended, mute and sad
For man: for, of his state *by* this they knew.
Milton, P. L.
By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it.
Addison, Spect.
By this time, the very foundation was removed.
Swift.
By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places standing along the sea-shore, make the town appear longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it. *Addison, on Italy.*

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour stand *by* the church.
Shakspeare.
Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man sit down *by* him.
B. Jonson, Catiline.
A spacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton, P.L.*
Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

19. Before *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by himself*, let him translate into English his former lesson.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.
Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent.
Knolles, History of the Turks.
I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by itself*, or at all.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.
He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down and made them *by themselves*, and then sent them to their allies, to sign. *Swift.*
More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,
Than eat the sweetest *by themselves* at home.
Pope.

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*
The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear.
Dryden, Fab.

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have lost for this eternal night;
Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won
By your dead sire, and *by* your living son.
Dryden, Virg.
Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O spare this great, this good, this aged king!
Dryden.
O, cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows.
Smith, Phæd. and Hip.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them *by* their statues. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked.
Grew.

By.† *adv.*

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of sleep;
And, snorting *by*,
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden, Albion.*
My tenants *by* shall furnish thee with wains
To carry all thy stuff within two hours.
Heywood, Woman kill'd with Kindness.
He now retir'd
Unto a neighbouring castle *by*. *Hudibras*, iii. 301.

2. Beside; passing.

Behold, the kinsman, of whom Boaz spake, came *by*. *Ruth*, iv. 1.
I did hear
The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by*?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
By comes a priest, that is, first come the sacrifices of the legal priesthood;—*by* comes a Levite, that is, the ceremonies of the Levitica llaw.
Lightfoot's Miscellanies, p. 193.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace.
Sidney.
I'll not be *by*, the while; my liege, farewel:
What will become hereof, there's none can tell.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high.
Waller.
Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting *by*;
These had been taught to swear, and those to die.
Roscommon.
You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*,
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In the temple, *by and by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

O how this spring of love resembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

Now a sensible man, *by and by* a fool, and presently a beast. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

By.† *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. Now usually accompanied with the preposition *by*; formerly, with *on* or *upon*.

In this instance, there is *upon* the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They who have saluted her [Poetry] in the *by*, and now and then tendered their visits, she hath done much for. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by* the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that *upon* the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by* the *by*. *Dryden, Conq. of Granada.*

To **By.*** *v. n.* The same as *To* **Aby**, which see. Not now in use.

Thou, Porrex, thou this damned deed hast wrought;
Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same. *Sackville, Gorboduc*, iv. 1.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

By-coffeehouse. *n. s.* A coffee-house in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffee-house*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addison, Spect.*

By-concernment. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots, or *by-concernments*, of as considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

By-corner.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *corner*.] A private corner.

In *by-corners* of
This sacred room, silver, in bags heap'd up. *Massinger's City Madam.*

Neglected heaps we in *by-corners* lay. *Sir W. Soames and Dryden's Art of Poetry.*

By-dependence. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance. *Shakspeare.*

By-design. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*,
And make an artist understand,
To copy out her seal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

By-drinking.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *drink*.] Private drinking, not in company with others.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

By-end. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

By-gone. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure
All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakspeare.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

By-interest. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good. *Atterbury.*

By-lane.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *lane*.] A lane out of the usual road.

She led me into a *by-lane*, and told me there I should dwell. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 504.

By-law.† *n. s.* [Sax. bilaze.]

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

There was also a law to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporation. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addison.*

By-matter. *n. s.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the post-script, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon, Ess. of Cunning.*

By-name.† *n. s.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Whether it was the proper surname of the family, or a personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature, — it is neither material nor possible to determine. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham.*

To **By-name.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a nick-name. The following example had been placed by Dr. Johnson under the *substantive* as an illustration of it.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. *Camden.*

By-past.† *adj.* Past; a term of the Scotch dialect; Dr. Johnson says. Gilbert Burnet, in his Vindication of the authority, &c. of the church and state of Scotland, (Glasgow, 1673,) uses it, p. 234. But it is not uncommon English; at least, in Yorkshire it is the usual word for *past* or *ago*.

But ah! who ever shunn'd by precedent
The destin'd ill she must herself assay?
Or forc'd examples, 'gainst her own content,
To put the *by-past'd* perils in her way. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records. *Cheyne.*

By-path.† *n. s.* A private or obscure path.

Heaven knows my son,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown. *Shakspeare.*

Your petitioner is a general lover, who for some months last past has made it his whole business to frequent the *by-paths* and roads near his dwelling, for no other purpose but to hand such of the fair sex as are obliged to pass through them. *Tatler*, No. 219.

By-respect. *n. s.* Private end or view.

It may be that some upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

By-road. *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

By-room. *n. s.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar. *Shakspeare.*

By-speech. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker.*

By-stander. *n. s.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estrange.*

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? *Locke.*

By-street. *n. s.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach. *Gay.*

By-turning.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *turn*.] An obscure road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way. *Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

By-view. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

By-walk. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble: but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome.*

By-way. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread.
Spenser.

Wholly abstain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays.
Herbert.

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addison.*

BY-WEST. *n. s.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WIPE.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *wipe*.] A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe?* *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

BY-WORD.† *n. s.* [Sax. bıpopð.] A saying; a proverb.

Bashful Henry be deposed; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shaksp.*

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison.*

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY'ASS. *n. s.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxon, bỳ, bỳınz, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibson.*

BYRE.* *n. s.* A common word in Cumberland for a cow-house, as *biar* is for the same in Ireland. The Irish *buar* means oxen or kine, and also what relates to cattle. The Welsh and Icelandick *bu* mean a cow; and the Welsh *buarth* is a cow-yard, from *bu* and *garth*.

BY'SPEL.* *n. s.* [Sax. bıpell.] A proverb. *Coles.*

BYSSE.* } *n. s.* [Gr. βύσσος, *fine linen*. Lat. and Goth. *byssus*, Fr. *bysse*,
BY'SSIN. } " sorte d'étoffe de soie," Roquefort.] The word, in none of its
BY'SSUS. } forms, is now used; but was formerly common. In Scotland *bussin* is still used for a linen hood or cap. See the definition in the example from Bishop Patrick.

He was eke so delicate
Of his clothyng, that every daie
Of purpre and *bysse* he made him gaie.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

I was once, though now a featherde vaile
Case my wrong'd bodie, queenlike clad:
This downe about my neck was earst a raile
Of *bisse* imbroder'd.
The Ant and Nightingale (1604).

Did they find the mother crowned with an imperial diadem, or the child swathed in *bisse* and purple?
Heywood's Hier. of Angels, 1635, p. 311.

And it is given to hir, that she cover him with whyte *byssin* shynynge; for why *byssyn* is justifyingis of seyntis.
Wicliffe, Revelat. xix.

Not silk, — nor common linen; but that which the ancients called *byssus*; a sort of linen very pure and soft, and very dear.
Bp. Patrick on Gen. xli. 42.

BY'SSINE.* *adj.* [from *bysse*.] Made of silk or fine linen. *Coles.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call, clock, craft, coal, companion, cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæsar, cessation, cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y*.

C.* The numeral letter of the Romans, which we use to denote an hundred.

C.* A note or key in musick.

CAB. *n. s.* [קב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about thee pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L.† *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלח, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

The childish fancies and fables of the Jewish rabbins in their talmud and *cabal*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 310.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

This junto, together with the Duke of Buckingham, being called the *cabal*, it was observed, that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five; Clifford, Ashly, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1672.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison.*

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, strove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryd.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council:
What those *caballing* captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden.*

CA'BALA.* *n. s.* See CABAL. The secret science of the Jewish doctors; any secret science.

They [the modern rabbins] started a grammatical *cabbala* to serve their ambition upon.
Spencer on Prodigies, p. 322.

You merchants, — who know your *cabala* so well to make your profit rather by selling for time, than for ready money.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 372.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabbala* of his sect.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 9.

The laughers gave out, that the gnomes and sylphs, disguised like ruffians, had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the *cabala*.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

CA'BALIST.† *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

In a multitude of verses they delivered what they taught, not suffering it to be committed to writing, so imitating both *cabalists*, Pythagoreans, and ancient christians.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

Their talmudists and *cabalists*, their Scribes and Pharisees. *Hakewill, Apology*, p. 233.

The profoundest of the Hebrew divines, whom they they now call *cabbalists*.
Bp. Patrick on Eccles. Pref.

Persons, which begin their inquiries where all wise men make an end; *cabbalists*, pretenders to revelations, to an understanding of signs and mysterious prophecies. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 403.

Which gave occasion to that renowned *cabalist*, Bumbastus, of placing the body of man in due position to the four cardinal points.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalists* more time. *Swift.*

CA'BALISM.* *n. s.* [from *cabal.*] A part of the science of the cabal.

Vigorous impressions of spirit, extasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabbalisms.*

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 287.

CABALI'STICAL.† } *adj.* [from *cabalist.*]
CABALI'STICK. } Having an occult meaning.

Spells, *cabalistical* words, charms, characters, images, amulets. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 219.

That less calculation in *caballistick* concordance of identities in different words.

Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb, S. 9.

The holy Apostle well understood that *cabalistical* theology of the Jews.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 402.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addison.*

He taught him to repeat two *cabalistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted. *Spectator.*

CABALI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *cabalistick.*] In a cabalistick manner.

Rabbi Elias — from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; aleph in computation standing for a thousand.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 123.

To CA'BALIZE.* *v. n.* [from *cabal.*] To speak the language of the learned Jews.

Here St. John seems to *cabbalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews.

More, Myst. of Godliness, B. i. ch. 8.

CABA'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *To cabal.*] One that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board,
But cautious in the field he shunn'd the sword;
A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryd.*

I looked on that sermon [Dr. Price's] as the publick declaration of a man much connected with literary *caballers* and intriguing philosophers.

Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.

CA'BALLINE.† *adj.* [Fr. *cabalin*, from *caballinus*. Lat.] Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* aloes, or horse aloes.

Cotgrave.

CABA'LLIST.* *n. s.* [from *To cabal.*] A caballer; an intriguer.

We now see plainly that the *caballists* of this business have, with great prudence, reserved themselves until due preparations should be made for their design. *K. Ch. I.'s Answer to Propositions made by both Houses of Parliament*, 4to. *York*, 1642. p. 11.

CA'BARET.† *n. s.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing by some *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

They durst not so much as enter into a *cabaret*, when the Greeks were allowed to sell wine.

Smith, Mann. of the Turks, p. 65.

CA'BBAGE.† *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr. probably from *cab*, old Fr. the head, top, or extremity. Ital. *cabuccio*; Dutch, *kabuys*; all from *caput*, the head. The Fr. *caboche* also is the head. Nevertheless, Mr. Horne Tooke strangely thinks that *cabbage* may be from the Gr. κάβη, *food.* But the form of the cabbage, resembling a head, shews *caput* to be the original.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage.* Savoy *cabbage.* *Broccoli.* The *cauliflower.* The musk *cabbage.* Branching tree *cabbage*, from the sea-coast. *Colewort.* Perennial Alpine *colewort.* Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Good worts! good *cabbage.*

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Cole, *cabbage*, and coleworts, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CA'BBAGE.* *n. s.* [Mr. Brand thinks that this cant word is adopted from *cablish*, wind-fallen or brush wood. Pop. Antiq. See Cowel in V. *Cablish.* A learned friend observes, that he has read of a family in Savoy, who bore for their arms a savoy *cabbage* proper, with the motto, " tout n'est *qu'abus.*"] A cant word for the shreds and patches made by tailors in cutting out clothes.

For as tailors preserve their *cabbage*,
So squires take care of bag and baggage.

Second part of Hudibras, (spurious,) 1663, p. 56.

To CA'BBAGE.† *v. n.* [from the noun; and old Fr. *cabusser*, to grow *headed* as a cabbage. Cotgrave and Sherwood.] To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage.* See also CABOSHED.

To CA'BBAGE.† *v. a.* [a cant word among taylors, Dr. Johnson says. But Mr. Bagshaw considers it also as a general word for stealing; and that it might arise from the frequent encroachments of cottagers on commons by taking in part of them for a garden to raise *cabbages* in.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE-TREE. *n. s.* A species of *palm-tree.*

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young shoots are pickled; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations.

Miller.

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *n. s.* An insect.

CA'BIN.† *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *caban*, Welsh, a cottage, or booth; Span. *cabanna*; Ital. *capanna*; low Lat. *capanna*; from the Gr. καπάνη, *a stable*, according to some; from the Lat. *cavea*, a hole or den, according to others. Our elder authors write it *caban*; and Huloet denominates " *caban*, a dark lodging." Gower, " She laie in a *caban* close." Conf. Am. b. 8.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto that savage sire.

Spenser, F. Q.

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the *cabins*, [in the margin *cells.*]

Jerem. xxxvii. 16.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen. *Shakspeare.*

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service. *Ralegh.*

The chessboard, we say, is in the same place it was, if it remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship sails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bowers, many times the gay harbour of anguish,
Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes. *Sidney.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about.

Fairfax.

Contenting ourselves with our smalnesse, let us oppose unto all this statelie masquerada, with which the world feedeth itself, the lodgings and *cabins* of the ancient true pastors.

Harmar, Tr. of Bezar's Sermons, p. 155.

To CA'BIN.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakspeare.*

They two have *cabin'd*
In many as dangerous, as poor a corner.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

To CA'BIN.† *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd, I had else been perfect;
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fear. *Shakspeare.*

They feel themselves in a state of thraldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and *cabined* in, unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy.

Burke, Speech at Bristol in 1780.

CA'BIN-BOY.* *n. s.* The boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship. The Welsh have the similar term, *cabin-was.*

CA'BIN-MATE.* *n. s.* One who occupies the same cabin with another.

His *cabin-mate*, I'll assure ye.

Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

CA'BINED. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton, Comus.*

CA'BINET.† *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or small house; a cot or tent.

Hearken awhile, from thy green *cabinet*,
The rural song of careful Colinet.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

Their groves he fell'd; their gardens did deface;
Their arbours spoyle; their *cabinets* suppresse.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 73.

Cool *cabinets* of fresh greene laurell boughs should shadow us.

Barnefield, Affect. Shepherd, (1594,) sign. B. 1.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*.
B. Jonson.

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breast hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. *Denham.*

We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our duty; but so much duty must needs open a *cabinet* of mysteries. *Taylor.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *n. s.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon, Ess.* xx.

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery. *Gay to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *n. s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old whitethorn will make very fine boxes and combs; so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

To CA'BINET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose.

This is the frame of most men's spirits in the world; to adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is *cabineted* in it. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 87.

CA'BLE.† *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch; low Lat. *caplum*; Barb. Græc. Καπλον; *a rope*. V. Meursii Gloss.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still? *Shakspeare.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ship in all extremities; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. *Ralegh.*

The *cables* crack, the sailors fearful cries
Ascend; and sable night involves the skies.
Dryden.

CA'BLED.* *adj.* [from *cable*.] Fastened with a cable.

While they, her flattering creeks and opening bowers
Cautious approaching, in Myrina's port
Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand. *Dyer.*

CA'BLET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cablot*.] A tow-rope.

To CABO'B.* *v. a.* [in the Persian language, *cobbob* is roast meat. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 316.] In cookery, often applied to a loin of mutton, prepared with seasoning, and roasted at a quick fire.

CABO'SHED, or CABO'CHED.* *adj.* [from the old Fr. *caboche*, the head; *cabosso*, i. e. *caboché*, Languedoc. Dial. In our old language, written *cabaged*. "The bukkes heade must be *cabaged* [in the margin, *cabossed*] with the whole face and ears." Coucher-Book of the Hon. of Tutburye, in Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 169.] A term in heraldry, when the head of an animal is cut close, having no neck left to it.

CA'BRIOLE.* *n. s.* [*cabirolo*; i. e. *cabrole*, *capriole*, Langued. Dial.] The same as CAPRIOLE, which see.

CA'BRIOLET.* *n. s.* [Fr.] An open carriage, having an occasional cover for the head.

CA'BURNS. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships. *Dict.*

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATE, and COCOA.

CACHE'CTICAL.† } *adj.* [from *cachexy*, and
CACHE'CTICK. } Fr. *cachectique*, Cotgrave.] Having an ill habit of body; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood of some persons who are *cachectick*. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cachexie*, from the Gr. καχεξία, and formerly written by us *cachexia*; as by Burton in his Anat. of Mel.] A general word to express a great variety of symptoms; most commonly it denotes such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and often from severe acute distempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The defects of digestion are the principal cause of scurvy and *cachexy*. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 96.

CACHINNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. This substantive is in our lexicography of James the First's time.

This libeller is heard other while to laugh with profuse and affected *cachinnations*.
Bp. Gauden's Anti-Baal-Berith, 1661, p. 68.

Haste what they could, this long-legged spectre was still before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnation*, a great unmeasurable laughter.
Satan's Invisible World Discovered, (1685,) ¶ 4.

CA'CKEREL.† *n. s.* [Fr. *caquerel*.] A fish, said to make those who eat it laxative.

Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise,—*cackerel*, skate, soles, &c.
Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 187.

To CA'CKLE.† *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch; from the Lat. *graculus*, a jackdaw.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakspeare.*

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state, by *cackling* to the tories.
Pope.

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry with horrour heard,
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, sav'd the state.
Dryden.

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.]
CACOCHY'MICK. } Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If the body be *cachochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman.*

The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm: and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cachochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cacochymie*, from the Gr. κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolourations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquour that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus. *Harvey.*

CACODE'MON.* *n. s.* [Gr. κακὸς and δαίμων. An old substantive in our language, which Bullokar notices, Skelton uses *cacodemonial*, Poems, p. 164.] An evil spirit; a devil.

If the vultur pick out his right eye first, then they conclude that he is in paradise; if the left, then a *cacodæmon* vexes him. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels.* p. 168.

Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodemon*. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

The prince of darkness himself, and all the *cacodemons*, by an historical faith, believe there is a God. *Howell's Lett.* ii. 10.

Nor was the dog a *cacodæmon*,
But a true dog that would shew tricks
For the emperour, and leap o'er sticks.
Hudibras, ii. 3.

CACOE'THES.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cacoethe*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. κακοήθεια, which is from κακοήθης.] In medicine, an incurable ulcer; generally, a bad custom; a bad habit.

There is a certain distemper, which is mentioned neither by Galen nor Hippocrates, nor to be met with in the London Dispensary. Juvenal, in the motto of my paper, terms it a *cacoethes*, which is a hard word for a disease, called in plain English, the itch of writing: This *cacoethes* is as epidemical as the small pox.
Addison, Spect. No. 582.

CACO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. κακὸς and γράφω.] Bad spelling.

The orthography or *cacography*, style and manner of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley. *Walpoliana*, i. xxxv.

CACO'PHONY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cacophonie*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. κακοφωνία.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophones* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To CA'CUMINATE.† *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Cockeram.*

*CADA'VER.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A corpse.

Who ever came
From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise? — Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage*, v. 2. b.

CADA'VEROUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *cadavreux*, Cotgrave; from *cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcase.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution whose temper pollutes themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS.† *n. s.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders. The Gael. *cadas* is cotton. *Caddis* properly means worsted galloon.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddises*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'DDOW.* *n. s.* A chough, or jackdaw. *Huloet.*

A *caddow*, a jackdaw; *Norf.* In Cornwall they call the guilliam a *kiddaw*. *Ray.*

CADE.† *adj.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; soft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home, Dr. Johnson says. Some have thought it, with less reason, adopted from the Lat. *cado*, to fall; meaning a dropped or fallen lamb, the dam of which dying, the lamb is brought up by hand, in the house. The *cade lamb* is a tame lamb in Norfolk and Suffolk; in Cumberland, a pet lamb, i. e. a lamb that is made much of.

He brought his *cade lamb* with him to mass. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 224.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father. —— Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cades*. *Philips.*

CADE-LAMB.* See CADE.

CADE-WORM. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE.† } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY. }

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious showers! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

I never heard a better [song,] why, there's a *cadence* able to ravish the dullest Stoick. *Brewer's Lingua*, (1657.) iii. 7.

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds, which all night lang
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horsemanship.

Cadence is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. In heraldry, *cadency* means distinction of houses or families.

To CA'DENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regulate by musical measure or proportion.

A certain measured, *cadenced* step, commonly called a dancing step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the musick which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristick which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion. *A. Smith on the Imitative Arts.*

CA'DENT.* *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth:
With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks;
Turn all her mother's pains, and benefits,
To laughter and contempt. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

*CADE'NZA.** *n. s.* [Ital.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing. See CADENCE, in the second sense.

CADE'T.† *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr. It was anciently *capdet*; "capdet, *cadet*, puiné, par opposition à *cap-d'ostal* [or *capdal*] l'aîné, le chef de la maison," Roquefort. The eldest of the family was called *capmas*, i. e. *chef de maison*, chief or head of the family; and the younger *capdet*, from *capitetum*, a little head or chief. Dict. Trev.]

1. The younger brother.

Walter Buck was a *cadet* of the house of Flanders. *Sir G. Buck, Hist of Rich. III.* p. 68.

These rambling letters of mine — are nought else than a legend of the cumbersome life and various fortunes of a *cadet*. *Howell's Lett.* ii. 61.

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen *cadets*, educated at the king's expence in all the sciences requisite for forming an engineer. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 44.

CA'DEW. *n. s.* A straw worm. See CADDIS. *Dict.*

To CADGE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Teut. *katsen*, *ketsen*, to run about; and certainly the parent of *cadger*, which Dr. Johnson has given, and which he derives from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier; but I know of no instance in which *cadge* is used directly for *cage*, though it has been indeed the term for a round frame of wood, on which falconers carry their hawks, when they exposed them to sale. *Cadge* is a common verb for *carry* in the north of England.]

1. To carry a burthen; to carry on the back. *Ray.*

2. *Cadging* the belly; to stuff the belly; also to bind or tie a thing. Lancashire. *Grose.*

CA'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *cadge*.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market; a *cadger* to a mill, a loader. Northumb. *Grose.* Mr. Brocket, in his North-Country Words, adds, that persons who bring fish from the sea to the Newcastle market are still called *cadgers*.

CA'DGY.* *adj.* [from the second meaning of *To Cadge*.] Cheerful, merry after good eating and drinking. A northern word. *Brocket.*

CA'DI.† *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks and Persians, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

In Persia, the *cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

CADI'LLACK. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CADU'CITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *caducité*, frailty; weakness; from the Lat. *caducus*.] Frailty; tendency to fall.

An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CADU'KE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *caduc*, "qui a perdu ses forces," Roquefort; from the Lat. *caducus*. This is an old English adjective, which Cotgrave and Sherwood use: "*caduque*, frail, *caduke*, feeble, &c." In later times, Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have given the word with the definition of *crazy*. But *fleeting* or *frail* is the proper definition; and the word is so used in Scotland also.]

All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting. *Hickes's Lucian.*

CÆ'CIAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north east.

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias* and Argestes loud
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton, P. L.*

CÆSA'REAN. See CESARIAN.

CÆSU'RA.† *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

2. The natural pause or rest of the voice,

which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.

CÆ'SURAL.* *adj.* [from *cæsura*.] Relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice.

CÆRULE.* V. CERULE, and CERULEAN.

CA'FTAN. *n. s.* [Persick.]. A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment, a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

And now she would the *caged* cloister fly. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

Though yon close anchorite's contracted shrowd
Made his innarrow'd carcass seem a crowd,
Yet the *cag'd* votary did wider dwell
Than thou in thy large roof, and spreading cell. *Verses prefix'd to Gregory's Posthuma*, 1650.

The Scots — treacherously sold him [K. Charles I.] to the goodly members sitting at Westminster, who after they had *caged* him awhile, at last set up a mock court of justice, in which they formally arraigned and condemned him. *Dr. Matt. Griffith, Serm.* 1660, p. 25.

CAIC, CAIQUE, CAIACA.* *n. s.* [Fr. *caic*, *caique*, a galley boat.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley. Chambers says, that the Cossacks give the same name, *caic*, to a small kind of bark used in the navigation of the Black Sea.

CAIL.* *n. s.* See KAIL.

CAI'MAN, *n. s.* The American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE.† *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr. *Cajeoler* signifies to prate like a bird in a cage; to babble to little purpose; and is not perhaps from *graculus*, as Mr. Whiter in his Etymologicon Magnum affirms, but from the old Fr. *gaiole*, whence *géolle*, *jaiole*, and *jéole*, a cage or prison; Lat. *cavea*, *caveola*; low Lat. *gabia*, *gajola*. V. Roquefort, Gloss. The word now means, as Dr. Johnson says, to flatter, or coax; but this is far removed from the original sense. In the Pref. to the King's Cabinet opened, 4to. 1645, it appears that this word was introduced about that time; but it is mentioned by Heylin, eleven years after that time, as an unusual word.] To flatter; to sooth; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him; takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, clasps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests. *L'Estrange.*

My tongue, that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER.† *n. s.* [*cageoleur*, Fr. a great and idle prater; one that (like a jay in a cage) jangles much to no purpose. Cotgrave.] A flatterer; a wheedler. *Kersey.*

CAJO'LERY.† *n. s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

Thus the charlatan spirit, by his *cajolery* persuades many easy persons to set vain and wanton liberties upon the exterior of their behaviours. *W. Montagu, Devout Ess.* P. II. 1654, p. 105.

Even if the lord-mayor and speaker mean to insinuate, that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, &c. such *cajoleries* perhaps would be more prudently practised than professed. *Burke, Letter to R. Burke.*

CAIRN.* *n. s.* [Gael. Ir. Welsh, *carn;* a heap of stones.] A heap of stones, from the ancient custom of throwing stones on the dead.

A *cairn* is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splendour of achievements. *Johnson, Journ. to the Western Islands.*

CA'ISSON. *n. s.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF.† *n. s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue. A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages. So far Dr. Johnson; who also, in support of his moral assertion, ingeniously introduces a Greek line formed from two in Homer, Odyss. xvii. 322. But the word is not directly from *cattivo*, as he asserts. It is from the old Fr. *chetiff*, *chaitiff*, wretched; *caitiû*, Langued. Dial. *Chaitif*, *caitif*, *caiptif;* Lat. *captivus*. Our *caitif* is used by Wicliffe, Isaiah, lxi. Chaucer has the substantive *caitifness*, Test. of L. And Wicliffe: "He that leadeth into *caitiftee*, schal go into *caitiftee*." Apoc. xxiv.] A mean villain; a despicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile *caitiff*, vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare? *Spenser.*

'Tis not impossible,
But one, the wicked'st *caitiff* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo. *Shakspeare.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself. *Hudibras.*

I see him, who was once the object of my contempt and scorn, a despised beggar, an ulcerous *caitiff*, a loathsome spectacle of mortality, now basking himself in Abraham's bosom. (The rich man's Soliloq. of Lazarus.) *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 178.

CAI'TIFF, or CAI'TIVE.* *adj.* [from the Fr. *chetif*.] Base; servile.

Would raise one's mind above the starrie sky,
And cause a *caitive* courage to aspire. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. October.*

Huge numbers lay
Of *caitive* wretched thralls, that wailed night and day. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. v. 45.

Start not, Dervise,
Tinge not thy *caitiff* cheek with reddening honour. *Thomson.*

CAKE.† *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teutonick; Welsh *caccen;* Arab. *caac*.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude rascals? *Shaksp.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. *Shakspeare.*

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chesnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Yet when I meet again those sorcerers eyes,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that *cakes* of ice and July met. *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To CAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addison on Italy.*

He rins'd the wound,
And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addison.*

To CAKE.* *v. a.* To force into concretions.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs. *Shakspeare.*

He knoweth also whether that our stone
Be *caked* earth, or exhalation. *Sylvester, Du Bart.* p. 450.

To CAKE.* *v. n.* [a corruption perhaps of *cackle*.] To cackle as geese. In the north of England, geese are said to *cake*, hens to *cackle*. *Ray and Grose.*

CALABA'SH *Tree.*

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making

instruments of musick, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO. *n. s.* [a word derived probably by some accident from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a *calamanco* waistcoat. *Tatler.*

CALAMI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [from *calamus* and *fero*, Lat.] A term applied by some to those plants, otherwise called *culmiferous*; also bearing a smooth stalk knotted, and generally hollow. *Chambers and Ash.*

CA'LAMINE. or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *n. s.* A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, *viz.* loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *calament*, from the Gr. καλαμίνθη.] The name of a plant.

To CALAMI'STRATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *calamistrer*, "kalamistrayer, friser, crispare comam," Lacombe: low Lat. *calamistrare*, from *calamus*; probably from twisting the hair into various shapes by pipes or similar means of art.] To curl or frizzle the hair. *Cotgrave.*

Which belike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much; great women to *calamistrate* and curl it up, to adorn their heads with spangles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 469.

CALAMISTRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of curling the hair. Obsolete.

Those curious needle-works, variety of colours, jewels, — embroideries, *calamistrations*, ointments, &c. will make, the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 475.

CALA'MITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*; the state of some in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. *Harvey on Consump.*

Strict necessity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Lest on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left. *Milton.*

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressour would have even revived them. *South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *calamitous*.] Misery; distress.

CALA'MITY.† *n. s.* [*calamité*, Fr. Cotgrave, from *calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound. *Milton.*

From adverse shores in safety let her hear
Foreign *calamity* and distant war;
Of which, great heaven, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed, or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus*. *Exodus*, xxx. 23.

CALA'SH.† *n. s.* *caleche*, Fr. Dryden and Butler wrote it *caleche*.]

1. A small carriage of pleasure.

Sir Matthew is gone abroad, I suspect a wooeing; and his *caleche* is gone with him.
Dryden's Lett. edit. Malone, p. 29.

Ladies hurried in *caleches*. *Hudibras*, iii. ii.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to slash
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's *calash*.
King.

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A covering to protect the head of a lady full dressed; generally made of silk, and projecting considerably over the face; being supported with hoops of cane.

CALCA'REOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *calx*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of calx or lime.

On the east side is a stratum of bones of all sizes, belonging to various animals and fowls, enchased in an incrustation of a reddish *calcareous* rock. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 29.

Soils consist of different combinations of two or more of the four primitive earths; namely, the *calcareous*, which I sometimes call mild calx; magnesia; argil; and the silicious. *Kirwan on Manures*, i. § 1.

CALCAVA'LLA. *n. s.* A superior kind of Lisbon wine.

CA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Calcedonius* is of the agate kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CA'LCEDONY.* *n. s.* The calcedonius.

The first foundation was a jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *calcedony*. *Rev.* xxi. 19.

CA'LCINABLE.* *adj.* [from *calcine*.] That may be calcined.

Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly *calcinable* in a great fire. *Hill on Fossils, Of Granite.*

To CA'LCINATE. See *To* CALCINE.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it induurateth, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CALCINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chemical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers residences of bodies are thrown away, as soon as the distillation or *calcination* of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a subtile powder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CALCI'NATORY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *calcinatoire*, Cotgrave.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CA'LCINE.† *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See CALCINATION.

He put up the ashes into several glasses, sealed hermetically, and written upon with the several names of the *calcined* herbs. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 70.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, so as the least force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

It [a fever] doth not only melt him, but *calcine* him, reduce him to ashes and to atoms. *Donne, Devotions*, p. 25.

Fiery disputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CA'LCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CA'LCITRATE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *calcitrer*.] To kick; to spurn; to fling. *Cotgrave and Cockeram.*

CALCITRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To calcitrate*.] The act of kicking.

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration*, breaking the membranes in which it lieth. *Ross, Arcana Microcosmi*, 1652, p. 52.

CALCO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *calcographie*, from χαλχος and γραφω.] The art of engraving on brass. See CHALCOGRAPHY.

The histories of refining; of making copperas; of making alum; — of *calcography*; of enamelling. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc.* p. 258.

CA'LCULABLE.* *adj.* [from *calcule*.] That may be estimated or computed.

CA'LCULARY.* *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Relating to the disease called the stone.

Motion was tedious and noxious to him, by reason of his *calculary* infirmity and corpulency. *Bp. Ganden's Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, 1660, p. 218.

To CA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CA'LCULATE.† *v. n.* To make a computation.

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate?*
Why all those things change from their ordinance?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

CALCULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *calculate.*]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation*, into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for so they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'LCULATIVE.* *adj.* [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.

Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of *calculative* dealings, of the propriety of expending in order to acquire. *Burke on the Popery Laws.*

CA'LCULATOR.† *n. s.* [from *calculate.*] A computer; a reckoner.

Let him make an ephemerides, read Suisset the *calculator's* works, Scaliger, and Petavius his adversary. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 281.

The *calculators* of after chances seldome hit right. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 154.

Fortune-tellers, or pretending *calculators* of nativities. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 224.

Ambition is no exact *calculator*. *Burke, on the Duration of Parliaments.*

CA'LCULATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *calculatoire.*] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

CA'LCULE. *n. s.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

To CA'LCULE.* *v. a.* The old English verb for *calculate.* Obsolete.

Full subtilly he *calculed* all this. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

CA'LCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.]
CA'LCULOUS. } Stony; gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS. n. s. [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON. *n. s.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil:
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.
Dryden, Æn.

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALE'CHE. The same with CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

Let this lamp of zeal never go out in the temple of thy soul; cherish it with daily supplies from that ocean which is never dry, but abounds, and will increase thee, while thou seekest in humility to be enabled to a devout lustre and *calefaction* of others. *Waterhouse's Apology for Learning*, 1653, p. 135.

2. The state of being heated.

Every flatuous *calefaction* of the brain, whencesoever it arise, is apt to make a man ecstatical. *Spenser, Vanity of Vulg. Proph.* p. 105.

As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night. *Moore, Philos. Poems*, Pref. C. 2.

CALEFA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [*calfactif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *calefacio*, Lat.] That makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That heats.

To CA'LEFY. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CA'LEFY.† *v. a.* To make warm. *Bullokar.*

CA'LENDAR. *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and stated time, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the *calendar?*
Shakspeare, K. John.

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Lest it pollute the month! *Dryden, Fables.*

To CA'LENDAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enter in a calendar.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints. *Waterhouse's Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 237.

Often martyred names, as well as men, are *calendared.* *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 21.

To CA'LENDER.† *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. Skinner. Some derive this word from the Lat. *cylindrus*, or Gr. κύλινδρος; or rather from the low Lat. *celendra*, whence *calendre*; the whole effect of the machine depending upon a cylinder.] To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CA'LENDER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

2. The workman who manages the machine.

I am a linen-draper bold,
As all the world does know,
And my good friend, the *calender*,
Will lend his horse to go. *Cowper's John Gilpin.*

CA'LENDER, or KA'LENDER.* *n. s.* The name of a sort of dervises, spread through Turkey and Persia. They derive the appellation from *Calenderi*, their founder. They are not in much esteem; and their morals are said to be not correct. In Languedoc, "*calandres*" mean "droles, bon companions, goinfres."

Thirty nobles in the habit of pilgrim-*kalenders*. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 70.

CA'LENDRER. *n. s.* [from *calender.*] The person who calenders.

CA'LENDS. *n. s.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *singular.*] The first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE. *n. s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be cast into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;
With eager haste, he longs to rove
In that fantastick scene, and thinks
It must be some enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he sinks. *Swift.*

CALF.† *n. s. calves* in the *plural.* [cealf, calf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*. *Gay.*

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hosea*, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach applied to a human being; a dolt; a stupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an idiot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some silly doating brainless *calf*,
That understands things by the half,
Says, that the fairy left the oaf,
And took away the other. *Drayton, Nymp.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch; Goth. *calf*, *kalve*, the calf of the leg. Serenius.]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg blistered. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CA'LFLIKE.* *adj.* Resembling a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,
That, *calflike*, they my lowing followed.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

CA'LIBER.† *n. s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CALI'BRE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *calibre*, a quality, state, or degree; as *qualibre*. Cotgrave. This seems to be no other than a figurative meaning of the preceding word *caliber*; and, as such, is old in the French language. See Cotgrave both in CALIBRE and QUALIBRE. "Il n'est pas de mon *qualibre*, He is not of my quality, rank, or humour." With us, the word is modern; and is accented, like the Fr. word, on the second syllable.] Cast; turn; stamp.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous. *Burke.*

CA'LICE. *n. s.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice. See CHALICE.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO.† *n. s.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours. This was the original application of the word. The manufacture, in our own country, of making impressions upon linen, with beauty equal to that of the Indian, has completely anglicised the word.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the finest are in silks. *Addison, Spectator.*

CA'LICO-PRINTER.* *n. s.* The manufacturer of printed linens.

Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer*; do you think there is a girl in England, that would wear any thing but the taking of Lisle, or the battle of Oudenarde? *Tatler*, No. 3.

CA'LID. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CA'LIDITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *calidité*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'LIDUCT.* *n. s.* [from *calidus* and *ductus*, Lat.] That which conveys heat; a stove. *Coles.*

Since the subterranean *caliducts* have been introduced. *Evelyn.*

CA'LIF.† } *n. s.* [*khalifa*, Arab. an heir or
CA'LIPH. } successor.] A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet, for pretending to the *caliphship*, was by this restless *caliph* every where pursued. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 266.

CALIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligation*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CALI'GINOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *caligineux*, from *caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

Their punishment [that of the rebellious angels] was their dejection and detrusion into the *caliginous* regions of the air.
Hallywell, Melampron. p. 18.

It is filled with such a thick and *caliginous* air, that the ground cannot be seen.
Ricaut's Greek Church, p. 65.

CALI'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *caliginous*.] Darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIGRAPHY. *n. s.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.
Prideaux.

CALIPA'SH.* } *n. s.* Terms of cookery in
CALIPE'E. } dressing a turtle; meaning as well the shell of the animal, as the flesh; and written also *callapash* and *callapee*. Modern luxury, which introduced the words, may settle the orthography.

Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*.
Prologue to the Dramatist.

CA'LIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CA'LIPHATE.* *n. s.* The government of the caliph.

The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*. *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

CA'LIPHSHIP.* *n. s.* The state and office of the caliph. See the word in the example to CALIPH. The more modern word is CALIPHATE, which see.

CA'LIVER.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *caliber*.] A hand-gun; a harquebuse; a musket of a particular size or bore.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

CA'LIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky. *Ralegh, Essays.*

CA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

CA'LKIN. *n. s.*

1. A part prominent from a horse-shoe, turned up and pointed to secure the horse from falling. *Ash.* The word is rarely used in the singular number. In part of Yorkshire, they say *cawkins* for *calkins*; and some derive the word from the Teut. *kauchen*, calcare. See the Craven Dialect. 1824.

On this horse is Arcite
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trample.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. A *calkin*-pin is a term for a very large pin; whether in allusion to *calkins* or not, I am unable to say. Corruptly called also a *corking-pin*.

CA'LKING. *n. s.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

CA'LKING-IRON.* *n. s.* A kind of chisel used in calking a ship.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oacum through each seam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking-iron* guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden.

To CALL.† *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish; Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Su. *kalla*; though the Gr. καλεω may be also mentioned; and the Heb. *col*, the voice. Lye's A.-Sax. Dict. gives calb, as the participle *called*, ed. Manning.]

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night. *Gen.* i. 5.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles; as, *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever. *Shakspeare.*

Why came not the slave back to me, when I *called* him? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent? *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants, that the general was fled.
Knolles, History.

Or *call up* him, that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor, Holy Living.*

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call* to mind what she is to treat of.
Duppa, Rules to Devotion.

Such fine employments our whole days divide,
The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl.
Dryden.

Then, by consent, abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils.
Addison.

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. *Addison, Spect.*

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows *up* afresh!
My father's name brings tears into my eyes.
Addison, Cato.

I am *called off* from publick dissertations, by a domestick affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æschylus has a tragedy, entitled Persæ, in which the shade of Darius is *called up*.
Broome, on the Odyssey.

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament.
Shakspeare.

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home

where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of Hosts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth. *Isaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church.

Paul a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated unto the Gospel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. *2 Cor.* i. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publish. Thus, in the north of England, it means to give notice by the publick cryer; as, I had it *called*, i. e. *cried.*

Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish-clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear.
Gay.

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He swells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his spots on every side. *Cowley.*

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke: to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will rise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity. *Isaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord.
Shakspeare.

You see, how men of merit are sought after; the undeserver may sleep, when the man of action is *called for.* *Shakspeare.*

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To call in haste *for* their destroyer. *Milton. S. A.*

For master, or *for* servant, here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all,
Dryden, Fab.

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls* for or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To resume money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison, Spect.*

15. *To call in.* To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To summon together; to invite.

The heat is past, follow no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good cousin, Westmoreland.
Shakspeare.

He fears my subjects loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers.
Denham, Sophy.

17. *To call over.* To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

18. *To call out.* To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy.
Dryden, Virgil.

To CALL. *v. n.*

1. To stop without intention of staying. This meaning probably rose from the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call;* but it is now used with great latitude. This sense is well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at;* but is forgotten, and the expression made barbarous by *in.*

2. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes to come to me.
B. Jonson.

He ordered her to *call at* his house once a-week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's. *Addison, Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addison on Italy.*

3. *To call on.* To solicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. *To call on.* To repeat solemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast,
And hail me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and *calling* thrice *on* their names, raised a cenotaph or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

5. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. *Psalm* l. 15.

CALL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons, or invitation.

But death comes not at *call;* justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries.
Milton.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,
The wond'ring forests soon should dance again:
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.
Pope.

2. Requisition authoritative and publick.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*.
May bring them back repentant and sincere.
Milton.

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,
Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call?*
Roscommon.

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
Still plead a *call* to what they most desire.
Dryden.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my *call*, or yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand: a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever. *Addison, Spectator,*

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented. *Wilkins, Mathemat. Magick.*

8. In naval language, a sort of pipe or whistle used by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their several employments.

9. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,
And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd:
Still chearful, ever constant to his *call;*
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

10. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants feast at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that *call.* *Bacon.*

11. Occasion; obligation: as, "he had no *call* to do it." Grose gives it as a Derbyshire expression, but it is a common low phrase.

12. *Call of the House.* In parliamentary language; to discover what members are absent without leave of the house or just cause; and to ensure their attendance, at the discussion of some eminently important question.

CA'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *call*, Fr. *appelleur.*] One who calls. *Sherwood.*

CA'LLET.† *n. s.* [It is said by Urry, Dr. Grey, and others to be derived from the Fr. *calotte*, a sort of cap or headdress worn by country girls. But the *calotte* is not a cap confined to those maidens; and if it were, why derive so opprobrious a word from that circumstance? It is probably one of the cant words of elder days. It appears from an entry in the Stationers' Books in 1563, that there was "an order of *drabs* or *callets.*" Our old poet Skelton treats them as *scolds*, in which sense the verb *callet* is used in the north of England.]

A trull, or a scold.

Then Elinour sayd, ye *callettes*,
I shall breake your palettes,
Without ye now cease;
And so was made the dronken peace.
Skelton's Poems, p. 133.

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet.*
Shakspeare.

To CA'LLET.* *v. n.* [from the noun. A *calleting* housewife, in the north of Eng-

land, is a scold. Ray.] To rail; to scold.

To hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-quean.
Brathwait, Care's Cure in Panedone, (1621.)

CA'LLING.† *n. s.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *calling*, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermons; because many of your *calling* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure. 2 *Peter*, i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

5. Appellation. Not now in use.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*,
To be adopted heir of Frederick.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

CA'LLICO.* See CALICO.

CALLI'DITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *calliditas.*] Craftiness. *Cockeram.*

CA'LLIGRAPHY.* *n. s.* See CALIGRAPHY.

My *calligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

CALLIGRA'PHICK.* *adj.* [from *calligraphy.*] Relating to beautiful writing.

At the end is an inscription importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphick* art. *Warton, Hist. of E. P.*

CA'LLIPERS.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is *clipped*, inclosed or embraced, Dr. Johnson says; but it is surely from *caliber*, (Fr. *qualibre*, the bore of a gun or any cylinder,) and indeed they are called *caliber compasses.*] Compasses with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquours are useful, in the last hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOT.* See CALOTTE.

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiseman.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous*. *L'Estrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep:
Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSLY.* *adv.* In a callous or hardened manner.

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *callous.*]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul? *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It is the Sax. calo, calu, *bald, without hair;* Lat. *calvus.*] Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton, P. L.*

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in small flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CA'LLUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM.† *adj.* [*calme*, Fr.; *kalm*, Dutch; Dr. Johnson says. *Calme* is derived, according to Covarruvias, from καῦμα, *heat*, the heat being greatest when there is no wind stirring. Huet deduces it from μαλακὸς, *soft;* whence the Latins formed *malacia* in the sense of *calm*, which is in Cæsar's Commentaries. From *malacia* they made *malacus*, and by transposition of letters came *calamus*, then *calmus*, and so *calme*, Fr. V. Morin. Etym. Dict. Fr. et Gr.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,
Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay
Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.

We are *calm* as peace. *Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.*

It is no ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. s.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Ralegh.*

Every pilot
Can steer the ship in *calms*; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in *storms*. *Denham.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the *storm*, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent *storms*; and therefore, since *storms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *storm* first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a *storm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *storm*, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms within our breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,
The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CA'LMER. *n. s.* [from *calm.*] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CA'LMLY. *adv.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CA'LMNESS. *n. s.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in anger. *Shaks.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrours of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CA'LMY.† *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. Not used; Dr. Johnson says. It is admirably used by other poets as well

as Spenser, from whom alone Dr. Johnson has given an example; and is worthy of general use.

Will peace her halcyon nest venture to build
Upon a shore with shipwrecks fill'd?
And trust that sea, where, she can hardly say,
She' has known these twenty years one *calmy* day?
Cowley, Ode Restor. of K. Ch. II. st. 3.

Her *calmy* sight
Thou think'st thy heaven, and in her smiling eyes
Read'st all the sweets of thy fool's paradise.
Beaumont's Psyche, xvi. 15.

And now they nigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on the one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hill.
Spenser, F. Q.

CA'LOMEL.† *n. s.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word; from καλος, *good*, and μελας, *black*, in allusion to its colour and properties.] Mercury six times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CALORI'FICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquour it contains. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

But we,
That tread the path of publick businesses,
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink;
The wearing the *callot*, the politick hood,
And twenty other parerga, o' the bye,
You seculars understand not.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depressure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaistered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CA'LOYERS. n. s. [καλος.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their secret cells.
Madden on Boulter.

CA'LTROP, or CA'LTHROP.† *n. s.* [Sax. coltpæppe. It is called in Fr. *chausse-trape*, and *cheval-attrappe*. See Cotgrave, and Etym. Dict. 1691.]

1. An instrument made with four spikes, and so disposed, that, when thrown on the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses' feet.

A *calthrop*, anciently used in war.
Blount's Tenures, p. 80.

The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors.
L. Addison, Account of Tangiers.

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CA'LVE.† *v. n.* [Sax. calpian.]

1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the tender progen provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans; as they are not;
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shaks.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton, P. L.*

To CA'LVER.* *v. a.* [In the Prompt. Parv. "*calwr*, as [of] salmon or other fishes."] To cut in slices; applied to salmon, which bears the knife without breaking, which is fresh, *callar*, as the word still is used in the north of England; the fish shewing its *calver* or fat, (as *calver* is explained in the Complete Caterer, Lond. 1701,) which no fish will do unless it be perfectly fresh. The same book applies the term to sturgeon.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calver'd* salmons, knots, godwits, lampreys.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Provide me then chines fried, and the salmon *calver'd*. *Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, 1664.

To CA'LVER.* *v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

His flesh, [the grayling's,] even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily *calver*, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times.
Cotton, Complete Angler.

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum.*] A plant. Snap-dragon.

CALVILLE. n. s. [French.] A sort of apple.

CA'LVINISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Calvin; the general doctrine, says Dr. Ash, laid down in the Articles of the Church of England. Let those who may have been misled by this partial definition, or those who may still choose to avow it, read a masterly and successful "Attempt to illustrate those Articles of the Church of England, which the *Calvinists improperly consider as Calvinistical*," in a Series of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford by the Rev. Richard Lawrence, 8vo. Ox. 1805.

Most unhappy for the church of England, that so great a party in the English court should be still addicted to *Calvinism*.
Dean Martin's Letters, (dated 1660,) p. 68.

The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of *Calvinism*, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination.
Warton, Note on Milton's Il Penseroso.

CA'LVINIST.* *n. s.* One who holds the doctrine of Calvin.

The *Calvinist* is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God.
Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.

CALVINI'STICAL.* } *adj.* [from *Calvinist.*]
CALVINI'STICK. } Relating to Calvinism.

These divines brought back with them into England those narrow principles concerning church-government and ceremonies, which they had imbibed in the petty states and republicks abroad, where the *calvinistick* discipline was adopted. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 458.

CA'LVISH.* *adj.* [from *calf.*] Like a calf.

He was holden unworthy to be made a parish-priest, as having made a *calvish* answer.
World of Wonders, 1608, p. 240.

You seem like to Waltham's calf, that went nine miles to suck a cow; and when he came thither, the cow proved a bull: perhaps in your *calvish* meditation you thought, for your pains in advertising the picture-mother, to have sucked her dug.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 141.

CA'LVITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *calvitie*, from the Lat. *calvities.*] Baldness. *Cockeram.*

To CALU'MNIATE.† *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat. old Fr. *calumpnier*. *Calumniate* is among the words in the Rhemish translation of the N. Test. which Fulke in his remarks on it in 1617 considers as not familiar to the vulgar reader, and therefore says: "By this word is signified violent oppression by word or deed."] To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakspeare.*

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of *calumniating* strongly, that something may remain. *Dryden, Fables, Preface.*

Do I *calumniate!* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—It is a calumny
To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first assur'd to Valens?
A. Philips.

To CALU'MNIATE.† *v. a.* To slander.

He falls again to his old trade of downright *calumniating* our doctrine.
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c. p. 199.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* another. *Spratt.*

CALUMNIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *calumniate.*] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. *Ayliffe.*

Some faulte you must fynde, where none is, partly to keepe in use your olde custome of *calumniacion*.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 388.

Inveighing sharply against these close, backbiting *calumniations*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 8.

These descriptions —— are here delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and *calumniation*.
Warton, Note on Milton's Silv. Lib.

CALU'MNIATOR.† *n. s.* [from *calumniate*, and Fr. *calomniateur.*] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

The foul enemy and *calumniator* — whose name is the slanderous accuser of his brethren.
Sir E. Sandy's State of Religion.

The devil, the father of all *calumniators* and liars. *Abp. Usher, Ans. to a Jesuit, &c.* p. 98.

When all these *calumniators* shall have spit their venom, it will be found that an unspotted life will be to them both a confutation and revenge.
South, Serm. vii. 74.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot.
L'Estrange.

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mœvius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addison.*

CALU'MNIATORY.* *adj.* [from *calumniator.*] False; slanderous.

Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your *calumniatory* information. *Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 17.

CALU'MNIOUS.† *adj.* [from *calumny*, and Fr. *calomnieux*, Cotgrave.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes.
Shakspeare.

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears.
Milton, P. L.

Other *calumnious* and false taxations have been discovered in my answer.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. p. 159.

Whose overspreading barbarism — hath rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneficial to us by their *calumnious* dunceries.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 22.

CALU'MNIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *calumnious.*] In a slanderous manner.

Dealing in the case so insincerely, and *calumniously*, in their informations.
Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 26.

Like a flood, you *calumniously* overflow, in the petty preface to your six reasons.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 45.

CALU'MNIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *calumnious.*] Slanderous accusation.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness.*
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. p. 227.

CA'LUMNY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *calompnie, calomnie;* from *calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny.* — *Shakspeare.*

It is a very hard *calumny upon* our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX, n. s. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

CA'LYCLE. *n. s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. *Dict.*

CALZO'ONS.* *n. s.* [Span. *calzónes;* Fr. *calçons*, close linen breeches, Cotgrave. Dr. Ash has given, for this word, *calsounds.*] Drawers.

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers, or *calzoons. Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 115.

CAMA'IEU.† *n. s.* [from *camachuia*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour. Fr. *camaieu;* low Lat. *camahutus;* Ital. *camméo;* and we now so pronounce the word, and write it *cameo.*]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landskips, formed by nature.

Each nicer mould a softer feature drinks,
The bold *cameo* speaks, the soft intaglio thinks.
Darwin, Botan. Gard. P. I.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. *Chambers.*

CA'MBER. *n. s.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a straight.
Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.

CA'MBERING. *n. s.* A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

CA'MBIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cambio*, to exchange: old Fr. *cambi*, change, *cambia*, to change. Lacombe.] A name, which has been given in France to those who trade in notes and bills of exchange. The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchants, traders, and bankers. *Chambers.*

CA'MBLET.* See CAMELOT. It is often written *camblet.* So the Italians write it *ciambelotto.*

CA'MBRICK. *n. s.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns.
Shakspeare.

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art.
Tatler.

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song.
Gay.

CAME. The preterite of *To come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground.
Addison.

CA'MEL. *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judæa, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirst and toil,
Son of the desart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast.
Thomson.

CA'MEL-BACKED.* *adj.* Having a back like a camel; a hunch-back.

Not that he was crook-shoulder'd, or *camel-backed.* *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 215.

CA'MELOPARD. *n. s.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa.* *Trevoux.*

CA'MELOT.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *camelot*, Ital. *camc-*
CA'MLET. } *lotto* from the Gr. καμηλωτή, the skin of the camel.

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The best *camlets* are made at Brussels.
Ld. Chesterfield.

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the pastor shears their hoary beards,
And cases, of their hair, the loaden herds:
Their *camelots* warm in tents the soldier hold,
And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold.
Dryden.

CA'MLETTED.* *adj.* [from *camlet.*] A piece of cloth of gold, fastened with a silken string, with a stamp of Arabick letters curiously gilded upon paper, and *chamletted* with red and blue, agreeable to the mode of Persia.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 214.

The paper become sleek and *chamletted* [or veined in such sort, as it resembles agat or porphyry. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 294.

CA'MERA OBSCURA.† [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. *Martin.*

He there saw the moral scenes of life passing in review before his mind, as exactly as the beautiful objects on his river Thames from his *camera obscura.* *Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 16.

That the objects of sight are all painted in the bottom of the eye, upon a membrane called the retina, pretty much in the same manner as the like objects are painted in a *camera obscura*, is well known to whoever has the slightest tincture of the science of opticks.
A. Smith on the External Senses.

CA'MERADE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *camarade*, from the Gr. καμάρα; and *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade.*

Camerades with him, and confederates in his design. *Rymer.*

To CA'MERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *camero.*] To ciel or vault. *Cockeram.*

CA'MERATED.† *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed, slopewise. *Coles.*

CAMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CA'MIS.* *n. s.* [Ital. *camise;* Fr. *chemise;* Lat. *camisia;* Græco-Barb. καμίσιον. V. Meursii Gloss. This is the true word which Spenser also writes, without reason, *camus.* See CAMUS.] A thin transparent dress.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 2.

CAMISA'DO.† *n. s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital. *camisium*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other; also, the dress itself.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English. *Hayward.*

Their armours and *camisadoes:* I mean the shirts that covered their armours. *Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, (1618,) p. 83.

After midnight, we dislodged from our quarter some two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.
Sir R. Williams, &c. p. 82.

The towne and cloyster, having intelligence, sallied out from both quarters some eight hundred footmen, with all their horsemen, to give a *camisado* under the conduct of Monsieur de Roveres. *Sir R. Williams*, &c. p. 41.

CA'MISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See CAMELOT.

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

CA'MMOCK. *n. s.* [cammoc, Saxon; *ononis.*] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

CA'MOMILE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *camomille*; Gr. χαμαίμηλον, from χαμαι "*à terre*, et μηλία, *pommier*, quasi *pommier nain*, parce qu'elle s'élève peu, et qu'elle a une forte odeur de pomme." V. Morin, Etym. Dict. Fr. and Gr.] A flower. It is now more usually written *chamomile*.

The scent-full *camomile*, the verdurous costmary. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

CA'MOUS, or CAMO'YS.† *adj.* [*camus*, Fr. written *camous* or *camus* by most of our elder writers. *Camm* in Welsh is *crooked*, and *cammu*, to bend or crooken; and in Lancashire *cam* is awry. *Cam*, Gael. *crooked.*] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most or all of these dogs were white little hounds, with crooked noses, called *camuses*. *Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, (1618,) p. 49.

CA'MOUSED,* *part. adj.* [from *camous.*] Crooked. *Huloet.*

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

CA'MOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *camous.*] Awry.

Her nose some dele hoked,
And *camously* croked. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

CAMP. *n. s.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shaks.*

Next, to secure our *camp*, and naval pow'rs,
Raise an embattl'd wall, with lofty tow'rs. *Pope.*

To CAMP.† *v. a.* [Sax. campian, Fr. *camper*, to pitch a camp. Cotgrave.] To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together.
Shakspeare.

To CAMP.* *v. n.* To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

And there Israel *camped* before the mount.
Exodus, xix. 2.

I will *camp* against thee round about.
Isaiah, xxix. 3.

The great grasshoppers, which *camp* in the hedges in the cold day. *Nahum*, iii. 17.

I hope a philosophical dinner may be furnished with wine; otherwise, I will tell you plainly, I had rather be at a *camping* dinner than at yours. *Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 94.

Ravished, like some young Cephalus or Hylas, by a troop of *camping* housewifes in Viraginea. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. s.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gauntlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewill.*

CAMPA'IGN.† } *n. s.* [*campaigne*, Fr.;
CAMPA'NIA. } *campania*, Ital. The word *campaign* was not used probably till after the Restoration; for in the Life of Fuller in 1661 we find "during the *campagnia*, and while the army continued in the field, he performed the duty of his holy function."]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campanias*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings. *Temple.*

Those grateful groves that shade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majestick to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An Iliad rising out of one *campaign*. *Addison.*

To CAMPA'IGN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To serve in a campaign.

I have received the most flattering assurances from the officers, who *campaigned* in the late rebellion, that the military transactions have been accurately described. *Sir R. Musgrave, Hist. of the Ir. Rebellion*, p. vi.

CAMPA'IGNER.* *n. s.* [from *campaign.*] He who serves throughout a campaign; thus we say of a soldier, "he is an old *campaigner*."

CAMPA'NA.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The pasque-flower.

Campana here he crops, accounted wondrous good. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

CAMPANO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *campana*, and Gr. λογος.] The art or science of ringing bells.

CAMPA'NIFORM.† *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell. *Harris.*

Bind-weed, a beautiful white *campaniform*. *Stukeley, Palæog. Sacr.* p. 16.

CAMPA'NULA.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The bell-flower; the flower is of one leaf, shaped like a bell, spreading at the base.

CAMPA'NULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPE'STRAL. *adj.* [*campestris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

CAMPE'STRIAN.* *adj.* [old Fr. *campestre*, from the Lat. *campestris.*] Relating to the field; campestral.

CA'MPHIRE-TREE. *n. s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exsudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

To CA'MPHIRE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *camphrer.*] To impregnate or wash with camphire.

Does every proud and self-affecting dame
Camphire her face for this? *Tourneur, the Revenger's Tragedy.*

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain, shall restore complexions to that degree, that a country foxhunter, who uses them, shall, in a week's time, look with a courtly and affable paleness. *Tatler*, No. 101.

CA'MPHORATE, or CA'MPHORATED.† *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire; as, spirits of wine *camphorated*.

By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquours together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquour. *Boyle.*

CA'MPING.* *n. s.* The act of playing at foot-ball in Norfolk and Suffolk, and perhaps in other counties. The Welsh *camp* is a game; and also the prize, given to the winner in any game of wrestling, running, and the like.

In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping*; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called *camping* closes. *Bryant's Anc. Mythology.*

CA'MPION. *n. s.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CA'MUS. *n. s.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress, mentioned by Spenser.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,
All in a silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight.
Spenser, F. Q.

CAN.* Often used for *gan*, or *began*, in our old poetry.

CAN.† *n. s.* [canne, Sax. the Dutch *kan*, is a *quart*. See also the old Fr. *canne*. Roquefort, Supplem.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakspeare.*

For his discourse, 'twas ever
About his business, war, or mirth, to make us
Relish a *can* of wine well.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To CAN.† *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch; Sax. cunnan; Iceland. *kunna*; Goth. *kunnan*; to know, and to be able. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldest* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able: to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil,

whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to *can*. *Bacon, Ess.* xi.

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* most
With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If she *can* make me blest! She only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used; of the thing, with the *verb passive*, as, I *can* do it; it *may* or *can* be done.

To CAN.* *v. a.* To know; to understand. Frequent in Chaucer.

Seemeth thy flocke thy counsell *can*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb. v. 77.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?
Beaum. and Fl. The Coxcombe.

CANAILLE.† *n. s.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach, Dr. Johnson says. The Italians have the same expression, "*canaglia*, gente vile e abbietta." Dict. della Crusca. The expression in English is much older than I had supposed, when the first edition of this dictionary was published.

And this *canaille* of wild Independents — have hewed their way to, and lopped off the top, and to their power grubbed up the roots of the royal stock.
Archdeacon Arnway's Tablet, &c. 1661, p. 98.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke.*

CA'NAKIN.* *n. s.* [diminutive of *can*.] A small cup.

And let me the *canakin* clink. *Shaksp. Othello.*

CANA'L.† *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat. Καυάλη, Græco-barb. *an aqueduct.* V. Critop. Emend. in Meursii Gloss. p. 42. old Fr. and Languedoc Dial. *canal.*]

1. A bason of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland, and the celebrated *canals* in this country.

The flood-compelling arch; the long *canal*,
Through mountains piercing, and uniting seas.
Thomson, Liberty, P. v.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL.† *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England, Dr. Johnson says. The best is found near Wigan in Lancashire. As it soon lights, and emits a clear bright flame, it may be deduced perhaps from the Lat. *candela*, or the Welsh *canwyll*, a candle; or from the Sax. cene, *quick*, and ælan, *to kindle*. It is also written *cannel-coal*.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

CANALI'CULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANA'RY.† *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries; now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him. —— I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. An old dance. It is known in the Canary Isles by the name of *canario*.

They [the inhabitants of the Canary Islands] were and are at this day delighted with a kind of dance which they use also in Spain, and in other places; and because it took originall from thence, it is called *the Canaries*.
Transl. of Leo's Descript. of Africa, 1600.

I have seen a medicine,
That's able to breathe life into a stone;
Quicken a rock; and make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion.
Shakspeare, All's Well, &c.

To CANA'RY.† *v. a.* A cant word, Dr. Johnson says, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick. It is hardly a cant word, but adopted from the name of the dance, which Dr. Johnson dismisses with no other notice than that of "an old dance," and therefore probably guarded his definition of the verb with *cant* and *seems*.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl? —— How mean'st thou, brawling in French? —— No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakspeare, L. Labour's Lost.*

CANA'RY-BIRD. *n. s.* An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else, but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To CA'NCEL.† *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr. from *cancellis notare*, to mark with cross lines, somewhat resembling *cancelli*, or lattice-work.]

1. To cross a writing.

A chancellor is he, whose office is to look into, and peruse, the writings and answers of the emperour; to *cancel* what is written amisse, and to signe that which is well. *Jus Sigilli*, (1673,) p. 8.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has summ'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye.
Spenser, Epithal.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Thou whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the sad accounting day. *Roscommon.*

I pass the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts.
Southerne, Spartan Dame.

To CA'NCEL.* *v. n.*

In spite of our worst enemies, our kindred,
And a rash oath that *cancell'd* in the making,
We will pursue our loves to the last point.
Cowley.

CA'NCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes.
Grew's Museum.

CANCELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cancellation*, "l'action de biffer les écritures ou les clauses d'un acte." Lacombe.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NCER.† *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. cancepe, Sax.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night.
Thomson.

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiseman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds:
So does the chillness to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart.
Addison, Ovid.

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

CANCERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cancerous.*] The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRIFORM.* *adj.* [Lat. *cancriformis.*] The same as cancerous; as, a *cancriform* tumour.

CA'NCRINE. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'NDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish. *Dict.*

CA'NDID.† *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is certainly not common, as Dr. Johnson has observed, citing only Dryden.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

Ah! mild and gall-less dove,
Which dost the pure and *candid* dwellings love,
Canst thou in Albion still delight?
Still canst thou think it white?
Cowley, Ode, Restor. K. Ch. II. st. 3.

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently

lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE.† *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat. *candidat*, Fr. which Cotgrave nearly two hundred years since has rendered, in terms very suitable to a certain sort of *candidates* in modern times, "a flatterer, a soother, a smoother; one that ever makes it fair weather!" The Romans denominated the suitor or competitor *candidatus*, from the *white gown* which he was obliged to wear.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,
A place at court is scarce so hard to get.
Anonymous.

One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory. *Addison, Spect.* No. 256.

2. It has generally *for* before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praise? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Thy first fruits of poesy were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

To CA'NDIDATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a candidate; to render fit as a candidate.

The soldier is not expert, without passing through several perils. — The workman boils his silver, before it can be ready for burnishing. Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of Heaven and glory. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 57.

CA'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man, should swear that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It [conscience] presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. *South, Serm.* ii. 454.

No man, drenched in hate, can promise to himself the *candidness* of an upright judge. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 62.

To CA'NDIFY.† *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Coles.*

CA'NDLE.† *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat. canȝel, Sax. *canwyll*, Welsh, which is supposed to be derived from *cann*, white, and *gwyll*, darkness, because it occasions darkness to be *white*. This, however, as well as the Lat. *candela*, refers us to the Lat. verb *candeo*, as the origin. The old Fr. also is *candaille*. Roq. Suppl.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light.
Shakspeare.

We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Take a child, and, setting a *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor.
Shakspeare.

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CA'NDLEHOLDER.† *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold*.] He that holds the candle, Dr. Johnson says. It may be further observed, that *candles* were formerly *borne* by servants, and not placed on the table. Not attending to this circumstance, Dr. Johnson has also distinguished the *candleholder*, as "him who remotely assists;" when, in fact, the word in the passage which he has cited, means literally the *holder of a torch* or *candle*, as was common at the entertainments of our ancestors; which was a fashion borrowed from the French. Some think that the proverbial scoff, *You are not fit to hold a candle to him*, hence took its rise.

A *torch* for me: let wanton, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

CA'NDLELIGHT.† *n. s.* [canȝelleohȶ, Sax.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness, *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which, to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker*, ii. § 4.

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed.
Dryden, Fables.

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*.
Molineux to Locke.

CA'NDLEMAS.† *n. s.* [canȝelmæſſe, Sax.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK.† *n. s.* [canȝelſtıcca, Sax.] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakspeare.*

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen stuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CA'NDLEWASTER.† *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste*.] One that consumes candles; a spendthrift, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Malone thinks it may mean a drunkard, one who passes the night in drinking, and thus wastes candles; and *drunk* is connected with the word in the example. The word appears to have been also a contemptuous term for scholars.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewasters*. *Shakspeare.*

A whoreson book-worm, a *candle-waster*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

CA'NDLES-ENDS.* *n. s.* [from *candle* and *end*.] A contemptuous term for scraps or fragments.

Our lives are but our marches to our graves,
How dost thou now, Lieutenant? ——
Faith 'tis true, Sir,
We are but spans, and *candles ends*.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

CA'NDOCK. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuousness; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later times for *to whiten*.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine.
Waller.

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakspeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot*. [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'NDY *Tuft-tree*.* [*iberis*, Lat.] A plant. *Chambers.*

CANE.† *n. s.* [*canna*, Lat.; *canne*, Fr.; κάννα and κάννη, Gr.; *kaneh*, Heb. the river *Kanah*, the brook of *reeds*, Josh. xvii. 9.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his *cane* and body: must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure?
Herbert.

The king thrust the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave and went home.
Harvey.

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar *cane* is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually fall as the *cane* rises. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquour of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, and carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates.
Chambers.

Thou hast bought me no *sweet cane* with money.
Isaiah, xliii. 24.

To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba? and the *sweet cane* from a far country?
Jerem. vi. 20.

And the sweet liquour on the *cane* bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow.
Blackmore.

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish *inego de cannas.*

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign,
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To CANE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff, or cane.

The great prince, who some years ago *caned* a general officer at the head of his army, disgraced him irrecoverably.
A. Smith, Theor. of Mor. Sent. i. 3.

CA'NIBAL.† *n. s.* See CANNIBAL. It was formerly written *canibal.*

Whose teeth are *canibals*, their tongues adder-forks. *Florio's First-Fruits*, &c. Pref. 1598.

CANI'CULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CA'NICULE.* *n. s.* Lat. *canicula*, the dog-star; and figuratively, the dog-days.

We are here quite burnt up. — But among all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the *canicule*. *Addison, Letter in the Student*, ii. 89.

CANI'NE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *canin*, from *caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison, Spect.* No. 209.

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER.† *n. s.* [*canister* or *canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up. So in bas Bret. *canastell*, a little vessel; low Lat. *canastellus.*

CA'NKER.† *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin. The Sax. cancepe or cancpe is both the animal and the disease.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The *canker* worm of every gentle breast.
Spenser, F. Q.

That which the locust hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells; so eating love
Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakspeare.*

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him.
Otway.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. In the north of England, *canker* is the word for *rust.*

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, breeds a public poverty.
Bacon.

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them.
Atterbury.

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your several states with speed resort;
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dogrose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker* Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare.

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, a single or *canker* rose. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound,
By making many. *Shakspeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakspeare.*

7. A disease in trees. *Dict.*

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap, and rot. *Evelyn.*

8. A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom. Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,
For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Spenser. F. Q.*

I will lift the down trod Mortimer
As high i'th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shaks.*

Or what the cross dire looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bites.
Milton, Arcades.

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh! friendless and forsaken virtue, fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne.
Dryden, Aurengz.

Let envious jealousy, and *canker'd* spite
Produce my actions to severest light,
And tax my open day, or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable.
Bacon, Phys. Rem.

To CA'NKER.† *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Your gold and silver is *cankered*; and the *rust* of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. *St. James*, v. 3.

Restore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, hat is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction.
Addison, Spect. No. 469.

CA'NKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit.*] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy name is lost;
By treason's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit.*
Shakspeare.

CA'NKERED.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cancre*, "un vilain avare, *sordidus*," Lacombe. In the north of England, a *cankered* fellow is a cross, ill-conditioned person. Ray.] Crabbed; uncourteous; uncivil.

Therein a *cancred* crabbed carle does dwell,
That has no skill of court, nor courtesie.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 3.

CA'NKEREDLY.* *adv.* [from *cankered.*] Crossly; adversely.

Our wealth through him waxt many times the worse,
So *cankardly* he had our kin in hate.
Mir. for Mag. p. 401.

CA'NKERLIKE.* *adj.* [from *canker* and *like.*] Destructive as a canker.

Above his cedars top it high doth shoot,
And *canker-like* devoures it to the root.
Mir. for Mag. p. 704.

CA'NKEROUS.* *adj.* [from *canker.*] Corroding like a canker.

Another species of tyrannick rule,
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The envenom'd soul. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. iv.

CA'NKERY.* *adj.* [from *canker.*] Rusty.

It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink being turned brown and *cankry*. *Wogan, in Burton's Genuineness of Ld. Clarendon's Hist.* p. 140.

CA'NNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL.† *n. s.* [probably from the Lat. *canis*, a dog; Fr. "appetit de *chien*," a most unsatiate appetite, Cotgrave; and the modern *chien* is used for one of that kind. But see Herrera's Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales, vol. i. p. 11. col. 1. where we read, "Las Islas qui estan desde la Isla de San Juan de Porto rico al oriente de ella, para la costa de Tierra-Firme, se llamaron los *Canibales* por los muchos *Caribes* comedores de carne humana que truvo en ellas i segun se interpreta en su lengua *Canibal*, quiere decir, Hombre valiente, porque por tales eran tenidos de los otros Indios." In old maps, it may be added, the *Caribbee* Islands are called the *Cannibal* Islands.] An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh, of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my hint to speak,
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi. *Shakspeare.*

The captive *cannibal*, opprest with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud:
He bids defiance to the gaping croud;
And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALISM.* *n. s.* [from *cannibal*.] The character or conduct of a cannibal.

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of levelling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom. *Burke.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotcht him and notcht him like a carbinado. — Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shaksp.*

CA'NNIPERS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CA'NNON. *n. s.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube. See CANE.]

1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakspeare.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

CA'NNON-BALL, CA'NNON-BULLET, CA'NNON-SHOT. } *n. s.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *shot*.] The balls which are shot from great guns.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

CA'NNON-PROOF.* *n. s.* [from *cannon* and *proof*.] Proof against cannon; safety.

If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it. *Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.*

CA'NNONING.* *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The noise, as it were, of a cannon.

Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
Screeking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,
Pursue thee still, and fill thy amazed ears
With cold astonishment and horrid fears.
Brewer's Lingua, i. 1.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns: to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No. 63.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONE'ER. *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:
And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,
The trumpets to the *cannoneer* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth.
Shakspeare.

A third was a most excellent *cannoneer*, whose good skill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

To CANNONE'ER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fire upon with cannon.

The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial, learned, and refined cruelty. *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

CA'NNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has an idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CA'NNY.* *adj.* In the north of England, particularly in Cumberland a frequent expression for a neat, nice, housewifely, or handsome woman; and sometimes for a clever or smart man. It may be referred perhaps to *cunning*, i. e. intelligent, knowing; from the Sax. cunnan, whence our old verb *can*, to know. Marston has "all-*canning* witk," Sat. i.

CANO'A.† CANO'E. } *n. s.* A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel. It was formerly written *cannow*.

Others made rafts of wood, others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army. *Ralegh, Essays.*

A boat like the *cannowes* of Inde. *Browne, Brit. Past.* B. i. S. 2.

They have abundance of monoxylos or *cannows*, which pass through narrow channels: with these they carry all their goods to and from the town. *Randolph, State of the Morea*, (1686.) p. 15.

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monoxyla, or *canoes*, of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON.† *n. s.* [Gr. κάνων; Lat. *canon*: Sax. canon.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them or no. *Hooker*, iii. § 4.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* Pref.

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? *Shaksp.*

Canons in logick are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church. *Ayliffe.*

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, by the *canons* of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. [Sax. canonicar, *canons*. Canons [were] so called from their having their shares out of a common stock, *canon* among the Romans signifying a certain payment. Stillingfleet. Ecc. Cases, vol. ii. p. 561.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon!* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean.
Two dozen *canons* round your stall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monasteries. *Ayliffe.*
6. *Canons Secular.* Such as were placed in collegiate churches. Priests were called *secular*; and such as led a monastick life, *regular*. And so *canons* were both regular and secular. *Weever's Fun. Mon.*
7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. *Dict.*
8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *cannon*.
9. In musick, the name of a composition, in which the parts follow each other; and also a method of determining the intervals of notes.

CA'NON BIT. *n. s.* That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,
His stubborn steed with curbed *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air.
Spenser, F. Q.

CA'NONESS. *n. s.* [*canonissa*, low Lat.]
There are in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]
1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon.
Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. *Hooker.*
No such book was found amongst those *canonical* scriptures. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*
3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.
Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Bp. Taylor.*
4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.
York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY.† *adv.* [from *canonical.*] In a manner agreeable to the canon.
Chastlye and *canonicallye* to do the trewe servyce of God. *Martin, Marriage of Priests,* (1554,) S. iiij.
Thirdly, to come upon his summons to synods unless *canonically* stopt.
Sir R. Twisden, on Monastick Life, p. 29.
It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *canonical.*] The quality of being canonical.
They stood to the *canonicalness* of the former decision. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*
Whiston — has published a large work in four volumes octavo, justifying his doctrine, and maintaining the *canonicalness* of the apostolical constitutions. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, 1711.

CANO'NICALS.* *n. s.* pl. A word applied to the full dress of a clergyman, from the adjective *canonical.*

CANO'NICATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *canonicatus.*] The office and dignity of a canon.
The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris.
Berington's Abelard, p. 18.

CANO'NICK.* *adj.* [*canonique*, Fr. from *canonicus*, Lat.] Canonical.
His Christian church — imposed the obligation of *canonique* hours, constituting thereby moral sabbaths every day. *Donne, Letters.*

CA'NONIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *canoniste.*] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.
John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife: thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists, Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c.
Camden's Remains.
Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONI'STICK.† *adj.* [from *canonist.*] With the knowledge of a canonist.
They became the apt scholars of this *canonistick* exposition. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

CANONIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [*canonisation*, Fr.] The act of declaring any man a saint; the state of being sainted.
. He that could call Heaven *casamia*, and whose *canonization* the cardinals thought fit to be talked of in his sickness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 278.
Since the examination of Epicurus his late saintship, or *canonization*, tending to the undermining of all piety and godliness; our chief business hath been, by sundry instances rationally discussed, to rectify the incredulity of many.
M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c. p. 294.
The persuasion of Romanists is, that all such souls as deserve their *canonization* at Rome, go up directly to heaven, &c.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 71.
It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations.* *Addison on Italy.*

To CA'NONIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *canonizer*, from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.
The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster, celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint.
Bacon, K. Hen. VII.
By those hymns all shall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne's Poems*, p. 10.
They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints.
Stillingfleet.

CA'NONRY. } *n. s.* [from *canon.*] An
CA'NONSHIP. } ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED.† *adj.* [from *canopy.*] Covered with a canopy.
Her eyes, like marigolds, had sheath'd their light,
And *canopied* in darkness, sweetly lay,
Till they might open to adorn the day.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.
I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopied*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus.*

CA'NOPY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *canopeum*, or *conopeum*; Gr. κωνωπεῖον, a net "that hangeth about beds to keep away gnats;" as Barret in his old dictionary rightly defines this word; "sometimes," he adds, "a tent or pavilion; and sometimes for a testern to hang over a bed." It is from κώνωψ, a gnat or fly. Varro uses *conopeum* for a bed or couch, De Re Rust. Our translators of the Apocrypha employ the word in its original sense.] A covering of state over or round a throne or bed: a covering spread over the head.
She is there brought unto a paled green,
And plac'd under a stately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see.
Spenser, F. Q.
Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,
And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.
Fairfax.
She smote twice upon his neck with all her might, and she took away his head from him; and tumbled his body down from the bed, and pulled down the *canopy* from the pillars. *Judith*, xiii. 9.
Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state. *Dryden.*

To CA'NOPY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. Dr. Johnson cites only Dryden, who has literally copied an elder poet.
When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd.
Shakspeare, Sonnet.
And there large branches did display,
To *canopy the place.* *Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.*
The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace!
And their large branches did display,
To *canopy the place.* *Dryden.*

CANO'ROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.
Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short.
Brown, Vulg. Errours.

CANO'ROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *canorous.*] Musicalness. *Scot.*

CANT.† *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint.* Or it may be from the Gael. *caint*, discourse; *canteach*, full of talk. But the old Fr. *cant* is "chant, action de chanter." V. Roquefort, Gloss.]
1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.
I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession. *Dryden.*
If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 37.
Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.
Swift, Predictions for the Year 1701.
A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critick.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.
3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.
Of promise prodigal, while power you want,
And preaching in the self-denying *cant.*
Dryden, Aurengz.
He who should be present at all their long *cant*, would shew a greater ability in watching, than ever they could pretend to in praying, if he could forbear sleeping, having so strong a provocation to it, and so fair an excuse for it.
South, Serm. ii. 160.
4. Barbarous jargon.
The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*
5. Auction. [It might be supposed to be from the old Fr. *cant*, combien; Lat. *quantum*, V. Roquefort, Gloss. But the Italian *incanto* is literally an *auction:* "vendere all' incanto," being as common as our phrase *to be sold by auction;* though it means that the sale is proclaimed by sound of trumpet. See Vocab. Della Crusca, in V. *Incantare.*]
Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives. *Swift.*

CANT.* *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch. See CANTLE.] An angle; a corner; a niche. In Kent, the corner of a field is termed a *cant:* in Pembrokeshire, a piece of cheese is so called.
The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant.*
B. Jonson, Coron. Entertainment.

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions or in any kind of formal, affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma;* hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville, Scept. Scient.*

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Bp. Sanderson.*

The busy, subtile serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roscom.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go.
Dryd. Juv.

To CANT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder? *Swift, against the Power of Bishops.*

2. To bid a price at an auction.

When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said, he was poor: and besides, would give nothing if he were ever so rich: the king replied, then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him. *Swift, Hist. of Eng. Reign of W. II.*

CANTA'TA.† *n. s.* [Ital.] A song, intermixed with recitatives and airs.

CANTE'EN.* *n. s.* In military language, a vessel of tin, [and sometimes of wood,] in the form of square bottles, used for carrying liquours to supply soldiers in camp. *Chambers.*

CANTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing. *Cockeram.*

CA'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *cant.*] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it; from the vagrants who *cant.*

A rogue,
A very *canter*, sir, one that maunds
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

Oh 'twill be
An excellent age of crotchets, and of *canters.*
Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.

That ignorance, idleness, pride, presumption, &c. which some spiritual *canters* affect.
Bp. Gauden's Heiraspistes, 1653, p. 97.

CA'NTER.* *n. s.* An abbreviation of *Canterbury.* See CANTERBURY GALLOP; in the definition of which, Dr. Johnson uses this substantive; and he is confirmed in the derivation by a passage in Sampson's Fair Maid of Clifton, (1633) where he, who personates the hobby horse, speaks of his smooth ambles and *Canterbury* paces.

To CA'NTER.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gallop easily or gently. Now, a common expression; as, the horse *canters* in a fine style.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CA'NTERBURY TALE.* *n. s.* An expression denoting any fabulous or overwrought narrative, adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.

CANTHA'RIDES.† *n. s. plural.* [Fr. *cantharide;* Gr. καν θαρὶς, dimin. of κάνθαρος, a beetle or chafer.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild briar; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness; for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and abstersive. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CA'NTHUS. n. s. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus.* *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiseman.*

CA'NTICLE.† *n. s.* [Sax. cantic, from the Lat. *canto.*]

1. A song; used generally for a song in scripture. Bullokar calls it a sonnet.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. A division of a poem; a canto.

The end whereof, and dangerous event,
Shall for another *canticle* be spared.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 46.

CANTILI'VERS. *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

CA'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *cant.*] In a canting manner.

I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] *cantingly* expresses it.
Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit, (1740,) p. 40.

CA'NTION. *n. s.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song, verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Colin's making. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Glos.*

CA'NTLE.† *n. s.* [*kant*, Dut. a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece. So far Dr. Johnson. The Teut. or Dutch *kanteel*, from *kant*, must be also noticed; and the Fr. *chantel*, a fragment, a piece of any thing; from the Lat. *quantulum.* The commentators on the passage in Shakspeare, which Dr. Johnson has cited as the only instance of this word, have derived *cantle* from the Fr. *canton*, and the Ital. *canto*, a corner. *Cantle* is one of our oldest words; signifying not merely a corner, but a portion of any thing; as a *cantle* or *cantel* of bread, cheese, and the like. Chaucer has "no part ne *cantel* of a thing."] A fragment; a portion; a corner or piece of any thing.

She brought her fees,
A *cantel* of Essex cheese. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 135.

Not these *cantels* and morsels of scripture, warbled — to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 267.

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monstrous *cantle* out.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Do you remember
The *cantell* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

His robe of state is a scarlet mantle,
With eleven king's beards bordered about,
And there is room lefte yet in a *kantle*,
For thine to stand, to make the twelfth out.
Enderbie's Camb. Triumph. p. 197.

To CA'NTLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces; to divide.

That this vast globe terrestrial should be *cantled.*
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack.
Dryden, Juv.

CA'NTLET. *n. s.* [from *cantle.*] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryd.*

CA'NTO.† *n. s.* [Ital.]

1. A book, or section, of a poem. Dr. Johnson cites a passage, in proof of this definition, from Shakspeare, where the real word is *canton;* which was common, in Shakspeare's time, for *canto.* The *cantos* of the poems by Spenser and Butler must be in the recollection of most men.

2. The treble part of a song or musical composition.

CA'NTON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cantoin*, *quanton*, and then *canton;* from the Lat. *quantum.* Cotgrave defines *canton*, "a corner or cross-way in a street; also a hundred or canton, a precinct."]

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. In heraldry, the *canton* is that which occupies only a *corner* of the shield.

To CA'NTON.† *v. a.* [Fr. *cantonner.*] To divide into little parts. See CANTONMENT.

They would have *cantoned* the kingdom, and erected their several provinces into so many principalities. *Bp. Morley, Corona. Serm.* 1661, p. 24.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CA'NTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton.*] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. *Howel.*

CA'NTONMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] That distinct situation, which soldiers occupy when quartered in different parts of a town; and to *canton* a town, is to divide it for such purpose.

There were no cities, no towns, no places of *cantonment* for soldiers.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

CA'NTRED. *n. s.* The same in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantref*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns.
Davies on Ireland.

CA'NTY.* *adj.* In the north of England, is cheerful, talkative. Grose. Perhaps from the Gael. *canteach*. See CANT. Others from the Su-Goth. *gante*. See Craven Dialect, 1824, where *cant*, (or *canty*,) is interpreted *lively*. So in Brocket's N. Country Words, it is merry, lively, cheerful; Su-Goth. *ganta*, ludificare.

CA'NVASS.† *n. s.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvass* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* lin'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings.
Waller.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the Sound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryd.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd
With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting: [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon, Ess.* xxii.

But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy *canvass* so to heart? It may be thou art not fit.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 357.

I deem it worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men.
More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, Pref.

To CA'NVASS† *v. a.* [Skinner derives it from *canabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into. This is a verb in our language of much higher authority than Woodward or L'Estrange, whom Dr. Johnson cites. Barret, in his old dictionary, has "*canvessed*, much talked of;" and the word in Shakspeare implies to examine narrowly. So Cotgrave renders *canabasser*, "to canvass, or curiously to examine, or sift out, the depth of the matter."]

1. To sift; to examine; from *canvass*, a straining cloth.

Thou, that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord;
Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin:
I'll *canvass* thee in thy broad cardinal's hat,
If thou proceed in this thy insolence.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence.
Woodward.

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To CA'NVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CA'NVASS-CLIMBER.* *n. s.* [from *canvass* and *climb*.] He who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvass.

A sea
That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle
Wash'd off a *canvass-climber*. *Shaksp. Pericles.*

CA'NVASSER.* *n. s.* [from *canvass*.] One who solicits favour or a vote.

As real publick counsellors, not as the *canvassers* at a perpetual election.
Burke on the Duration of Parliaments.

CA'NY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.
2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,
With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light.
Milton, P. L.

CA'NZONET. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP.† *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, the head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak. —
Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish. *Shaksp. Taming the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune. —
— Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. *Shaksp.*

First, lolling, sloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,
For which they roughen to the sense.
Thomson, Autumn.

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive.
Shakspeare, Timon.

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did.
L'Estrange.

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

8. *To set a man's cap.* This was a phrase of elder times, meaning to make a fool of a man.

This manciple *sette* their aller *cappe*.
Chaucer, Prol. Cant. Tales.

9. *To set her cap at him.* This is a phrase of modern times, signifying that a woman considers herself worthy the notice of a particular person.

To CAP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony.
Spenser on Ireland.

3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest. To *cap*, is, in the Cumberland dialect, to surpass, to overcome in argument. *Capping* verses, is used by Dryden, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it.

Now I have him under girdle, I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter.
Dryden, Amphytrion.

Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

4. To excel; to surpass: a common expression in Cumberland, and other parts of the north.

To CAP.* *v. n.* To uncover the head, by way of salutation or respect; a word still retained in our universities.

Three great ones of the city,
In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,
Oft *capp'd* to him. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Still *capping*, cringing, applauding: — waiting at men's doors with all affability.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 112.

CAP *à pè.* } [*cap à piè*, Fr.] From head
CAP *à piè.* } to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à piè*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he sent,
Arm'd *cap à piè*, with rev'rence low they bent.
Dryden, Fab.

A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,

As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial sake, filtred it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspeare.*

There being a possibility of creating things after sundry and manifold manners, nothing was yet determined, but this vast *capability* of things was unsettled, fluid, and of itself undeterminable as water. But the Spirit of God, who was the vehicle of the Eternal Wisdom, — having hovered awhile over all the capacities of this fluid possibility, — forthwith settled upon what was most perfect and exact. *More, Conject. Cabbalist*, p. 23.

CA'PABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the best instructions. *Digby.*

Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain,
Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love! *Dryden, Virgil.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impressure,
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

CA'PABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

The efficacy of these does not depend upon the mere opus operatum: but upon the *capableness* of the subject, and the qualifications of the person they are applied to. *Killingbeck's Serm.* p. 322.

To CAPA'CIFY.* *v. a.* [Lat. *capax* and *facio*.] To qualify; to make one capable.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all those good things the divine goodness hath provided for and consigned to us. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 5.

CAPA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.] It may be observed, that Johnson's examples go no higher than to Thomson and Watts. In 1655 it was considered as a strange word. See Bagwell's Myst. of Astronomy of that date; words at the end, "*not familiarly used.*"]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains,
I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *capacious*.] In a wide or capacious manner.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Holder on Time.*

CAPACITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Capability.

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Tatler*, No. 56.

CAPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker*, i. § 3.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire; for that may be impossible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden, Juv. Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of masons, smiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. s.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke, Span.] A horsecloth, or a sort of cover for a horse, which is spread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden, Fab.*

To CAPA'RISON.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *caparasonner*.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds *caparison'd* with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

CA'PCASE.* *n. s.* [from *cap* and *case*.] A covered case; a chest.

He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests fast, whether the *capcase* be sealed, and whether the hall door be bolted. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 116.

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman,
A *capcase* for your linnen, and your plate. *Beaum. and Fl. Noble Gentleman.*

CAPE.† *n. s.* [*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital. from the Lat. *caput*.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea? — — Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart. *Milton, P. L.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke. [Fr. *cappe*, Dan. *kappe*, a cloke or riding-coat.]

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. *n. s.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shaksp. As you Like it.*

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the strait rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

CA'PER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *câpre*; Gr. κάππαρις, the tree and the fruit.] An acid pickle. See CAPERBUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CA'PER-BUSH. *n. s.*
The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

CA'PER-CUTTING.* *n. s.* [from *caper* and *cut*. To *cut* a *caper* is a common phrase. See the citation from Swift under CAPER. The Italians have a similar expression, *tagliar le capriole*.] The act of dancing in a frolicksome manner.
I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,
Till I have justice, my poor child restor'd,
Your *caper-cutting* son has run away with.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolicksomely.
The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
2. To skip for merriment.
Our master
Capering to eye her. *Shaksp. Tempest.*
His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A *capering* cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance. *Crashaw's Poems*, p. 82.
The family tript it about, and *caper'd* like hail-stones bounding from a marble floor.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.
3. To dance; spoken in contempt.
The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France.
Rowe.

CA'PERER. *n. s.* [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.
The tumbler's gambols some delight afford:
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea.
Dryden, Juv.

CA'PIAS. n. s. [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgement, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgement.
Cowel.

CAPILLA'CEOUS. *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAI'RE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A sirop extracted from maidenhair.

CAPI'LLAMENT.† *n. s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*
The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 224.

CA'PILLARY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *capillaire*, from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]
1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.
Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufs or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*
2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small: as the ramifications of the arteries.
Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CA'PILLARY.* *n. s.* [from the adj.] A small plant; or a small vessel.
The hyssop — may tolerably be taken for some kind of minor *capillary*, which best makes out the antithesis with the cedar.
Sir T. Brown on the Plants in Scripture, p. 8.
Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls: but, rather, some kind of *capillaries* which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Ibid. Vulg. Err.*
What remains, is received into the *capillaries* of the veins in the several parts.
Smith's Old Age, p. 233.
Tar-water, by its active qualities, doth stir the humours, entering the minutest *capillaries*, and dislodging obstructions.
Bp. Berkeley on Tar-Water.

CAPILLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.
Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in a vesicle.
Brown, Vulg. Errs.

CA'PITAL. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the head.
Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.
Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life.
In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thousands. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal.
I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenser on Ireland.*
As to swerve in the least points, is errour; so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hooker.*
They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*
5. Chief; metropolitan.
This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
Milton, P. L.
6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.
Our most considerable actions are always present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye.
Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.
The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*
7. *Capital stock.* The principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CA'PITAL.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The upper part of a pillar.
You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the same *capital*.
Addison on Italy.
2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.
He could not leave the improved society of the *capital*, or consent to exchange the exhilarating joys, and splendid decorations, of publick life, for the obscurity, insipidity, and uniformity of remote situations. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*
3. The stock, with which a tradesman enters upon business, or by which he carries it on; as, he is known to have a good *capital*. See CAPITALIST.
4. A large letter; as, the word is printed in *capitals*.

CA'PITALIST.* *n. s.* [from *capital*.] One who possesses a capital fund.
I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the *capital*, as my standard.
Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

CA'PITALLY.† *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.
If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished *capitally*. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis*, xliii. 15.

CA'PITALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *capital*.] A capital offence. *Sherwood.*

CAPITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.]
1. Numeration by heads.
He suffered for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
2. Taxation on each individual.
The Greeks pay a *capitation* tax for the exercise of their religion. *Guthrie.*

CA'PITE. n. s. [*caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]
A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seigniory in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

CA'PITOL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *capitolium*.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome.
When you have drawn your number,
Repair to the *capitol*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
The most celebrated [temples] on all accounts were the *capitol* and the pantheon.
Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. ch. iii.

CAPI'TULAR. *n. s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]
1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.
That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*. *Bp. Taylor.*
2. A member of a chapter.
Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CAPI'TULARLY.* *adv.* [from *capitular*.] In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.
The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met, as if you never open but like a parish-chest, with all the three keys together.
Swift, Letter to Mr. St. John.

CAPI'TULARY.* *adj.* [Fr. *capitulaire*, from the Lat. *capitulum*.] Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
In the register of the *capitulary* acts of York cathedral, it is ordered, &c.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 302.

To CAPI'TULATE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *capituler*, from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to agree together in a charge; to confederate.

Percy, Northumberland, [Mortimer, The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and *Capitulate* against us, and are up.

Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. II.

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to *capitulate*.

Spectator, No. 566.

CAPITULA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *capitulation*.]

1. Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Hale.*

2. Reduction into heads or articles.

Division and prosecution of the parts severally; sometimes with a *capitulation* of them first.

Instructions for Oratory, (Oxford 1682,) p. 77.

CAPI'TULATOR.* *n. s.* [from *capitulate*; Fr. *capituleur*.] One who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CA'PITULE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *capitulum*.] A summary; a recapitulation. Obsolete.

But a *capitle* on those things that ben seid.

Wicliffe, Heb. viii. 1.

CAPI'VI TREE. *n. s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

CA'PNOMANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *capnomantie*, from καπνός and μαντεία.] Divination by the flying of smoke.

Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, *capnomancy*, &c. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 296.

To CAPO'CH. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps to strip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the synod,
And snapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

CA'PON.† *n. s.* [Sax. capun, Fr. *chapon*, from *capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife.

Gay's Pastorals.

To CA'PON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To castrate; as, to castrate a cock. Birch, Hist. of the Royal Society, vol. i. p. 83.

CAPONNI'ERE. n. s. [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgement contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

CAPO'T. n. s. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPOU'CH.† *n. s.* [*capuce*, *capuchon*, French.] A monk's hood; the hood of a cloke. *Sherwood.*

He wore a little brown *capouch*, girt very near to his body with a white towel.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 1.

CA'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *cap*.]

1. One who makes or sells caps.

They have their taylors, weavers, *cappers*, and workers in leather. *Ricaut, Greek Church*, p. 256.

2. One who excels another: a northern expression.

CAPRE'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.] Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE.† } *n. s.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capri-*
CAPRI'CHIO. } *cho*, Span. probably from the Lat. *caper*, a goat.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

Will the *caprichio* hold in thee? art sure?

Shakspeare, All's Well, &c.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment. *Glanville, Scepsis, Pref.*

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancients, or the *caprichios* of one or two neotericks. *Grew.*

Quoth Hudibras, 'tis a *caprich*
Beyond the infliction of a witch. *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

Heav'ns great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build. *Swift.*

Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play old pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers, *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

I am here with thee and thy goats; as the most *capricious* poet, honest Ovid, was among the Goths. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Does it imply that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious*? *Lowth.*

CAPRI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

Thou art so *capriciously* conceited now.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Act freely, carelessly, and *capriciously*, as if our veins ran with quicksilver.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To suppose the gifts of the Spirit to be so *capriciously* bestowed, would look more like a mockery than an endowment.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 33.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness. Formerly written *caprichiousness*.

It is no easie matter to satisfie the *caprichiousness* of the latter of them.

Ld. Keeper Williams, (1623,) *in the Cabala*, p. 80.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of *capriciousness*, inconstancy, or ill design. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *n. s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.

Notes to Creech's Manilius.

CA'PRIFOLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *caprifole*; Lat. *caprifolium*.] Woodbine.

And eglantine, and *caprifole*, emong,
Fashion'd above within their inmost part.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 44.

CAPRIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *caprificatio*.] A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees.

The process of *caprification* being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing.

Bruce's Travels, iii. 74.

CA'PRINE.* *adj.* [from *caprinus*, Lat.] Like a goat.

Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine*.

Bp. Gander's Life of Bp. Brownrigg, 1660, p. 236.

CA'PRIOLE.† n. s. [French.]

1. In horsemanship. *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*.

Farrier's Dict.

The *capriole* is called by horsemen the *goat's leap*. *Bullokar.*

2. A dance; sometimes written *cabriole*, inaccurately; [originally from the Lat. *caper*, a goat.]

With lofty turns and *capriols* in the air.

Sir J. Davies, Poem of Dancing, st. 68.

Ixion is loosed from his wheel, and turned dancer; does nothing but cut *capreols*, fetch friskals, and leads lavaltoes with the Lamiæ!

B. Jonson, Masques.

CA'PSICUM.* *n. s.* In botany, Guinea or Bonnet pepper. *Chambers.*

To CA'PSIZE.* *v. a.* To overturn: a nautical word.

CA'PSTAN. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new. *Ralegh, Essays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

CA'PSULE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *capsula*, dimin. of *capsa*, from the Gr. κάψα, a *little chest*.] A cell in plants for the reception of seeds.

On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the *capsules* quite empty.

Burke, on the Scarcity.

CA'PSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hol-
CA'PSULARY. } low like a chest.

It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'PSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] In-
CA'PSULATED. } closed, or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN.† *n. s.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Lat. *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war, Dr. Johnson says; but the derivation is probably from *caput*, the head or chief, and *thane*, an ancient title of honour.]

1. A chief commander.

As *captain* of the host of the Lord am I now come. *Josh.* v. 14.

Dismay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nashon — shall be *captain* of the children of Judah. *Numbers*, ii. 3.

The king sent unto him a *captain* of fifty. 2 *Kings*, i. 9.

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals. *Jeremiah*, xl. 9.

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain!* these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone! *Dryden.*

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. It was anciently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his rascal routs t' inclose them round. *Spenser, F. Q.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

To procure safe conduct for his person, of the magnanimous, and most illustrious, six-or-seven-times honoured *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CA'PTAIN.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Chief; valiant as a captain.

More *captain* than the lion. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Like *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

CA'PTAINRY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *capitainerie*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no shares of bishopricks, for nominating of bishops. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant in the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment. *Wotton.*

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or the government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *captation*, ruse, artifice. Lacombe and Roquefort.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION.† *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process, Dr. Johnson says; it is also generally the act of taking any person unawares by some trick or cavil, [Lat. *captio*.] imposition.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon, Adv. of Learn.* B. 2.

I beseech you, sir, to consider seriously with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.*

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

The reader may see how nature passeth arte, seeing here much more *captiousness* in a subtyl sophistical wit, than in him that hath but learned the sophistical art. *Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 78.

Whither would restless subtilty proceed, if it were not bounded: there is of *captiousness* no end. *Wotton, Panegyr. on K. Ch. I.*

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*. *Shaks.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *K. Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. To enslave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake falsehood and errour. *Locke.*

CA'PTIVATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Made prisoner. This word Dr. Johnson had placed under the verb.

I will chain these legs and arms of thine,
That hast by tyranny these many years,
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. I.

CAPTIVA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

No small part of our servitude lyes in the *captivation* of our understanding; such as, that we cannot see ourselves captive. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 21.

CA'PTIVE. *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*
Who were the opposites of this day's strife? *Shakspeare.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame
Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him. *Shaks.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shaksp.*

CA'PTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose. *Dryden.*

To CA'PTIVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first. The old accent seems to have been discontinued in Milton's time; for Dryden, it appears, places the accent on the first syllable.] To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword
Of heathen and profane, their carcases
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,
Yet, mistress of herself devis'd,
How she the vagrant might inthral,
And *captive* him, who *captives* all. *Prior.*

CAPTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought
'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakspeare.*
There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Milton, P. L.*
The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden, Fab. Dedic.*

2. Slavery; servitude.
For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgement; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*
The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*
When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,
Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison, Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] One that takes a prisoner or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of taking any thing.
The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*
2. The thing taken; a prize.

To CA'PTURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] to take as a prize; as, four sail of the line were *captured*, and two sunk.

*CAPU'CCIO.** *n. s.* [Ital.] A capuchin, or hood.
That at his back a broad *capuccio* had. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xii. 10.

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.
They are differently cuculleted and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CAPUCHI'N.† *n. s.* [Fr. *capuce, capuchon*; Ital. *capuccio*.]
1. A female garment, consisting of a cloke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.
2. A pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers, as it were with a *capouch*.
3. One of an order of friars, so called from the cowl they wore.

*CA'PUT MORTUUM.** [Lat.] In chemistry, the fæces remaining of any body, after all the volatile and humid parts, as the phlegm, spirit, salt, &c. have been extracted from it by force of fire. Figuratively used.
Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that, in pouring out of one language into another, it will all evaporate: and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham, Trans. of Æneid, Pref.*

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seem to have relation to the British *caer*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR.† *n. s.* [Celt. and old Fr. *carr*, a chariot; Welsh and Bret. *car*; Dutch, *karre*; Sax. cpæt: Lat. *currus*.]
1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.
When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*
2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.
Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakspeare.*
Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakspeare.*
And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay,
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton, Comus.*
See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*
3. The Charles's wain or Bear; a constellation.
Every fixt and every wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*
4. A marsh. But see CARR.

CA'RABINE.† } *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.]
CA'RBINE. }
1. A small sort of fire arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.
2. He who is armed with a carabine or carbine.
When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
And our *carbines* pursued them to the death. *Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.*

CARABINE'ER.† *n. s.* [Germ. *carabinier*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK.† *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish; Dr. Johnson says. The word is often written *carrack*, and *carrick*. So in old Fr. *carraque*, and low Lat. *carraca*. But *carrike*, or *carrick*, which is Chaucer's word, and which is defined in our old dictionaries a *great ship of burthen*, directs us to the Ital. *carico*, or *carco*, which is a freight or lading, a burthen.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called *galleons*.
In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal, may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Ralegh.*
The bigger whale, like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.
When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

CA'RACT. } *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr. "The fruit of
CA'RAT.† } the tree called *kuara* is a red bean, which seems to have been in the earliest ages used for a weight of gold. This bean is called *carat*." Bruce's Travels, v. 66. Morin derives the word from the Arab. *kirat*, a weight; which he thinks is from the Gr. κεράτιον, a kind of small weights.]
1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.
In digging, if a diamond exceed twenty *caracts*, (a *caract* is four grains,) such by the law of that place are reserved for the king. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p.* 88.
2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*
Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakspeare.*
3. A manner of expressing the value of any thing.
They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things, as they love them; but science is not every man's mistress. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
It is the most prevailing eloquence, and of the most exalted *caract*. *Ibid.*
Here's a gentleman
(My pair of lofty clerks) of that high *caract*,
As hardly hath the age produc'd his like. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

CARAVA'N. *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.
They set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton, P. L.*
When Joseph, and the blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilæan pilgrims. *Bp. Taylor.*

CARAVA'NSARY.† *n. s.* [from *caravan*. The *caravans-lodge*, as Sir Thomas Herbert calls it; and he distinguishes the word, in writing it *caravans-raw*. Trav. p. 206. Some derive it from the Arab. *cairawan*, or Pers. *cârvân*, and *serai*, a large house.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.
The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*. *Spectator.*
The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL.† } *n. s.* [Span. *caravela*; Fr.
CA'RVEL. } *caravelle*; Basque, *carabella*; Teut. *kareveel*; Su.-Goth. and Iceland. *karf*, a kind of ship. It is usually written *carvel*, and sometimes *carveil*. See CARVEL.] A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.
It did me good
To see the Spanish *carveil* vail her top
Unto my maiden flag.
Heywood's Fair Maid of the West, 1613.
In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel, on board which he served, took fire. *Robertson.*

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CA'RBON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *carbone*, Lat. *carbo.*] In chemistry, is a simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; and is obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilizing their other constituent parts. *Parkinson.*

CARBONA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [from *carbon.*] Containing carbon.

The atmosphere deposits fixed air and *carbonaceous* substance on earth long exposed to it. *Kirwan on Manures*, i. § 1.

CARBONA'DO.† *n. s.* [Fr. *carbonadè*, "ragoût de gueux en usage dans toute la Gascogne et la Provence, fait avec des oignons, de l'ail et des restes de viande." Lacombe. From the Lat. *carbo*, a coal.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakspeare.*

To CARBONA'DO.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* Your shanks. *Shakspeare.*

Camel's flesh they sell in the buzzars, roasted upon scuets, or cut in mammocks and *carbonadoed.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 310.

CARBO'NICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *carbonique*, from the Lat. *carbo.*] Relating to carbon.

Corn, and particularly wheat, contains more of the *carbonick* principle than grasses. *Kirwan on Manures*, i. § 2.

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art, Wert not so rich a jewel. *Shakspeare.*

His head Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes, With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton, P. L.*

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear, And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.— —He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled* Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakspeare.*

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle.*] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*carcan.* Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop, To see the making of her *carcanet.* *Shakspeare.*

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS.† *n. s.* [*carquasse*, Fr. *carcasso*, Ital. *carcax*, Span. *carcaissum*, low Lat.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead, And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame, Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies With *carcasses* and arms the ensanguin'd field, Deserted. *Milton, P. L.*

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass.* *Bp. Taylor.*

The scaly nations of the sea profound, Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

To-day how many would have given their honours, To've sav'd their *carcasses?* *Shakspeare.*

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd, Nor tackle, sail, nor mast. *Shakspeare.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CA'RCERAL.* *adj.* [from *carcer*, Lat. The Saxons used cæpcepn for a prison.] Belonging to a prison. *Gloss. Ang. Nov.* 1707.

CARCINO'MA. *n. s.* [from καρκῖνος, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma.*] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD.† *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat. *Cards* are mentioned in a statute of Henry the 7th, viz. in 1496. Formerly written *cartis* or *carts.*]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide! Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakspeare.*

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard Descend, and sit on each important *card*; First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass.

Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye, The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*

The very points they blow; All the quarters that they know, I'th' shipman's *card.* *Shakspeare.*

How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shaksp.*

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail, Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for spinning.

To CARD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.

The while their wives do sit Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*

Go, *card* and spin, And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryd.*

2. To mingle together.

It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be drunk either alone, or *carded* with some other beer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

But mine is such a drench of balderdash, Such a strange *carded* cunningness. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

3. To disentangle, as the carder separates what is coarse from the fine.

It is necessary that this book be *carded* and purged of certain base things. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* i. 6.

To CARD. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards; as a *carding* wife.

CARD-TABLE.* *n. s.* [from *card* and *table.*] The table appropriated to those who play at cards.

Whether there be not every year more cash circulated at the *card-tables* of Dublin, than at all the fairs of Ireland? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist*, § 552.

CA'RDAMINE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cardamine*, Gr. καρδαμίνη.] In botany, the plant lady's smock; called also the cuckoo-flower, and meadow-cress.

CARDAMO'MUM.† *n. s.* [Gr. καρδάμωμον, Fr. *cardamome.* It is now usually written *cardamom.*] A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER.† *n. s.* [from *card.*]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

Joly *carders*, Oppressors of people, with many swearers. *Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.*

So many adulterers, robbers, stealers, cutpurses, coggers, *carders*, dicers, sellers of lands, and bankrouts, issewe out of that lake and filthy poddell. *Wolton's Christ. Manuel*, (1576,) sign. I. vi.

CARDI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *cardiaque*,
CA'RDIACK. } from the Gr. καρδία, the heart. See CARDIALGY.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

The stomachick, *cardiack*, and diuretick qualities of this fountain somewhat resemble those of tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 64.

CA'RDIALGY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cardialgie*; Gr. καρδία, the heart, and ἄλγος, pain. In our old language, it is written *cardiacle*; and *cardiack*, denoting pain in the heart, was the adjective.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

Coughs, and *cardiacles*, cramps, and tooth-aches. *P. Plowman's Vision.*

Theopompus was strucken by the Divine Hand with perturbation of his sense, and with a *cardiack* passion.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 184.

CA'RDINAL. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*

His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL.† *n. s.* [" Sicut à *cardine* ostium regitur, sic Apostolicæ sedis auctoritate omnes ecclesiæ reguntur!" Ordericus, lib. xii. p. 862. Sax. capðinal.]

1. One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakspeare.*

2. The name of a woman's cloke; [" *cardinalisée*, in a red or scarlet habit, such as cardinals wear." Cotgrave.]

CA'RDINAL'S FLOWER. *n. s.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE.† } *n. s.* [from *cardinal*.]
CA'RDINALSHIP. } The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*

In his *cardinalship*, scorned as a base friar; in his papacy, reverenced as a prince of great worth and spirit. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

He dares pull off his red hat, and trample it on the floore; denying his *cardinalship*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy.

Whether he should divest the *cardinalship*, or rule with a double greatness. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 245.

To CA'RDINALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *cardinal*.] To make a cardinal.

He hath; above the want of carnal popes, *cardinalized* divers, to the bolstering up of the Borghesian faction.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 306.

CA'RDING.* *n. s.* [from *card*.] The act of playing at cards.

Carding and dicing have a sort of good fellows also-going commonly in their company, as blind fortune, stumbling chance, &c.
Ascham's Toxophilus.

CARDIO'ID.* *n. s.* An algebraick curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*

CA'RDMAKER. *n. s.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker?* *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addison.*

CARDO'ON.* *n. s.* [Span. *cardo*, an artichoke.] A species of wild artichoke. *Chambers.*

CA'RDUUS BENEDICTUS.† *n. s.* The herb called Blessed Thistle. See THISTLE.

Get you some of this distilled *carduus bendictus*, and lay it to your heart; it is the only thing for a qualm. *Shakspeare, Much Ado*, &c.

This herbe may worthily be called *benedictus*, or omnimorbia, that is, a salve for every sore.
Cogan, Heaven of Health, 1595.

CARE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *kar, kara*; Sax. cap, cape.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be,
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me.
Dryden.

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden.

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phrase to *have a care*.

Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself. *Shaks.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done.
Tillotson.

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar. —
But, tyrant, *have a care*, I come not thither.
A. Philips.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: It is commonly used in the phrase to *take care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune *took a care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height.
Dryden.

We *take care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness.
Atterbury.

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do, when riot is thy *care?* *Shaksp.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy *care?* is she thy *care?* he cries. *Dryd.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:
Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should run against the rocky coast.
Dryden.

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*.
Gay, Trivia.

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *car'st* little, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with *for* before nouns, or *to* before verbs.

Not *caring to* observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expence of another's reputation. *Addison.*

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care to* part. *Addison.*

Great masters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the fashion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not *for* your love.
Shakspeare.

There was an ape that had twins; she doted upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t'other. *L'Estrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CARE-CRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *care-craz'd* mother of a many children. *Shaksp.*

CARE-DEFYING.* *adj.* [from *care* and *defy*.] Bidding defiance to care.

That *care-defying* sonnet, which implies
His debts discharg'd. *Shenstone, Economy*, P. iii.

CARE-TUNED.* *adj.* [from *care* and *tune*.] Tuned by care; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

When silence hath hushed the night into a dead sleep, she [the nightingale] then begins to carol out her *care-tuned* musick.
Stafford's Niobe, P. II. p. 241.

CARE-WOUNDED.* *adj.* [from *care* and *wound*.] Wounded with care.

Cornelia, his *care-wounded* breast
Clasping, from her averted husband seeks
A loving kiss. *May's Lucan*, B. 5.

CA'RECT.* *n. s.* A charm. See CHARACT.

To CARE'EN.† *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat. Formerly written by us *carine*.] A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

She's come to moorage —
To lie aside until *carin'd*.
Otia Sacra, (*Poems*,) 1648, p. 162.

We see some, and hear of others very often, split and sunk; and several disabled, and lie by to be *carined*.
The Great Evil of Health-Drinking, 1684, p. 6.

No man goes about to *careen* and fit up his ship in the midst of a storm. *South, Serm.* vol. x. p. 125.

The fleet *careen'd*, the wind propitious fill'd
The swelling sails. *Shenstone, Love and Honour.*

To CARE'EN. *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career?*
Shakspeare.

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back. *Wilkins, Mathe. Magick.*

Practice them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakspeare.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryden.*

To CARE'ER.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton, P. L.*

Nature's king, who oft
Amid tempestuous darkness dwells alone,
And on the wings of the *careering* wind
Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm. *Thomson, Winter.*

CA'REFUL.† *adj.* [Sax. carfull.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern; sometimes with *for*.

The piteous maiden *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

Be *careful for* nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God. *Phil.* iv. 6.

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent: sometimes with *of* or *for*.

Behold thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings*, iv. 13.

Hence get thee to bed, have *careful* looking to,
And eat warm things, and trouble not me. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shakspeare.*

CA'REFULLY.† *adj.* [Sax. carfullice.]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakspeare.*

By considering him so *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. carfulneſſe.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

CA'RELESS.† *adj.* [Sax. carleaſ.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold or *careless of* his will. *Shaks.*

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless about* her house. *B. Jonson.*

A father, unnaturally *careless of* his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

'Tis no matter, Sweet, let her say what she will, thou art not worse to me, and therefore not at all; be *careless*. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

5. Contrived without care or art; having an appearance of negligence.

How earnest were some preachers against *careless* ruffs, yea, and against set ruffs too? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 119.

One evening, as he fram'd the *careless* rhyme. *Beattie.*

CA'RELESSLY.† *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Not content to see,
That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

Hear now this, thou that art given to pleasures, that dwellest *carelessly*. *Isaiah*, xlvii. 8.

This is the rejoicing city, that dwelt *carelessly*. *Zeph.* ii. 15.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day; and fleet the time *carelessly*, as they did in the golden world. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The body was *carelessly*, and without solemnity, interred in some retired and unfrequented place. *Ricaut, Greek Church*, p. 279.

CA'RELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. carleaſneſ.] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly see it. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;
Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RENCY.* *n. s.* [*carence*, old Fr. *carens*, Lat.] Want; lack.

This sense of dereliction and *carency* of Divine favour for the time, it was the Father's pleasure to have it so. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* 1655, p. 185.

CA'RENTANE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, from the Lat. *quadragena* or *quarentena*, Lent, or the term of forty days. See QUARANTAIN.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are, for every day in the year, seven thousand years, and seven thousand *carentanes* of pardon. *Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery.*

To CARE'SS.† *v. a.* [Fr. *caresser*, from *carus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. Rather from the Gr. καρίζειν for καταρίζειν, supposed by Morin to have been one of the words imported from Ionia to Marseilles. Ital. *carezzare* and *careggiare*. The word *caress* is evidently of no great age in our language. Heylin mentions it, in 1656, as uncouth and unusual.] To endear: to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *caress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton, P. L.*

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and importune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successor had publickly owned himself a Roman catholick, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET. n. s. [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CA'RGASON.† n. s. [*cargaçon*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; and he gives only the first of the examples from Howell. By Howell it is often used, but I have not found it elsewhere.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Howell's Letters.*

The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at 80,000l. *Howell's Letters*, i. vi. 42.

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir wherewith they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in apes and owls, in a *cargazon* of complements and cringes, or some huge monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring over with them. *Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel*, p. 188.

CA'RGO.† *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But the old Fr. *cargue* must here be cited. Nor should the Ital. *carico* or *carco*, a burthen, be overlooked.] The lading of a ship; the merchandize or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Burnet, Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addison.*

CARICATU'RE.* *n. s.* [Ital. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load or charge, that is, to *exaggerate*. The word was written *caricatura*, in our own language, till within the last half century.] The representation of a person or circumstance, so as to render the original ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.

Expose not thyself, by four-footed manners, unto monstrous draughts and *caricatura* representations. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 14.

From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas;* where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster. *Spectator*, No. 537.

Let not this strained affectation of striving to be witty upon all occasions, be thought exaggerated, or a *caricatura* of Cowley.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

A portrait is sufficient; a *caricature* needless. *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity*, Pref.

A new exhibition in English of the French *caricature* [Amyot's] of this most valuable biographer [Plutarch] by North, must have still more widely extended the deviation from the original. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. Diss. p. xx.

To CARICATU'RE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ridicule; to represent unfairly.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lord Lyttelton.*

The numerous imitators, who are certain to follow every extraordinary effort of genius, may be induced to *caricature* its errours. *Pye.*

CARICATU'RIST.* *n. s.* [from *caricature.*] One who caricatures other persons or things.

That circumstance would afford sufficient ground to a professed *caricaturist* for denying him that fertility which unquestionably he possessed; ridicule, not truth, being the object of all painters and writers of that description. *Malone, Life of Dryden*, p. 492.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. n. s. [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RINATED *Leaf.** In botany, a leaf, of which the back resembles the keel of a ship. [Lat. *carina*, the keel.] *Chambers.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *carious.*] Rottenness.

This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wiseman.*

CARK. *n. s.* [cape, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark.*
Spenser, F. Q.

To CARK.† *v. n.* [ceapcian, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney.*

Hark my husband, he's singing and hoiting;
And I'm fain to *cark* and care, and all little enough.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

CA'RKING.* *n. s.* [from *cark.*] Care; anxiety.

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE.† *n. s.* [Iceland. *karl*, a rustick, or man of mean condition; Goth. *karl*, "*karl* oc *konung*, *plebs* et *princeps*," Ihre. Germ. *karl;* Welsh *carl*, a clown or a miser; Sax. capl. a miser, a rustick, a male; whence, in our language, *carl-cat*, a he-cat; also ceopl, whence the synonyme *churl.*] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl.*

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest
Would safe depart, for all his subtile sleight.
Spenser, F. Q.

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.
Gay's Pastorals.

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

CARLE. *n. s.* A kind of hemp.

The fimble to spin and the *carl* for her seed.
Tusser.

To CARLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act like a carle.

They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talke to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with every thing. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 59.

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS. *n. s.* [in a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CA'RLISH. *adj.* [Sax. ceoplic, vulgar.] Churlish; rude; uncivil. Huloet, in in his old dictionary, notices this adjective.

Shee witch'd mee, being a faire yonge maide,
In the greene forest to dwell:
She witch'd my brother to a *carlish* boore.
Marriage of Sir Gawaine, P. II.

CA'RLISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *carlish.*] Churlishness. *Huloet.*

CA'RLOT.* *n. s.* [from *carle.*] A countryman.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds,
That the old *carlot* once was master of.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

CA'RMAN. *n. s.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'n sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way.
Gay's Trivia.

CA'RMELITE. *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE.† *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative:* for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARMI'NATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *carminatif.*] See the example to the substantive.

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature. It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastick, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. s.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, insomuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The savour of death from all things there that live.
Milton, P. L.

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* power shall force
On every conscience. *Milton, P.L.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure; for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found.
Milton, P.L.

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye.
Milton, P.L.

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power of tasting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shaksp.*

CA'RNAL-MINDED.* *adj.* [from *carnal* and *mind.*] Thinking only of the flesh; worldly-minded.

Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded*, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

He [Jesus Christ] stript off those veils and colours, which the worldly and *carnal-minded* Scribes and Pharisees had laid over them [the Scriptures.] *West on the Resurrection*, p. 191.

CA'RNAL-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *carnal-minded.*] Grossness of mind.

They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of *carnal-mindedness* and idolatry. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 282.

CA'RNALIST.* *n. s.* [from *carnal.*] One given to carnality.

They are in a reprobate sense mere *carnalists*, fleshly-minded men. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 686.

CA'RNALITE.* *n. s.* [from *carnal.*] A worldly-minded man.

God is on our side, and therefore we feare not what the pope or any other *carnalite* can do against us. *Anderson, Expos. upon Benedictus,* (1573,) fol. 7. b.

CARNA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *charnalité.*]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

An inciter of lust, and the wakener of *carnality.* *Feltham's Resolves,* ii. 36.

Mortifications were more in use, and all luxurious indulgence to *carnality* generally condemned. *Ricaut, Greek Church,* p. 307.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

So was Jerobcam's episcopacy partly from the pattern of the law, and partly from the pattern of his own *carnality.* *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* i. 5.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

To CA'RNALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *carnal.*] To debase to carnality.

What concord can there be between a sensual and *carnalized* spirit, that understands no other pleasures but only those of the flesh, and those pure and virgin-spirits, that neither eat nor drink, but live for ever upon wisdom and holiness, and love and contemplation. *Scott's Christian Life,* i. § 2.

CA'RNALLY.† *adv.* [from *carnal.*]

1. According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally,* but we receive him *spiritually;* and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces. *Bp. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

So the sense requires; it being spoken *carnally,* or like a man, to charge God with injustice. *Tr. of Knatchbull's Annot.* p. 157.

2. Libidinously; lustfully.

Thou shalt not lie *carnally* with thy neighbour's wife, to defile thyself with her. *Levit.* xviii. 20.

CA'RNALNESS. *n. s.* The same with *carnality.* *Dict.*

CARNA'TION. *n. s.* [*carnes,* Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to th' Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNA'TIONED.* *adj.* [from *carnation.*] Coloured like the carnation.

Court gentle zephyr, court and fan
Her softer breasts *carnation'd* wan.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 12.

CARNE'LION. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its *flesh* colour, [*carne;*] which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion;* in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus,* Lat.] Fleshy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

CA'RNEY.* A disease in horses, wherein their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*

CARNIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *carnify.*] The making of, or turning to, flesh. In medicine, the reverse of ossification. *Chambers.*

To CA'RNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro, carnis,* Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command; in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify.* *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL.† *n. s.* [Ital. *carnavale,* Fr. *carnaval.* Our old writers seem to have considered it as "the bidding farewel to flesh," *carni vale.* See Bullokar's Expositor. But Ducange explains the word by *carn-a-val,* the *flesh* being put *into the pot* at this feast, in order to compensate for the abstinence ensuing; and therefore, in the low Latin, the word was *carnelevamen;* yet the former seems to be right. The *carnival* formerly began upon Ashwednesday." *Carnisprivium* sic in Matt. Paris, in sua historia vocatur Quinquagesima Dominica; nam in istac die relinquebatur *carnis comestio,* &c." Hierolexic. auct. D. Melitensi et Carolo ejus fratre. V. QUINQUAGESIMA. Thus *Carnisprivium* is translated in some of our Lat. and Eng. dictionaries, "Lent, the *Carnival,* or Shrovetide."] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival,* and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Flesheating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous,* it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY.† *n. s.* [*carnosité,* Fr.] Fleshy excrescence.

What's good for a *carnosity* in the bladder? *Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.*

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wiseman.*

CA'RNOUS. *adj.* [old Fr. *charneux,* from *caro, carnis,* Lat.] Fleshy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut: the second, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread.* [*soliqua,* Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *carrozza,* said to be from *carro rozzo,* a red carriage; whence, as chariots were first used in Italy, the Fr. *carosse;* and thence our old word *caroche;* which, Dr. Johnson says, is used in the comedy of Albumazar, and is obsolete. It is a very frequent word in our old writers. Probably the unauthorized modern word *barouche* may have been introduced by some learned charioteer, with a retrospective view to *caroche.*] A coach; a carriage of pleasure.

Like any lady, countess, dutchess, or queen, they shall have gowns, tires, jewels, coaches, and *caroches.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 500.

Make ready my *caroch.* *Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.*

A *caroch* with six horses. *Transl. of Boccalini,* (1621,) p. 79.

CA'ROCHED.* *part. adj.* [from *caroche.*] Placed in a coach.

This man's taking up a common wench
In raggs and lowsie, then maintaining her
Caroach'd in cloth of tissue. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

CARO'L.† *n. s.* [*carola,* Ital. from *choreola,* Lat. Dr. Johnson says: Mr. Brand deduces it from *cantare,* to sing, and *rola,* an interjection of joy. In old French, however, *carole* is a kind of dance. See Cotgrave in V. CAROLLE, Lacombe, and Roquefort. "*Carolle,* divertisement, accompagnée de danses et de bals." Rom. de R. Gl.]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,
For they can do it best:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring. *Spenser, Epithalamium.*

Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many herse-like airs as *carols.* *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance
The costly feast, the *carol,* and the dance,
Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest. *Shakspeare.*

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir
Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung. *Milton, Ode.*

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shaksp.*

To CA'ROL.† *v. n.* [*carolare,* Ital. *caroler,* old Fr. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praise. *Spenser.*

This done, she sung, and *caroll'd* out so clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

Hovering swans, their throats releas'd
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To CA'ROL.† *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious vial'd liquours heals,
For which the shepherds at their festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton, Com.*

CA'ROLING.* *n. s.* [from *carol.*] An hymn, or song of devotion.

They see such admirable things,
As carries them into an extasy,
And hear such heavenly notes and *carolings*
Of God's high praise. *Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Beauty.*

CA'ROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries, so called, which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenick arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

CARO'TIDAL.* *adj.* The same as CAROTID.

The two *carotidal*, and the two vertebral arteries are this golden quaternion.

Smith's Old Age, p. 220.

CARO'USAL.† *n. s.* [from *carouse*. It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but Dryden accents it on the first, Dr. Johnson says. Dryden, however, was only observing the fashion of his own time; as the example from Marvel shews. Some imagine *carousal* to be derived from the Ital. *carosello*, a diminutive of *carro*, a chariot; and that the entertainment, originally, was a course or contest of chariots and horses; and that the word at length signified generally a magnificent feast.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought.
Dryden.

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,
The armed angels hold their *carousels*.
A. Marvel, in Lachrymæ Musarum, 1650.

Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals*, and forming a poetical design for the use of the machines, the songs and the dances.

Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the emperour Charles the Fourth, in the year 1378, was closed with the theatrical representation of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bulloign.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 245.

To CARO'USE.† *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr. from *gar ausz*, all out, Germ. Dr. Johnson says. But the Germ. *rausch*, drunkenness, seems better entitled to the fame of producing *carouse*.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakspeare.*

Learn with how little life may be preserved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*.
Ralegh.

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquour grows.
Waller.

To CARO'USE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakspeare.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst musick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CARO'USE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquour.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouse* of sack; but the state was advertised thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health. *Shaksp.*

CARO'USER. *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety.
Grenville.

CARP. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

To CARP.† *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or person censured. It was formerly used in the sense of to jest.

In felowship well could she laugh and *carpe*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 470.

Tertullian, even often through discontentment, *carpeth* injuriously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning.
Hooker.

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakspeare.*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

To CARP.* *v. a.* To blame.

Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to reade old auncient authors, nor acquainted with their phrase and maner of speeche, did *carpe* and reprehend, for lacke of good understandyng.

Abp. Cranmer, Doct. of the Sacrament, fol 100.

They *carpe* us like crakers.

Skelton's Poems, p. 213.

Herod heard John gladly, while he *carped* others. *Abp. Sandy's Serm.* fol. 120. b.

CA'RPENTER.† *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr. low Lat. *carpenterius*, in the thirteenth century. Mr. Horne Tooke observes, that what we now call a *carpenter*, was anciently called a *smith*; and that the translation of the N. Test. ascribed to Wicliffe, proves that *smith* and *carpenter* were then [in the fourteenth century] synonimous, viz. "Wher this is not a *smith*, ether a *carpentere*, the sone of Marie." St. Mark, vi. 2, 3. If this be the true reading, it is remarkable that it should not be noticed in a recent publication of Wicliffe's Testament, by the learned and reverend Mr. Baber, where the passage is simply thus; without *smith*, and without any note, or various reading; "Wher this is not a *carpenter* the sone of Marye." The parallel passage in St. Matthew, xiii. 55. has also only *carpenter*.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships. He is distinguished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with advisement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of skill,
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hero's great ship, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together.
Wilkins.

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,
His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of maim'd ships, attend.
Dryden.

CA'RPENTRY. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the convenience of the first, rather than the extravagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CA'RPER.† *n. s.* [from *To* CARP.] A caviller; a censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shaksp.*

That audacious *carper* at the works of God was sufficiently silenced. *Smith's Old Age*, p. 58.

CA'RPET.† *n. s.* [*karpet*, Dutch, Ital. *carpetta*; from the city of Cairo, and the Ital. *tapeto*, i. e. tapestry made at Cairo.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpets laid, and every thing in order? *Shakspeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakspeare.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a cov'ring for your head.
Dryden.

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table, Dr. Johnson says. This reflects no great credit on the knights in question. The fact is, that a *carpet-knight* was so called, because he received his honour from the king's hand in the court, and upon a *carpet*, or such like ornament belonging to the regal state. Markham's Booke of Honour, 1625. p. 71. They were sometimes called *knights of the green cloth*, in contradistinction to those who were knighted as soldiers; and they were selected from those, who had been serviceable to the court, city, or state, and had therefore merited distinction, whether having studied law, physick, or any other arts and sciences. Holme's Acad. of Armory, B. iii. p. 57.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* consideration. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPET-WALK.* } *n. s. Carpet-way:* a
CA'RPET-WAY. } green way; a way on the turf. *Ray.*

Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding. *Evelyn.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To* CARP.] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives, but for a second place.
Granville.

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CA'RPING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cavil; censure; abuse.

The passage of the Israelites over Jordan, in memory of which those stones at Gilgal were set up, is free from all those little *carpings* beforementioned, that are made as to the passage through the Red-sea. *Leslie, Method with the Deists.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. s.* A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'RPUS. n. s. [Latin.] The wrist so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CARR.* *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *kaer*.] A marsh, or flat land. Common in the north of England. Hence in Yorkshire the name of a village, Kirby-over-*carrs*.

CA'RRACK. See CARACK.

CA'RRAT. See CARAT.

CA'RRAWAY.† *n. s.* See CARAWAY. Mr. Mason blames Dr. Johnson for here referring to *caraway*, which means *caraway seeds*, when *carraway*, the word before us, means apples; "*carraway* Harvey apples," he says, "so called from their spicy flavour," as a Herefordshire friend informed him. There may be such apples; but both Johnson and the poet will be supported, in opposition to Mr. Mason, in using *carraways* as the seeds or comfits, and not as apples, by the following passage; which, as Mr. Steevens observes, may settle this important point!

This is a confirmation of our use in England, for the serving of apples and other fruites last after meales. Howbeit, we are wont to eate *carawaies* or biskets, or some other kind of comfits or *seedes* together with apples, thereby to breake winde ingendred by them: and surely it is a very good way for students.
Cogan's Haven of Health, 1595.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

CA'RRIABLE.* *adj.* [from *carry*.] That may be carried. *Sherwood.*

CA'RRIAGE.† *n. s.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?
Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceness shown,
I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage*, will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this *carriage*. *Shakspeare.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion.
Clarendon.

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of *carriage* of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

8. That which is carried; the burthen.

With speare in th' one hand [Calepine] staid himselfe upright,
With th' other staid his lady up with steady might: —
But when as Calepine came to the brim,
And saw his *carriage* past that perill well, —
His heart with vengeaunce inwardly did swell.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 34.

CA'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *To carry*.]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive.
Dryden.

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or *carrier*. *Pierce's Letters.*

The roads are crouded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier's* not commissioned to expound;
It speaks itself. *Dryden, Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'RRION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *caroigne*, *carongne*: modern, *charogne*; from the Lat. *caro* and *rodens*. V. Roquefort.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another soon after; insomuch that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the sun,
Do as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shaksp.*

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high,
The differing species in confusion lie,
Till warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground.
Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown-up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?
Shakspeare.

CA'RRION.† *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Even of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have
A weight of *carrion* flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducats? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth
With *carrion* men groaning for burial.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcase. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RRION-LEAN.* *adj.* Applied properly to beasts; to jades that be more *carrion* like, or more lean. *Huloet.*

CA'RRONADE.* *n. s.* A very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron in Scotland. *James's Milit. Dict.*

CA'RROT. *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do very well in the fields for seed. *Mortimer.*

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carotty*.] Redness of hair.

CA'RROTY. *n. s.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice;

who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To CA'RRY.† *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. But Serenius deduces it from the Su. *kora*, to carry, to drive; Goth. *kera*.]

1. To convey *from* a place; opposed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place: often with a particle, signifying departure; as, *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing *away*. *Psalm* xlix. 18.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii. 2.

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening, by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How many stand for consulships!—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakspeare.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Sanderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count wooes your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it.
Shakspeare.

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

9. To gain; with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it.
Shakspeare.

By these and the like arts, they promised themselves, that they should easily *carry it*; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerousness of a train must *carry it*, virtue may go follow Astræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry it* over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry it*, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through with *it*.

If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Shakspeare.*

12. To manage; to transact.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with it: as, she *carries it* high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.

It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegancy and politeness in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.

Men are strongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear: to have; to obtain.

In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.

The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to comprise.

He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined; with the particle *with*.

There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine stamp. *South.*

There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering by communication of motion.

We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried* with wind; and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon, Natural History.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure: not in use.

Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure. *Bacon.*

26. To support; to sustain.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon, Natural History.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

29. *To carry away.* In naval language, to lose.

We *carried away* our mizen-mast,
Byron's Narrative, p. 4.

30. *To carry coals.* To bear injuries. This phrase, which is used by Shakspeare, seems, Mr. Mason observes, to have continued in vogue, considerably longer than any commentator on *Shakspeare* probably was aware of.

I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals*, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, that they do day by day think upon this argument, till they have wrought out all malignity out of their souls. *Whichcot, Sermons.*

31. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Par lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off*. *Temple.*

32. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*

33. *To carry on.* To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.

By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's

end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Spratt.*

Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*

34. *To carry on.* To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

35. *To carry out.* To put into amazement.

These things transport and *carry out* the mind, That with herself herself can never meet.

Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum, st. 35.

36. *To carry through.* To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To CA'RRY.† *v. n.*

1. A hare is said, by hunters, to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.

3. To convey; to transport; a phrase from gunnery, or archery; as, the cannon *carried* well; i.e. was successful. The word in Shakspeare is supposed to have this meaning.

This speed of Cæsar
Carries beyond belief. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

As far as Amiens
She'll *carry* blank. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

CA'RRY.* *n. s.* The motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with swiftness before the wind.

CA'RRY-TALE. *n. s.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before.

Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.

CART.† *n. s.* See CAR. [cpæt, cpat, Sax. *cart*, Welsh; formerly applied to a *chariot*; Fr. *charette*, a cart. So Chaucer uses *cart* and *carter* for chariot and charioteer.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little ———. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overladen *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart.

Prior.

To CART.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

If this house be not turn'd within this fortnight
With the foundation upward, I'll be *carted*.

Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckl'd when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

2. To place in a cart.

Thespis — with his *carted* actors.

Sir W. Soame and Dryd. Art of Poetry.

To CART.† *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

Some in fermes taking, and improving of rentes; some in *carting*, and ploughing.

Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554,) LL. ii. b.

CART-HORSE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE.† *n. s.* [*cart* and *rope*.] A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

Wo unto them that draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a *cart-rope*.

Isaiah, v. 18.

CART-WAY. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CA'RTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *cart*.] The employment of a cart.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTEL.† *n. s.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital. dimin. of Lat. *charta*.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper, Dr. Johnson says. But it was particularly the challenge to a duel or combat, as even the solitary instance from Daniel, with which he illustrates the word, proves. It is sometimes written *chartel*.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel of defiance*, they prefer.

Daniel's Civil War.

Xerxes — sent a *cartel of defiance* against the mountain Atho.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, viii. § 8.

Chief of domestick knights and errant,
Either for *chartel* or for warrant. *Hudibras*, i. 1.

3. The name of the ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers; and to convey any request or proposal from one to another. *Chambers.*

To CA'RTEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to a duel; to defy.

Come hither, you shall *cartel* him; — you shall kill him at pleasure.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

CA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

The divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

Carter and host confronted face to face. *Dryd.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden.*

CA'RTERLY.* *adv.* [from *carter*.] Rude, like a carter.

A *carterly* or churlish trick.

Cotgrave, in V. Charterie.

CARTE'SIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the philosophy of *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected, while the Copernican system continues to be universally received.

A. Smith, Hist. of Astronomy.

CARTE'SIAN.* *n. s.* A follower of the Cartesian philosophy.

The *Cartesian* thinks, that the existence of body, or of any of its qualities, is not to be taken for a first principle. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CA'RTILAGE. *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGI'NEOUS.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *carti-*
CARTILA'GINOUS. } *lagineux*.] Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

CARTO'ON. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts, Logick.*

CARTO'UCH.† *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*
2. A portable box for charges.
3. A roll [like a scroll of paper] adorning the cornice of a pillar. *Coles.*

CA'RTRAGE. } *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A
CA'RTRIDGE. } case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CA'RTRUT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cartulaire*, "a great paper-book, a terrier or coucher-book," Cotgrave. "*Cartulaires* sont les papiers terriers des eglises, où sont écrits le contrat d'achat, de vente, les priviléges et immunités," Lacombe. From *charta*, Lat.] A place where records or papers are kept, Dr. Johnson says; and Dr. Ash the same. It has not, however, that meaning; but is the record itself. It is also written *chartulary*.

1. A register; a record.

I may, by this one, shew my reader the form of all those *cartularies*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. *Weever.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackst.*

2. An ecclesiastical officer, who had the care of the records, [low Lat. *chartularius*.

CA'RTWRIGHT.† *n. s.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cart-wright*. *Camden's Remains.*

Some, housewrights; some, shipwrights; some, *cartwrights*; and some, the joiners of smaller works. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 193.

CA'RUCATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *caruca*, Fr. *carrue*, a plough, cart, or team.] A plough-land. See CARVE. As much land as one team can plough in the year.

The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard. — Twelve *carucates* of land make one hide. — It [the *carucate*] must be various according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county. *Kelham, Domesday Book*, p. 168.

CARVE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *carrue*; low Lat. *carua*. See CARUCATE.]

As cantreds are diversely estimated, so are also *carves* or plowlands. *Sir J. Ware on Spenser's Ireland.*

A hide, a plough-land, or a *carve*, I hold clearly equivalent. *Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

To CARVE.† *v. a.* [ceorfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch; from the Goth. *karfwa*.]

1. To cut wood or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democritus really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in iv'ry such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shaks.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat.
Spenser, Pastorals.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage.
Shakspeare.

To CARVE. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL.† *n. s.* See CARAVEL. A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Ralegh.*

She spreads sattens, as the king's ships do canvass, every where, she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet outsail me, I am a *carvel* to her. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

CA'RVEL.* *n. s.* Apparently a term for the urtica marina, or sea-blubber. See BLUBBER.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form, like so many lines throwing abroad her stings, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 26.

CA'RVER. *n. s.* [from *carve*.]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. One that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*

3. One that apportions, or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RVING. *n. s.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood, like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CA'RUNCLE. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acrid matter. *Wiseman.*

CARU'NCULATED.* *adj.* [from *caruncula*.] Having a protuberance.

The Turkey has a bare red *carunculated* head and neck. *British Birds*, i. 287.

CARYA'TES. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a
CARYA'TIDES. } city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE.† *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall. Written *cascata* so late as 1685.] A cataract; a waterfall.

There is a great *cascata* or fall of waters. *Brown, Travels*, 1685, p. 79.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd. *Prior.*

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades*, from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

CASE.† *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*

2. Hence the cover, or skin, of an animal.

O, thou dissembling cub, what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*? *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

Generally, as with rich-furr'd conies, their *cases* are far better than their bodies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 480.

3. The outer part of a house or building.
The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison, on Italy.*

4. A building unfurnished.
He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts of his own charge.
Wotton.

CASE-KNIFE. *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.
The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.
Addison on Italy.

CASE-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot*.] Bullets inclosed in a case.
In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.
Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,
How dare I think such glory to attain?
These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.
Spenser, F. Q.
Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;
Be now a father, and propose a son.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *case*.
Dryden.
These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*
My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion.
Pope, Pref. to his Works.

2. State of things.
He saith, that if there can be found such an equality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*
Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*
I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that, taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me.
L'Estrange.
They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.
Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.
It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*
Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. History of a disease.

5. State of a legal question.
If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases*; so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.
Bacon, Essays.

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or fat. *In case*, is *lusty* or *fat*.
Thou liest, most ignorant monster; I am *in case* to justle a constable. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Pray have but patience till then, and when I am *in* little better *case*, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. *L'Estrange.*
Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case for action now be here. *Hudibras.*
For if the sire be faint, or out of *case*,
He will be copied in his famish'd race.
Dryden, Virgil.
The priest was pretty well *in case*,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; possible event.
The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this *case*; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.
Tillotson.

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.
Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case*. *Sidney.*
It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge in all *cases*, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.
Tillotson.

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns. The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called *cases*, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension.
Clarke's Lat. Gram.

11. *In case.* [*in caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.
For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles.
Hooker.
A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Hayward.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.
Case ye, *case* ye; on with your vizours, there's money of the king's coming down the hill.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
The cry went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again,
If thou wouldst not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.
Thomson.

2. To cover as a case.
Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;
As broad, and general, as the *casing* air,
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.
Then they began to *case* their houses with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.
We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put cases; to contrive representation of facts: a ludicrous use.
They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him. *L'Estrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *case* and *harden*.] To harden on the outside.
The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

CA'SEMATE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *casamatta*, from *casa armata*; Span. *casamata*; a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries. Formerly written *casamate*.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.
Secure your *casamates*,
Here Master Picklock, sir, your man o' law
And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of munition. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.
Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement*.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.
Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *casements* which admit most light.
Davies.
They waken'd with the noise, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *casement*,
Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.
Hudibras.
There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a *casement* and a key hole.
South.

CA'SEOUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.
Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on Humours.*

CA'SERN.† *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or odgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. *Harris.*
A colonnade, hardly inferiour to the Louvre, proves when inspected to be only a *casern*, or a barrack. *Wraxhall, Berlin*, i. 101.

CA'SEWORM. *n. s.* [from *case* and *worm*.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Caddises, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH.† *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. This etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, has been questioned. But our word certainly seems to have been used, originally, in the French sense. "She [the countess of Shrewsbury] is said to have amassed a great sum of money to some ill use: 20,000l. are known to be in her *cash*." Winwood's Memorials, iii. 281. Lat. *capsa*. The Su. *cassa* is cash.] Money; properly, ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *cash*
Of some rich burgher. *Milton, P. L.*

He is at an end of all his *cash*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

He sent the thief, that stole the *cash*, away
And punish'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *cash* and *keep.*] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or privy-purse. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To CASH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] A mercantile expression; as, to *cash* a bill, i. e. to give money for the promissory payment.

To CASH.* *v. a.* [from the Fr. *casser.* Perhaps the parent of our word *cashier.*] To discard.

And thereupon *cashing* the greatest part of his land army, he only retained one thousand of the best souldiers. *Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrim.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells but husks. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER.† *n. s.* [from *cash*, and Teut. *cassier*, or *kassier.* Formerly written *casheure.*] He that has charge of the money.

Where's my *casheure?*
Are the summes right?
Decker, Westward Hoe, 1607.

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *cashiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the muse is kind. *Pope.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* Cassio.
Shakspeare.

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered.* *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be fear'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CA'SHOO.* *n. s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CA'SING.* *n. s.* [from *To case.*]

1. The covering of any thing; that which is used for covering.
2. In the north of England, dried cow-dung, used for fuel, has still the name of *casings.*

God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried *casings*, to bake his bread with. *Waterland, Script. Vindic.* iii. 94.

CASK.† *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. But it may be from the Goth. *kas*, a vessel. It has been observed to me, that the Fr. *casque* is used only in the sense of a *helmet*; but *caque* in French is a *small barrel.*]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquour or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask.* *Hervey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryd.*

2. It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away. *Ralegh.*

To CASK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a cask; as, to *cask* beer or wine.

CASK. } *n. s. casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Lat.]
CA'SQUET. } A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakspeare.*

And these
Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light.
Dryden.

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

CA'SKET. *n. s.* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *casse, cassette.*] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away.
Shakspeare.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear,
Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast?
What jewels, and what riches hast thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest? *Davies.*

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of Heav'n's richest store. *Milt.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

This *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CA'SKET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses. *Shakspeare.*

Casket them not up for holy reliques.
Sir M. Sandys, Essays, (1634,) p. 133.

To CASS.* *v. a.* [Fr. *casser.*] To annul; to dismiss; to make void.

Seventhly, to *cass* all old and unfaithful bands, and entertain new. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, p. 14.

CASSAMUNA'IR. *n. s.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachic simple. *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE.† *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

If he do not *cassate* his oath made to his neighbour. *Hammond's Works*, vol. iv. p. 44.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSA'TION.† *n. s.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Coles.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. s.* A plant. It is cultiv-
CA'SSADA. } ated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See CASSIOWARY.

CA'SSIA. *n. s.* A sweet spice mentioned by Moses, Ex. xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia.* *Psalm* xlv. 8.

CA'SSIA. *n. s.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly. *Miller.*

CA'SSIDONY, or, *Stickadore. n. s.* [*stoechas*, Latin.] The name of a plant.

CASSI'NO. *n. s.* A game at cards.

CA'SSIOWARY. *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

CA'SSOCK.† *n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr. *casaca*, Span.]

1. Formerly part of the dress of a soldier; his loose outward coat; [*casaque*, hoqueton d'armes, saire, habit de soldat. Roquefort.]

Half of the which [soldiers] dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

2. Part of the dress of a clergyman.

Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pinkt; and that in publick they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or *cassocks*.

Con. and Can. Eccl. § 74.

What enemies were some ministers to peruques, to high-crowned or broad-brimmed hats, to long cloaks and canonical coats; and now to long *cassocks*, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a northern and cold reformation! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 119.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *cassock*, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities. *Swift.*

CA'SSWEED. *n. s.* A common weed, otherwise called *shepherd's pouch*.

To CAST.† *v. a.* preter. *cast;* particip. past. *cast.* [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy *casteth* at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Ralegh.*

They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening.

1 *Macc.* vii. 80.

Then *cast* thy sword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and *cast* it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *cast* stones. *Chron.*

4. To scatter by the hand: as, to *cast* seed.

Cast the dust into the brook. *Deut.*

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the red sea. *Exodus.*

Cast them into another land. *Deut.*

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine *cast* her fruit. *Malachi.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may *cast* a snare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast* anchor. *Acts,* xxvii. 30.

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh.

Josh. xviii. 10.

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Shakspeare.*

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was *cast* in the way. *Chron.*

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs.

Pope, Essay on Homer.

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island. *Acts.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd?
What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been *cast?* *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mount of clay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee. *Luke.*

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it.

2 *Kings,* xix. 32.

At length Barbarossa having *cast* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's History.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *cast* up more, and fleas bite more, against rain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was *cast* from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was *cast* into prison. *Matt.*

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *cast* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to *cast* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a *cast* criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both try'd, and both were *cast,*
And this irrevocable sentence past. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law-suit. [from *caster*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to *cast* our London escheator. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast.* *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards,
As gamesters tear their losing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To cashier.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakspeare.*

22. To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgements turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.

Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast.* *Fairfax.*

Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, *&c.* *Bacon.*

O fertile head, which every year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast,*
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast.* *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison.*

24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.

So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension. *Dryden.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young. *Genesis,* xxxi. 38.

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falsehood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; as *to cast an account;* taken from the old way of computing by counters.

What the pope hath lost since printing began, let him *cast* his counters. *Foxe's Martyrs.*

Hearts, tongues, *figure,* scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast,* write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons. — Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shaks.*

You *cast* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Essays.*

I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloister facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to consider in order to judgement; borrowed from the old medical custom of judging the disorder by the inspection of urine, as, to *cast the water;* or from the astrological practice of calculation; as, *to cast a nativity.*

If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

I had it of a Jew, and a great rabbi,
Who every morning *cast* his cup of white-wine
With sugar, and by the residence i' the bottom
Would make report of any chronick malady.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Com.

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison.*

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A losel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
Ne thought of heav'n ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Zelmanes's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me!
Shakspeare.

Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science at a birth begun.
Pope, Dunciad.

He then led me to the rock, and placing me on the top of it, *Cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet, Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts, Logick.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts, on the Mind.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *cast* ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict, or throw.

The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. *To cast aside.* To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinion from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon. *Shakspeare.*

39. *To cast away.* To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*. *Ralegh, Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been *cast away* upon the coast of England. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd, for others *cast away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*

But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And *cast* our hopes *away*;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. *To cast away.* To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *cast away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Ralegh, Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away?*
Say, shall the current of our right run on?
Shakspeare.

He might be silent, and not *cast away*
His sentences in vain. *B. Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not *cast away* a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country.
Addison, Cato.

41. *To cast away.* To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to *cast away* themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. *To cast back.* To put behind.

Your younger feet, while mine *cast back* with age
Came lagging after. *Milton, S. A.* v. 336.

43. *To cast by.* To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments. *Shaks.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, *cast by* the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

44. *To cast down.* To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who with best meaning, have incurr'd the worst;
For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*;
Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown.
Shakspeare.

The best way will be to let him see you are much *cast down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

45. *To cast forth.* To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea*, xiv. 5.

46. *To cast forth.* To eject.

I *cast forth* all the household stuff.
Nehem. xiii. 8.

They *cast* me *forth* into the sea. *Jonah*, i. 12.

47. *To cast off.* To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers. *Shakspeare.*

Cast me not *off* in the time of old age.
Psalm lxxi. 9.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,—
But now hath *cast* me *off*, as never known.
Milton, S. A.

How! not call him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to *cast off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *cast* her *off*.
Addison.

48. *To cast off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publickly and professedly disown, and *cast off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

49. *To cast off.* To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

This maketh them, through an unwearable desire of receiving instruction, to *cast off* the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts: and therefore he *casts* it *off*, and puts all the scorn upon it he can.
Tillotson.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he *casts off* of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to *cast off* the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

50. *To cast off.* To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down.
L'Estrange.

51. *To cast off.* [hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to *cast off* the dogs.

52. *To cast out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakspeare.*

53. *To cast out.* To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?
Addison.

54. *To cast up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank,—health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in *casting up* the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

55. *To cast up.* To vomit; to throw up.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters *cast up* mire and dirt.
Isaiah, lvii. 20.

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to *cast* him *up?*
Shakspeare.

Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*. *Shakspeare.*

O, that in time Rome did not *cast*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent!
B. Jonson.

Thy foolish errour find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryd.*

56. *To cast upon.* To refer to; to resign to.

If things were *cast upon* this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To CAST.† *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he *cast* to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*

From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time.
Spenser.

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *cast* about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton, P. L.

As a fox with hot pursuit
Chas'd through a warren, *cast* about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast* about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

4. To vomit.

The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*, and a sowe is waischen in walewing in fenne.
Wicliffe, 2 Pet. ii.

These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

5. *To cast about.* To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and *cast about* to bring such events to pass. *Bentley, Serm.*

6. *To cast about.* To turn about.

The people that Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah *cast about* and returned, and went into Johanan. *Jerem.* xli. 14.

CAST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay.
Dryden, Virg.

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting ambsace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the positure of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that *cast*, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the *cast* is necessary.
Bp. Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *cast* we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed.
St. Luke, xxii. 41.

6. A stroke; a touch.

Some muttering at the aultar, and an other sort jettyng up and down to wayte when my Ladie shall be ready to see a *caste* of their office.
Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. vi.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *cast* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *cast* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flection or *cast* of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *cast* of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first *cast* of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till,
With a sad leaden downward *cast*,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton, Il Pens.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages.
Addison on Ancient Medals.

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a *cast* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our sta es
All at one *cast*; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour?
Shakspeare.

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last *cast*, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *cast*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last *cast*? *Dryden.*

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast*, whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *cast* and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A shade or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish *cast*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shakspeare.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*,
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat *cast* of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope, Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very *cast* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [*Casta*, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

This world was to be continued for four ages, and to be peopled by four *casts* or sorts of men.
Lord's Discov. of the Banians, 1630, p. 3.

Many of the Indian *casts* will not drink out of the same cup, nor feed out of the same dish with a person deemed impure; and they hold all such [impure] except their own fraternity.
Bryant, Anc. Mythol.

17. [*Cast*, Welsh.] A trick.

I have detected his untrue meaning, revealed his juggling *castes*, and by his own authors opened clearly their meaning much contrarie to his assertion. *Martin, Marriage of Priests* (1554), LL. i.

18. The act of casting metal.

Such daily *cast* of brazen cannon,
And foreign mart for implements of war.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

CA'STANET.† *n. s.* [*castaneta*, Span. diminit. of the Lat. *castanea*, a chesnut; the dancer's shells are said to resemble the shells of a *chesnut.*] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets.*
Congreve's Way of the World.

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away.*] A person lost or abandoned by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways.* *Hooker.*

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway.*
1 *Cor.* ix. 27.

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.
Ralegh, History.

CA'STED. The *participle preterite* of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity. *Shaksp.*

CA'STELLAN.† *n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain governour, or constable of a castle.

These are the rights which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, *castellan* of London.
Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 116.

Walter Filius Other, was *castellan* of Windsor, assumed his surname from it, and was ancestor to the lords Windsor. *Kelham, Domesday Book*, p. 35.

CA'STELLANY.† *n. s.* [from *castellan.*] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Earl Allan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147.

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castle.*] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern *castellated.* *Dict.*

CASTELLA'TION.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *castellatio.*] The act of building a house, or of

fortifying a house and rendering it a castle. Not now in use.

CA'STER.† *n. s.* [from *To cast.*]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes, Dr. Johnson says; but our old lexicography says, a *caster of an account.* *Huloet.*

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addison.*

CA'STER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

2. A little box, out of which the contents are *cast* or shaken; as a pepper-*caster*: written sometimes, not correctly, *castor.*

CASTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *castus* and *facio.*] Chastity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *castifications* of the soul.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. at Golden Grove, 1653, p. 226.

To CA'STIGATE.† *v. a.* [*castigo,* Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakspeare.*

These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated,* they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again.
Glanville, Pre-ex. of Souls, ch. 14.

About a year ago, reflecting upon some passages of St. Hierom, that he had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars, &c. *Bentley, Let.* p. 237.

CASTIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *To castigate.*]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation,* exercise devout. *Shakspeare.*

2. Punishment; correction.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*

3. Emendation; repressive remedy.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation. *Hale.*

CA'STIGATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] One who makes an emendation or correction.

The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here.
Barnevelt's Apology with Marginall Castigations, (1618) F. ii. b.

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigate.*] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory,* or exemplary.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

CA'STING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of throwing an arrow, dart, or javelin. *Huloet.*

2. Contrivance.

Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure.
Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

CA'STING-NET. *n. s.* [from *casting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water; not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep.
May's Virgil.

CA'STLE.† *n. s.* [*castellum,* Lat. *castel,* Sax.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff, I will surprise. *Shaksp.*

2. CASTLES *in the air.* [*chateaux d'Espagne,* Fr.] Projects without reality.

These were but like *castles in the air,* and in men's fancies, vainly imagined.
Ralegh, History of the World.

Do not our great reformers use
This sidrophel to forebode news;
To write of victories next year,
And *castles* taken yet *i' the air?* *Hudibras,* ii. iii.

CA'STLE-BUILDER.* *n. s.* A fanciful projector; he who *builds castles in the air.*

The poets—are the greatest *castle-builders* in the world. *Student,* i. 223.

CA'STLE-BUILDING.* *n. s.*

Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting baseless fabricks in the air, and peopling them with proper notional inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding. *Student,* i. 223.

CA'STLE-CROWNED.* *adj.* [from *castle* and *crown.*] Crowned or topped with a castle.

It was my chance in walking all alone,
The ancient *castle-crowned* hill to scale.
Mir. for Mag. p. 776.

CA'STLE SOAP. *n. s.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap.*] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle soap.*
Addison.

CA'STLED.† *adj.* [from *castle.*] Furnished with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

The groves and *castled* cliffs appear
Invested all in radiance clear. *T. Warton, Ode XI.*

CA'STLEGUARD.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *castelgarde,* "le service de garde ou de guet que doit un vassal à son seigneur." Lacombe.] One of the feudal tenures.

One species of knight-service was *castleguard,* differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure, performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term.
Ld. Lyttleton.

CA'STLERY, or CA'STELRY.* *n. s.* [from *castle.*] The custody or government of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry,* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.
Blount, Anc. Tenures, p. 116.

CA'STLET.* *n. s.* A small castle.

There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick.
Leland's Itinerary.

CA'STLEWARD. *n. s.* [from *castle* and *ward.*]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. *Cowel.*

CA'STLING. *n. s.* [from *cast.*] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling*'s bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. ceaster, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum;* the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.
Gibson's Camden.

C'ASTOR. *n. s.* [*castor,* Lat.]

1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

Like hunted *castors* conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR *Oil.** An oil extracted from a tree called by the Americans Palma Christi, growing in the West Indies. It is very strong, and an excellent purgative in medicine.

CA'STOR and *POLLUX* [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux,* and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm.
Chambers.

CASTO'REUM. n. s. [from *castor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.
Chambers.

CA'STORY.* *n. s.* [from *castoreum.*] Probably the oil drawn from *castoreum,* and used in the preparation of colours.

Polish't ivory,
Which cunning craftsman hand hath overlaid
With fayre vermilion or pure *castory.*
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 41.

CASTRAMETA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *castrametation,* from *castra metor,* Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

Between Chadlington and Saresden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation,* even under the most practicable and commodious circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 50.

To CA'STRATE.† *v. a.* [*castro,* Lat.]

1. To geld.

Origen—having read that scripture, "There be some that *castrate* themselves for the kingdom of God," which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, *castrate* himself.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. p. 138.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing, Dr. Johnson says. It means to take away any part of a publication; as, a *castrated* set of Holinshed's Chronicles means a copy, which wants a considerable portion that had once been published in it, and has been removed. It means also, in a general sense, to take away.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obteine a more ample rewarde of grace in heaven.
Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554) Y. i. b.

CASTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *castrate.*] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration.*
Sharp's Surgery.

CA'STERIL.† } *n. s.* A kind of hawk.
CA'STREL. }

But there is another in the wind, some *castrel*
That hovers over her, and dares her daily;
Some flickring slave. *Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.*

That air of hope has blasted many an aiery of *castrils* like yourself. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

CASTRE'NSIAN. *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL. *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. *Ralegh, History.*

Whether found, where *casual* fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton, P. L.*

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and *casual* discourses. *Clarendon.*

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy. *Glanville.*

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

CA'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakspeare.*

Wool new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw. *Bacon.*

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember. *Dryden.*

CA'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *casual*.] Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY. *n. s.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice. *Ralegh, Essays.*

That Octavius Cæsar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*. *Shaksp.*

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

CA'SUIST. *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes. *Addison.*

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt like you and me?
Pope.

To CA'SUIST.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the casuist.

We never leave subtilizing and *casuisting*, till we have straitened and pared that liberal path into a razor's edge to walk on.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 20.

CA'SUISTICAL.† *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not: but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality. *South.*

There is a generation of men, who have framed their *casuistical* divinity to a perfect compliance with all the corrupt affections of a man's nature. *South, Serm*, ii. 393.

CA'SUISTRY. *n. s.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages. *Pope, Odyssey, Notes.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.
Pope, Dunciad.

CAT.† *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton, *chat*, Fr. cat, Sax. old Fr. *cat*; bas Bret. *cat*; low Lat. *catus*, *cattus*. The Persian also is *chat*. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 317.] A domestick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have earth to know.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.
Peacham on Drawing.

CAT.† *n. s.* A sort of ship.

There are vessels, at this day, which are common upon the northern part of the English coast, and are called *cats*. Part of the harbour at Plymouth is called *Catwater*, undoubtedly from ships of this denomination, which were once common in those parts. *Bryant, Observ. on Rowley's Poems.*

CAT.* *n. s.* A double trivet or tripod, having six feet; so called, perhaps, from falling, as it is said of the cat, always on its legs.

CAT *in the pan.*† [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*, Dr. Johnson says. Some have imagined it to be connected with the Ital. *accattare*; whence *accattapane*, for a beggar. But our old writers do not countenance this. They write *cat in the pan*, whether *cate* or *cake* be intended or not. "Perchance this turning *catte* in the pan, is but as he dyd in the kinge's daies." Bp. Gardiner de Obed. trans. Roan, 1553. "A subtile turning the *catte in the panne*, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose." Huloet's Dict.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

CAT'S-PAW.* *n. s.* An expression of no great date or good authority in our language; but now common; as, he has been the *cat's paw* of the man who flattered him only to serve his own ends.

CAT-EYED.* *adj.* [from *cat* and *eye*.] Having eyes like a cat.

If *cat-ey'd*, then a Pallas is their love;
If freckled, she's a party-coloured dove.
Dryden, Lucret.

CATABA'PTIST.* *n. s.* [from Gr. κατὰ and βαπτίζω.] One who is against, or who abuses, Baptism.

Of these anabaptists, or *catabaptists*, who differ no more than Bavius and Mœvius, Alstedius maketh fourteen sorts.
Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 23.

CATACHRE'SIS.† *n. s.* [κατάχρησις, abuse.] It is in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear*.
Smith's Rhetorick.

I ask — if now and then he does not offer at a *catachresis* — wresting and torturing a word into another meaning.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

Their skill in astronomy dwindled into that, which, by a great *catachresis*, is called judicial astrology. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 3.

CATACHRE'STICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CATECHRE'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *catachrestical*.] In a forced or exaggerated manner.

Where, in divers places of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically*.
Evelyn, iv. § 4.

CA'TACLYSM.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cataclisme*, from Gr. κατακλύσμος.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such, as held, that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CA'TACOMBS.† *n. s.* [from κατὰ and κυμβος, a hollow or cavity. It has been pretended that the word was formerly *catatombs* from κατα and τυμβος, meaning a subterranean tomb. V. Morin, Dict. Etymol. Fr. and Gr. But *catacombs* is the true expression. See Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 96.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul.
Chambers.

On the side of Naples, are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches.
Addison.

CATACOU'STICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [Fr. *catacoustique*, from Gr. κατα and ἀκουω.] The

science of reflected sounds; or that part of acousticks, which considers the properties of echoes. *Chambers.*

CATADIO'PTRICAL.* } *adj.* [Fr. *catadioptrique*, from the Gr. κατα and διοπτομαι.] Reflecting light; as *catadioptrical* telescope.
CATADIO'PTRICK. }

CA'TADUPE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *catadoupe*, or *catadupe*; from κατὰ downwards, and δεπέω to make a noise by falling.] A cataract; a waterfall; applied by way of eminence, to those of the Nile; and also to the inhabitants near them, who are represented as deaf; as, in the following example.

Our ears are so well acquainted with the sound, that we never mark it: As I remember, the Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them.

Brewer's Com. of Lingua, (1657,) iii. sc. ult.

CATAGMA'TICK.† *adj.* [*catagmatique*, Fr. from the Gr. κατάγμα, a fracture.] That has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CA'TAGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Gr. καταγραφον.] The first draught of a picture. *Coles.* In antiquity, *catagrapha* denote oblique figures, or views of men's faces; answering to the modern profiles. *Chambers.*

CATALE'CTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *catalectique*, from the Gr. κατα and ληγω.] Relating to metrical measure.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectick*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two.

Tyrwhitt on Chaucer's Versification.

CATALE'PSIS. *n. s.* [καλάληψις.] A lighter species of apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis* wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'TALEPSY.* *n. s.* [The same as CATALEPSIS, but an English word.] A brain-distemper. *Coles.*

To CA'TALOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *catalogue*.] To put into a catalogue. *Coles.*

CA'TALOGUE. *n. s.* [καλάλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Lawrence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison.*

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars.

Addison, Ovid.

To CA'TALOGUE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a catalogue; to make a list of.

He so cancelled, or *catalogued*, and scattered our books, as from that time to this we could never recover them.

Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the Church, p. 80.

The jacobins of France, by their studied, deliberated, *catalogued* files of murders with the poignard, the sabre, and the tribunal, have shocked whatever remained of human sensibility in our breasts. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

CATA'LYSIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. κατάλυσις.] Dissolution.

While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation.

Bp. Taylor.

CATA'MARAN.* *n. s.* In naval language, a float so called.

*CATAME'NIA.** *n. s.* See COURSE, 15th sense.

CATAMO'UNTAIN.† *n. s.* [from *cat* and *mountain*, Dr. Johnson says. We derive this name for the wild cat, however, from the Spanish *gáto-montés*. It is a frequent word in our old authors.] A fierce animal resembling a cat.

As *cattes of the mountayn*, they are spotted with diverse fykle fantasyes.

Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. 2. sign. d. vi.

Would any man of discretion venture such a gristle,
To the rude claws of such a *kat-a-mountain?*

Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

CA'TAPASM.* *n. s.* [Gr. κατα and πασσω.] A mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body. Coles denominates them *sweet powders.*

CATAPHO'NICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [Gr. κατα and φωνη.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CA'TAPHRACT.† *n. s.* [Lat. *cataphractus*; Gr. κατάφρακτος, *firm in all parts.*] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards
Both horse and foot, before him and behind,
Archers and slingers *cataphracts* and spears.

Milton, S. A.

In a battle we fight not but in complete armour. Virtue is a *cataphract*: for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defence.

Feltham, Resolves, ii. 8.

CA'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [Gr. καλάπλασμα.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'TAPUCE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The herb spurge. *Coles.*

Of laureole, centaurie, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellebor, that groweth there,
Of *catapuce*, &c. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale.*

CA'TAPULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catapulte*, from *catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults.*

Camden's Remains.

Bring up the *catapults* and shake the wall,
We will not be out-braved thus.

Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

CA'TARACT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cataracte*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. καταρακτη, which is from καταῤῥασσω, *to fall with force.* The word was considered *new*, and as requiring explanation, by Sylvester Du Bart. 1620, p. 657.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanos spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakspeare.*

What if all
Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton, P. L.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain day and night. *Milton, P. L.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

Blackmore.

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes; it is good also for *cataracts.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CATA'RRH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catarrhe*, from the Gr. καλαῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are whatsoever occasions too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs.*

Milton, P. L.

Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, *catarrhs*, or consumptions. *South.*

CATA'RRHAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *catarrheux*, from *catarrhe.*] Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.
CATA'RRHOUS. }

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CATA'STROPHE. *n. s.* [Gr. καλασλροφη.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat! — He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy, *Shakspeare.*

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose *catastrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CA'TCAL. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals.* *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe.
Pope.

To CATCH.† *v. a.* preter. I *catched*, or *caught;* I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketsen*, Dutch; *katza*, Su. a snare or trap to catch fish. Or may not the substantive *cat*, (Armor. *kaz*, Germ. *katze* or *kaze*,) the animal which seizes suddenly on its prey, suggest the etymology of *catch?*]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.
And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.
Others to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algido repair. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To seize any thing by pursuit.
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.
A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.
And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words.
St. Mark, xii. 13.
Catch'd with a trick? well, I must bear it patiently. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*
These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive suddenly.
The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires.
Dryden.
But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should *catch* his axletree of heav'n.
Dryden.

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.
The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.
2 *Sam.* xviii. 19.
Would they, like Benhadad's embassadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expression?
Decay of Piety.

8. To seize unexpectedly.
To *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. *Luke*, xi. 54.

9. To seize eagerly.
They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. *Pope.*
I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have *caught* the king.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.
For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair.
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare.
Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.
I cannot name the disease, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*
Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
In sooth I know not why I am so sad:
It wearies me; you say it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*
The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without *catching* cold for want of being accustomed to it. *Addison, Guardian.*
Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.
Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like strumpets, and scald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Make them *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state. *Addison, State of the War.*

13. *To catch as catch may.* To seize indiscriminately.
Mine, or thine be nothing, all things equal,
And *catch as catch may*, be proclaim'd.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

14. *To catch up.* To snatch.
He was *caught up* into paradise, and heard unspeakable words. 2 *Cor.* xii. 4.
Sometimes they thought he might be only shewn,
And for a time *caught up* to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and missing long.
Milton, P. R. ii. 14.

15. *To catch a Tartar.* To be caught in the trap one has laid for another; instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. The phrase is probably owing to some particular story.
In this defeat they lost about 5000 men, besides those that were taken prisoners: — so that, instead of *catching the Tartar*, they were catched themselves. *Life of the Duke of Tyrconnel*, 1689.

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.
'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases
Are grown so *catching*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
Sickness is *catching*; oh, were favour so!
Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go.
Shakspeare.
Considering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemicks. *Harvey.*
The palace of Deiphobus ascends
In smoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends.
Dryden.
Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addison, Cato.*

2. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook *catches.*
When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.
Dryden.

CATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies, or hides.
Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.
Sidney.

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.
Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.
Addison on Ancient Medals.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.
All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations. *Bacon.*
The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manner is in the philosophy received. *Bacon.*
Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.
Several quires, placed one over against another; and taking the voice by *catches* anthemn-wise, give great pleasure. *Bacon.*

5. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another.
This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Far be from thence the glutton parasite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night.
Dryden, jun.
The meat was serv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were sung and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.
Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel. *Shaks. Tr. and Cressida.*

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.
It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a slight contagion.
We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift sailing ship: often written *ketch.*

CA'TCHABLE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to be caught.
The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool.
Lord Halifax.

CA'TCHER.† *n. s.* [from *catch.*]

1. One that catches.
So *catchers* and snatchers do toile both night and day,
Not needie, but greedie, still prolling for their pray. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 278.
That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
South, Serm. x. p. 338.

2. That in which any thing is caught.
Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught.
Grew, Musæum.

CA'TCHFLY. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; a species of *campion;* which see.

CA'TCHPENNY.* *n. s.* [from *catch* and *penny.*] A worthless pamphlet, merely calculated to gain a little money.

CA'TCHPOLL.† *n. s.* [*catch* and *poll*, Dr. Johnson says; that is, seizing a person by the poll or neck. The Welsh have *ceispwl* for this word. The old French language "*cachereau*, un bailiff." Lacombe; and "*chacepol*, sergent préposé à la levée des impots." Roquefort. *Catchpoll*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause. Cowel.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff.
When day was come, the magestratis senten *cacchepollis*, and seiden, delyvere thou the men.
Wicliffe, Acts xvi.
They call all temporal businesses undersheriffries, as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and *catchpolls;* though many times those undersheriffries do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon, Essays.*
One drop of blood
Shed from this arme is recompence enough
Though you had cut the throats of all the *Catchpoles*
In France, nay in the world.
Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

Another monster,
Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whose polluted hands the gods,
With force incredible and magick charms,
Erst have endu'd, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

CA'TCHUP.* *n. s.* sometimes written, improperly, *ketchup*. A poignant liquour made from boiled mushrooms, mixed with salt; used in cookery to add a pleasant flavour to sauces.

CA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [from *catch* and *word*. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE.† *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, to be found on good authority. See CATES.

Even the Christmas pye, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family. *Tatler*, No. 255.

We'll see what *cates* you have,
For soldiers stomachs always serve them well.
Shakspeare.

CATECHE'TICAL. *adj.* [from καθηχέω.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a *catachetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addison, Spectator.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *catechetical*.] In the way of question and answer.

CATECHE'TICK.* *adj.* Catechetical.

He communicated his Practical Catechism, which for his private use he had drawn up out of those materials which he had made use of in the *catechetick* institution of the youth of his parish. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

To CA'TECHISE.† *v. a.* [Gr. καθηχέω.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Κατηχέω is derived from ἦχω, and signifieth originally and properly *catechizing*, or such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by *sounding* and *resounding* beat into the ears of children or novices; but yet it is taken in Holy Scripture in a larger sense, not only for *catechizing* of children, but instructing men of riper years in the doctrine of salvation. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 36.

Had those three thousand souls been *catechised* by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and *catechise*
My piked man of countries. *Shaks. K. John.*

Catechise gross ignorance; purge Italy of luxury and riot. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader*, p. 59.

There flies about a strange report,
Of some express arriv'd at court;
I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in every street. *Swift.*

CA'TECHISER.† *n. s.* [from *To catechise*.] One who catechises.

He that is a reader, preacher, or *catechiser*, *Con. and Can. Eccl.* § 56.

This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the catechised will at length find delight, and by which the *catechiser*, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 21.

Hark you, good Maria,
Have you got a good *catechiser* here? *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

CA'TECHISING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Interrogation; examination.

You must hear long-winded exercises, singings, and *catechisings*, which you are not given to. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

CA'TECHISM. *n. s.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews, even till this day, have their *catechisms*. *Hooker.*

He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. s.* [κατηχιστής.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammond, Fundam.*

CATECHI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *catechist*.] Instructing by question and answer.

S. Cyril—was the authour of those *catechistical* sermons or institutions which are mentioned by S. Jerome. *Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, § 58.

All these are short pieces; some of them are in the *catechistical* method. *Burke, Abr. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 2.

CATECHI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *catechistical*.] In a catechistical manner.

The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls. *South, Serm.* vii. 100.

CATECHU'MEN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catechumene*, from the Gr. κατηχέμενος.]

1. One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Generally, one who is in the first rudiments of any profession.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke to Windham.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

CATECHU'MENIST.* *n. s.* The same as catechumen.

Hence their forenamed authors assume, that the children of the faithfull dying without baptisme, may be thought to receive the baptisme of the spirit, as well as those *catechumenists* spoken of, &c. *Bp. Morton, Catholick Appeale*, p. 248.

CATEGO'RICAL.† *adj.* [from *category*, old Fr. *categorique*. Cotgrave.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know whether the parliament's commissioners did believe, that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts, Logick.*

CATEGO'RICALLY.† *adv.* [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expressly.

We must not look, from them, for either discourses, or demonstrations, or positions, directly and *categorically* to this purpose. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 295.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts where-ever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable, *Child's Discourses of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY. *n. s.* [Gr. καθηγορία.] A class; a rank: an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain, hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

To CA'TENATE.† *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Cockeram.*

CATENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CA'TER. *v. n.* [from *cate*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

CA'TER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer*, Dr. Johnson says; and abbreviated from *acater*, old English, according to Mr. Mason. Both are mistaken. There are few substantives more frequent in our ancient language than *cater*. "A *cater*, or purveyor of victuals," Huloet's Dict. "*Cater*, a steward, manciple, provider of meats," Barret's Alv. "A *cater*, Fr. despenseur," Sherwood's Fr. and Eng. Dict.

We call to witness of their fastings, and great pains they take for the church, their faces and bellies, their *katers*, butlers, and cooks. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* p. 377.

Your meat should be both neat, and cleanly handled.
See, Sweet, I am cook myself, and mine own *cater*. *Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.*

A lady's dainty hand,
Th' ambitious *cater* of her own delight,
Had curiously rais'd an antick band
Of banquet powers. *Beaumont's Psyche*, iv. 127.

The servant for employment; the *cater* for the provision, and the cook of the provision. *Austin's Hæc Homo*, p. 116.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

CA'TER. *n. s.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *n. s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins?* *Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

CA'TERER. *n. s.* [from *cater.*] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;
Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook, in his dressing, comply with their wishes. *B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletick vigour which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*. *South.*

CA'TERESS. *n. s.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge most innocent nature,
As if she would her children should be riotous
With her abundance! she, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good.
Milton, Comus.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. s.* [This word Skinner and Minsheu are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm, which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moisture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CA'TERPILLAR. [*n. s.* [*scorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To CA'TERWAUL.† *v. n.* [from *cat* and *wawl*, to howl. Formerly written *caterwaw* by Chaucer, and revived by Pope.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

She licks her fair round face, and frisks abroad,
To shew her fur, and to be *caterwaw'd*. *Pope.*

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren. *Hudibras.*

CA'TERY.* *n. s.* The depository of victuals purchased. "Serjeaunt de l'acaterie, serjeant of the *catery*."
Kelham, Norm. Dict.

CATES.† *n. s.* [Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate;* which is not likely, because Junius observes that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular, Dr. Johnson says. I have shewn that it has. And the etymology is rather from the old Fr. *acat*. See ACATES.] Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*.
B. Jonson.

O wasteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent. *Ralegh.*

Alas, how simple to these *cates* compar'd
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!
Milton, P. L.

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord.
Arbuthnot.

CA'TFISH. *n. s.* The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks. *Philips.*

CA'TGUT.* *n. s.*

1. A string for fiddles and other instruments, made of the intestines of animals.
2. A species of linen or canvass with wide interstices.

CA'THARIST.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. καθαρος, *pure.*] One who holds himself more pure than others; one whom Coles denominates a *puritan*. It is indeed a name that has been usurped by sectarists at various periods.

They whom they called in ancient times *Catharists* as also the Donatists,—make good proof hereof. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* p. 88.

Catharists—deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin.
Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 28.

CA'THARPINGS. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *cathartique*, from the Gr. καθαρτικὸς.] Purgative.

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative.
Boyle, Sceptical Chemistry.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CATHA'RTICK.* *adj.* Purgative.

CATHA'RTICKS. *n. s.* Purging medicines. The vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents from the pylorus to the rectum: and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartick* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twitched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful power,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour.
Garth.

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul.
Addison, Spectator.

CA'THEAD. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catscaups.
Woodward on Fossils.

CA'THEAD. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL.† *adj.* [from the Gr. καθέδρα; whence the Lat. *cathedra*, a chair of authority; an epicopal see; Fr. *cathedrale.*]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Methought I sat in seat of majesty
In the *cathedral* church of Westminster.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines of Pope, Dr. Johnson says; but *cathedral* here perhaps, as in the second example from Blackstone, means resembling the aisles of a cathedral, in allusion to the Gothick style of building.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.
Pope.

And aged elms with awful bend
In long *cathedral* walks extend.
Sir W. Blackstone, Law. Farew. to his Muse.

4. Having authority; displaying authority.

Since rulers now do by counsel their great actions, and assume others to advise with them, their personal errours are drowned in their *cathedral* abilities, which can neither do, nor ought to receive wrong.
Waterhouse's Apol. for Learning, 1653, p. 11.

CATHE'DRAL. *n. s.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's.
Addison on Italy.

CA'THEDRATED.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cathedra.*] Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher. In Spain, a *cathedratick* doctor [*catedratico*] is a well-known phrase.

If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader.
Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 385.

CA'THERINE PEAR. See PEAR.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that's next the sun. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER.† *n. s.* [Gr. καθετὴρ, from καθίημι, to *introduce.*] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust

into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.

Wiseman's Surgery.

CA'THOLES. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstain, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

Sea Dict.

CATHO'LICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. καθόλικος, Lat. *catholicus.*] General.

These *catholical* nativities were so much believed by the ancient kings, saith Haly, that they enquired into the genitures of the principal nati under their dominions. *Gregory's Works*, p. 31.

Thou the head shalt be o'er all:
Have I not sworn thee king, true king *catholicall?*

More, Song of the Soul, i. 37.

CATHO'LICISM.† *n. s.* [Fr. *catholicisme.*]

1. Adherence to the catholick church. This is all which Dr. Johnson offers on this sense of the word, without any example. Adherence to a part of the catholick church is shewn in the following example.

Though they conform to the Roman catholick mode of worship, they are looked upon in the light of unbelievers; but — all the gipsies I have conversed with, assured me of their sound *catholicism.*

Swinburne, Travels through Spain, Lett. 29.

2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church, called catholick, that is, universal.

There is a church which is holy, and which is *catholick;* and I understand that church alone, which is both *catholick* and holy; and, being this holiness and *catholicism* are but affections of this church which I believe, I must first declare what is the nature and notion of the church, &c.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

Near akin to their notion of church-authority, is that of *catholicism.* — A particular church, indeed, may be catholick in one sense, i. e. true, sound, and pure, and holding the catholick doctrine; but not catholick, i. e. universal. To say Roman-Catholick therefore, as they [the Papists] mean it, is to say *part-whole;* which is a contradiction. The church of Rome, notwithstanding her boasts, is but a part of the catholick church.

Trapp, Popery truly stated, i. § 2.

To CATHO'LICISE.* *v. n.* To *catholicise* it; to play the catholick; to become a catholick. *Cotgrave in V. Catholizer.*

CA'THOLICK.† *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθόλικος, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholick*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

Catholick signifieth not the Romish church: it signifieth the consent of all true teaching churches of all times, and all ages.

Rogers, in Foxe's Acts and Monuments, 1555.

2. Some truths are said to be *catholick*, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. *Catholick* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholick*, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

5. General, in the common sense.

We observe the Fathers to use the word *catholick* for nothing else but general or universal, in the ordinary or vulgar sense; as the *catholick* resurrection is the resurrection of all men; the *catholick* opinion, the opinion of all men.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CA'THOLICK.* *n. s.* Usually applied to a papist; a Roman Catholick.

What two or three as good *catholicks* as the other deny. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. against Popery*, ch. 1. § 1.

The unceasing and undisguised efforts of the *catholicks* to prejudice Reformed Religion.

Bp. Huntingford, Charge.

CA'THOLICKLY.* *adv.* [from *catholick.*] Generally.

No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all
So *catholickly* a curing cordiall.

Sir L. Cary, Elegy on the death of Donne.

CA'THOLICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *catholick.*] Universality.

One may judge of the *catholickness*, which Romanists brag of, and challenge on two accounts.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 10.

CATHO'LICON. *n. s.* [from *catholick*, καθόλικον ἰαμα.] An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TILINISM.* *n. s.* An old substantive in our language for conspiracy, from Catiline the conspirator against his own country. [Fr. *catilinisme.*]

Cotgrave, and Coles.

CA'TKINS. *n. s.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like.*] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakspeare.

CA'TLING. *n. s.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*

2. It seems to be used by Shakspeare for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakspeare.*

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT.† *n. s.* [Sax. cattermint, *cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'NIAN.* *adj.* [An old English adjective, meaning what resembles the manners of Cato. Fr. *Catonien.* Cotgrave.] Grave; severe. *Dict.*

CATO'PTER.* } *n. s.* [Gr. κάτοπτρον.] A
CATO'PTRON. } kind of optick glass; an optical instrument. *Dict.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superior to any, vitrifying the hardest substances.

Arbuthnot on Air.

CATO'PTRICKS.† *n. s.* [Fr. *catoptrique*, from the Gr. κατοπτρον, a looking glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

To see strange uncouth sights by *catoptricks.*

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 210.

CA'TPIPE. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *pipe.*] The same with *catcal;* an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces.

L'Estrange.

CAT'S-EYE. *n. s.* A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy;* which see.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CA'TSILVER. *n. s.* A kind of fossile.

Catsilver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.

Woodward on Fossils.

CATS-TAIL. *n. s.*

1. A long round substance that grows in winter upon nut trees, pines, *&c.*

2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat.

Philips's World of Words.

CA'TSUP. *n. s.* A kind of Indian pickles, imitated by pickled mushrooms. See CATCHUP.

And for our home-bred British cheer,
Botargo, *catsup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE.† *n. s.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from *capitalia, quæ ad caput pertinent;* personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. Mandeville uses *catele* for *price.* The old Fr. *catal* means moveables of any kind. Kelham, Norm. Dict. But see CHATTEL. A learned friend informs me, that *chattail* is a provincial term about Lyons in France for all the beasts of every kind that are on an estate.]

1. Beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.

Shakspeare.

And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.

Gen. i. 25.

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cavalcade*, "a riding or a road of horse, whence *faire la cavalcade*, to course or range up and

down on horseback." Cotgrave. It is from the Ital. *cavalcare;* low Lat. *caballicare,* from *caballus;* whence also the Span. *cabalgar.*] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day.
Dryden.

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising? *Addison.*

CAVALI'ER.† *n. s.* [*cavalier,* Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

It is reported, that Taliacotius had at one time in his house twelve German counts, nineteen French marquesses, and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers.* *Tatler,* No. 260.

2. A gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

Sedition cometh of tyranny, insolency, or mutinous disposition of certain captains, *cavaliers,* or ringleaders of the people.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p. 101.

3. The appellation of the party of King Charles the First; so called from the gaiety which they affected in opposition to the sour faction of the parliament.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots and *Cavaliers.* *Swift.*

4. In fortification, a mount or elevation of earth, raised in a fortress, to lodge cannon for scouring the field, and to overlook and command all around the place.

Our casemates, *cavaliers,* and counterscarps,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers.
Heywood's Four P. Reed's Old Plays.

CAVALI'ER. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier.* Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY.† *adv.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Several writers, who profess to believe the Christian religion, treat Moses and his dispensation so *cavalierly,* that one would suspect they thought the abandoning him could have no consequences destructive of Christianity. *Warburton, Alliance of Ch. and State,* (1st edit.) p. 157.

He [Warburton] very *cavalierly* tells us, that these notes were among the amusements of his younger years.
Edwards, Canons of Criticism, Pref. p. 9.

CAVALI'ERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cavalier.*] Haughty or disdainful conduct.

CA'VALRY.† *n. s.* [*cavalerie,* Fr. Formerly written, like the French word, in four syllables. "These regiments and *cavallery* were contented to enter Holland," Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 113.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry,* but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Their *cavalry,* in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse.
Addison on the War.

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo,* Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *n. s.* [from *cavo,* Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDAL.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cauda.*] Relating to the tail of an animal.

The tail, instead of scuta, is furnished with sub-*caudal* squamæ, which are counted not singly, but by pairs. *Russell on Indian Serpents.*

CA'UDATE.* } *adj.* [Lat. *caudatus.*] Hav-
CAUDA'TED. } ing a tail; tailed.

How comate, *caudate,* crinite stars are fram'd,
I know. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

CA'UDEBECK, *n. s.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE. *n. s.* [*chaudeau,* Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

He had good broths, *caudle,* and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

CAVE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cave,* Lat. *cavea,* from *cavus,* hollow; which is from the Gr. χάος, Eolick χαFος, *chavus.* V. Morin, Etym. Dict. Fr. and Gr.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves.*
Shakspeare, King Lear.

Bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince.
Dryden.

2. Hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shaksp.*

To CAVE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *caver,* to hollow, Cotgrave; from the Lat, *cavare.*] To make hollow.

Under a steep hill's side it placed was,
There where the mouldred earth had *cav'd* the bank.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 38.

CA'VEAT. *n. s.* [*caveat,* Lat. *let him beware.*] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat.*
Trumball to Pope.

CA'VERN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *caverne,* from *caverna,* Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage?
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy.
Thomson.

CA'VERNED. *adj.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a gushing fountain broke.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern.*] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward, Nat. History.*

CAVE'SSON. n. s. [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cavus,* hollow.] A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.
Phillips, World of Words.

CAUGHT. *particip. pass.* [from *To catch;* which see.]

CAVIA'RE.† *n. s.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum,* Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted, Dr. Johnson says. It is adopted from the Barb. or Vulg. Græc. καβιάρι, or καυιάρι, which signifies the same thing. In Italian, it is *caviale,* and in old Fr. *cavial.*]

Sturgeons, the roe of which makes *caviare.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 187.

There's a fishmonger's boy with *Caviar,* Sir.
Beaum and Fl. Elder Brother.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, maccaroni, and *caviare,* because he loves 'em. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Certain of our merchants having seized upon a hundred butts of *caviare* in the vessel called the Swallow, riding in the downs.
Milton, State-Letters.

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.*
Grew, Museum.

CAVI'ER. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare.* See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL.† *v. n.* [*caviller,* Fr. *cavillari,* Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections. Formerly to mock, or scoff. Huloet's Dict. See CAVILLATION.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well deserving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage.
Pope, Notes on the Iliad.

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton, P. L.*

CA'VIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cavillation*, or *cavellation*, "finesse, ruse, subtilité, adresse." Lacombe; and in our old language, it formerly meant a merry taunt, a subtile forged tale. Huloet's Dict. Lat. *cavillatio.*] The disposition to make captious objections; the practice of objecting.

It is now necessary to make answere to the subtyll persuasions and sophisticall *cavillations* of the Papistes. *Abp. Cranmer, Doct. of the Sacrament*, (1550), fol. 112.

They shall not thereby picke any matter of *cavillation* against us.
Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554,) S. i.

Persuading themselves, by *cavillations* and sophistications, to excuse the impiety of their false oaths. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, p. 69.

I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the lords) by *cavillations* or voidances. *Bacon, to K. James I.*

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER.† *n. s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] Formerly a mocker. See CAVILLATION. One fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers, *cavillers* and madmen. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 167.

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency. *Addison, Guardian.*

There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning.
Atterbury, Pref. to his Sermons.

CA'VILLING.* *n. s.* [from *cavil.*] Dispute; captious objection.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgements of sober persons, fall to *cavillings* and menacings. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 66.

CA'VILLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner. *Sherwood.*

CA'VILLINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cavilling.*] The disposition to cavil.

CA'VILLOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cavilleux.*] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VILLOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *cavillous.*] In a cavillous manner.

Since that so *cavillously* is urged against us.
Milton, Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.

CA'VIN. n. s. [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cavité*, from *cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.
Holder, Elements of Speech.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind.
Dryden, Dedication to Æneid.

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the scull.
Addison, Spectator.

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the stone.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth.
Bentley.

CAUK. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar.
Woodward.

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk.*] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed.
Woodward on Fossils.

CAUL.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,
Then when they had despoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold.
Spenser.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew, Musæum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born; esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning, and also medical in some diseases! It is thought a good omen to the child itself; and the vulgar belief is, that whoever obtains it by purchase will be fortunate. It is an old superstition, which keeps its ground to this day; for, while this account was passing my eye, I observed more than one advertisement of *cauls to be sold* in the newspapers. The credulous seamen are yet said to be purchasers!

You were born with a *caul* on your head.
B. Jonson, Alchymist.

If a child be borne with a *cawle* on his head, he shall be very fortunate.
Melton's Astrologaster, p. 45.

A person possessed of a *caul*, may know the state of health of the party who was born with it: if alive and well, it is firm and crisp; if dead or sick, relaxed and flaccid!
Grose's Popular Superstitions.

CA'ULET.* *n. s.* [Celt. and old Fr. *caul*; old Fr. *caulet* also, a kind of cabbage; Lat. *caulis.*] Colewort, pronounced in many places *collet*; as *cauliflower* is *colliflower*. See COLE and COLEWORT.

CAULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CA'ULIFLOWER.† *n. s.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant. So Dr. Johnson says; and under *colliflower* observes, that *cauliflower* is the right word. But see COLLIFLOWER.] A species of *cabbage.*

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To CAULK. See *To* CALK.

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*cauponor*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

To CA'UPONISE.* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *cauponor.*] To sell wine or victuals.

I call your virtues unaccountable, as I do the wealth of our rich rogues, who *cauponised* to the armies in Germany in this last war.
Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 171.

CA'USABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another.
Brown, Vulgar Errours.

CA'USAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of *causal* concatenations.
Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *that* they might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel.
Watts's Logick.

CAUSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

By an unadvised transiliency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

CA'USALLY. *adv.* [from *causal.*] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

CAUSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation.* *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

CA'USATIVE.† *adj.*

1. [A term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

Let any Hebrew reader judge whether pihel can

properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or hiphel to be *causative*.
Student, ii. 308.

2. That effects as an agent.
It appeareth to be one of the essential forms of things, as that, that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects. *Bacon on Learning.*
The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being or nature of infinite perfection; of a nature or being which consisteth in this, that it be absolutely, and essentially necessary, an actual being of itself; and potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself; independent from any other, upon which all things depend, and by which all things else are governed. *Pearson, on the Creed*, Art. I.

CA'USATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *causative*.] In a causative manner. *Sherwood.*
Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively*, or absolutely, must be determined by the context. *Student*, ii. 308.

CAUSA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer: author of any effect.
Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it.
Brown, Vulgar Errours.

CAUSE. *n. s.* [*causa*, Lat.]
1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.
The wise and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*
Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.
The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakspeare.*
So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*
Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,
Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*
Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*,
Which to the stream the crouding people draws.
Dryden.
Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cause* of enmity,
Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends.
Rowe.

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.
O madness of discourse!
That *cause* sets up with and against thyself!
Bifold authority. *Shakspeare.*
Hear the *causes* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.
Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.
Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing* and all for ever sustaining. *Ralegh.*
It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*
She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To loath her life, and languish in despair?
Dryden, Fables.
Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

To CAUSE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *causer*, "to babble, to talk idly, to reason foolishly, to use much speech to little purpose." Cotgrave.] To assign insufficient cause or reason. Not now in use.
But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place;
Her crased health, her late recourse to rest,
And humid evening ill for sick folks' case;
But none of these excuses could take place.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 26.

CA'USELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]
1. Having no cause; original in itself.
Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.
Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might;
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*
And me and mine, threats not with war but death;
Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneath. *Fairfax.*
The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is not sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*
As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*
Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes.
Denham.

CA'USELESSLY.† *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.
They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbour *causelessly*.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, viii. § 4.
Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

CA'USELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *causeless*.] Unjust ground or motive.
Discerning and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions. *Hammond, Works*, i. 196.

CA'USER.† *n. s.* [from *cause*, old Fr. *causeours*, causers, the occasion of. Kelham, Norm. Dict.] One that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.
His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*
Is not the *causer* of these timeless deaths,
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*
Abstinence the apostle determines is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

CA'USEY.† } *n. s.* [*chaussée*, Fr. This
CA'USEWAY.† } word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*, Dr. Johnson rightly observes. But he has improperly placed Milton, who writes it *causey*, among those who have mistaken the word. *Causey* is referrible also to the Teut. *kautsije*. In old Fr. it is sometimes written *caucé* and also *calsay*. V. Kelham, Norm. Dict. In our own old language, it is *calsey*. V. Huloet's Dict. low Lat. *calceatum*. The Irish *casan* is a path.] A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.
To Shuppim the lot came forth westward by the *causey*. 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.
The other way Satan went down,
The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton, P. L.*
But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day.
Dryden.
Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;
Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CAUSI'DICAL.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *causidicus*, a pleader; and Coles, in his Dict. 1677, gives us the subst. *causidick*, a pleader of causes: but this is not in use. The adjective, however, is now sometimes used.] Relating to an advocate or pleader.

CA'USTICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *caustique*,
CA'USTICK. } from the Gr. καυστικὸς.] Epithets of medicaments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*
If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escaroticks.
Wiseman, Surgery.
I proposed eradicating by escaroticks, and began with a *caustick* stone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*
Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CAUSTI'CITY.* *n. s.* In chymistry, a quality belonging to several substances, by the acrimony of which the parts of living animals may be corroded and destroyed. *Chambers.*

CA'USTICK. *n. s.* A burning application.
It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and *causticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*
The piercing *causticks* ply their spiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks scour.
Garth.

CA'USTICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *caustick*.] The quality of being caustick. *Scot.*

CA'UTEL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cautelle*, "a wile, *cautel* or sleight," Cotgrave. Dr. Johnson deduces it from the Lat. *cautela*, which signifies caution or prudent foresight; and has cited, in proof of this etymology, a passage from Shakspeare, which he has not given accurately, and to the word *cautel* in which he has assigned the meaning of *caution* or *scruple*. But it there means *deceit*. Such is the definition in our old lexicography, as we have seen in Cotgrave; and as it is in Huloet, "*cautels*, crafty ways to deceive;" and in Minsheu, "a crafty way to deceive." In Shakspeare's Hamlet, which is the only notice taken of the word by Dr. Johnson, it will hence be seen that *cautel* is *cunning*; though

cautel for *caution* may also be found in our old language.]

1. Cunning; subtlety; deceit.

Perhaps, he loves you now;
And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In him a plenitude of subtle matter,
Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

2. Caution; provision. [Lat. *cautela*; old Fr. *cautels*, warnings. Kelh. Norm. Dict.]

This penance, canonical was appointed — for *cautele* and provision against the like sins.
Fulke against Allen, (1586,) p.418.

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cautelous* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Your son
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*]

1. Cunningly; slily; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius.* *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. Cautiously; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown.*

CA'UTELOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cautelous.*] Cautiousness. Not now in use.

Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *Cautelousness*, Repentance. *Hales, Rem.* p. 254.

This Christian *cautelousness* and wariness here commended. *Ibid.*

CA'UTER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cautère*, Gr. καυτήριον, from καίω, *to burn.*] A searing hot iron; or more generally, any thing that is applied to burn, and is burning or boiling hot. *Minsheu, and Cotgrave.*

CA'UTERISM.* *n. s.* [from *cauterize.*] The application of cautery.

Some use the *cauterisms* on the legs.
Ferrand's Love Melancholy, p.262.

CAUTERIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cauterisation.*] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustick medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wiseman.*

To CA'UTERIZE.† *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERIZING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of burning with the cautery. The following passage in Shakspeare is corrupted in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and so presents the word as a verb.

For each true word a blister! and each false
Be as a *caut'rizing* to the root o' the tongue,
Consuming it with speaking.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

CA'UTERY. *n. s.* [καίω, *uro.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment.
Wiseman's Surgery.

CA'UTION. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acquest, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his disbursements. *Howell.*

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted.
Clarendon.

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Estrange.*

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms afford the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare
The diff'rent shapes thou pleasest to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me against their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY.† *adj.* [from *caution.*]

1. Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it.
Southerne.

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports, to give us for securing trade? *Swift.*

2. Warning.

Of old, the Jews wrote the entrances of their synagogues with devout and *cautionary* sentences.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 90.

Too servile an adherence to the letter — requires a *cautionary* or explanatory note.
Waterland, Script. Vind. P.iii. 64.

CA'UTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.
Swift.

CA'UTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*. *King Charles.*

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived. *Addison, Spect.*

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shaksp.*

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addison.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*. *Thomson, Spring.*

CA'XON.* *n. s.* A cant expression for a wig. Dr. Ash's Dictionary presents *caxon* for *caxou*, a technical word among miners.

CA'XOU.* *n. s.* In metallurgy, a chest of ores of silver, or any other metal, that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. *Chambers.*

CAYE'NNE *Pepper.** A powder brought from the West Indies under that name, the basis of which is a species of the *piper Indicum*, called in the West Indies *bird-pepper*. It is used principally in sauces.

CAZI'QUE.* *n. s.* A title given by the Spaniards to the petty kings, and chiefs, of several countries in America.

The principal *cazique* of the island came to visit Cortes, with a numerous but ill-appointed equipage. *Townsend, Conq. of Mexico*, i. 15.

To CEASE.† *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare;
My brother's be your most peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. Without *from.*

Yet not the more
Cease I to wander, where the Muses haunt
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.
Deut. xv. 11.

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intellection, *cease* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

5. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours. *Sprat.*

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for my monies; be not *ceas'd*
With slight denial. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion, than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cease then this impious rage. *Milton, P. L.*

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-ey'd peace. *Milton, Ode.*

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.
Dryden.

CEASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *decease.*

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What's near it, with it. *Shakspeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease.*] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,
On which my endless tears were bootless spent. *Fairfax.*

All these, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton, P. L.*

Like an oak
That stands secure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,
Or mast, which the revolving spring restores. *Philips.*

CE'ASELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *ceaseless.*] Incessantly; perpetually.

This universal quire —
Prays *ceaselessly.* *Donne, Poems,* p. 341.

CECCHI'N.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cechin.* We now write it *chequin.*] A coin of Italy, and also of Barbary.

See, Mosca, look,
Here I have brought a bag of bright *cecchines,*
Will quite weigh down his plate. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

CE'CITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cecité,* from *cæcitas,* Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity,* yet more than a cecutiency; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CECU'TIENCY. *n. s.* [*cæcutio,* Lat.] Tendency to blindness, cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CE'DAR†. *n. s.* [ceber, Sax. *cedre,* Fr. *cedrus,* Lat. from the Gr. κέδρος.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, makes an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards six inches in circumference, and sound. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The saw dust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings, and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree.
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. *Shakspeare.*

CE'DARLIKE.* *adj.* [from *cedar* and *like.*] Resembling a cedar tree.

His tall
And growing gravity, so *cedar-like.* *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

CE'DARN.* *adj.* [from *cedar.*] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the *cedarn* alleys fling
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

To CEDE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *ceder,* Lat. *cedo.*] To submit; to yield.

This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

To CEDE.* *v. a.* [This verb, whether as an active or neuter, is perhaps of no great age in our language. It has been hitherto unnoticed.] To resign; to give up.

That honour was entirely *ceded* to the Pathian royal race. *Drummond's Travels,* (1754,) p. 256.

By the peace of Paris in 1763, it [Dominica] was *ceded* in express terms to the English. *Guthrie, Geogr.*

CE'DRINE. *adj.* [*cedrinus,* Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

CE'DRY.* *adj.* [Lat. *cedrinus.*] Resembling the colour of cedar.

That which comes from Bergen being long, strait, and clear, and of a yellow or more *cedry* colour, is esteemed much before the white. *Evelyn,* ii. 3. § 2.

CE'DULE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cédule.* Our elder word for *schedule,* which see.] A scroll, or writing; also, an additional written instrument. *Cotgrave.*

CE'DUOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *ceduus.*] Fit to be felled.

These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous* fruticant, and shrubby. *Evelyn, Sylv.* Introd. § 3.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo,* Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold. 2 *Chron.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

CE'ILING.† *n. s.* [from *ceil,* Dr. Johnson says; but perhaps it might be *ceiling,* as some still write it, from *ciel,* Fr. *cielo,* Ital. *the heavens.* In reference to this etymology, Richardson supposes Milton to have employed the word. Our old word is *cielure.*]

1. The inner roof.

Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton, P. L.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,
The glittering species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day. *Dryden.*

2. In sea language, the inside planks of a ship. *Chambers.*

CE'LANDINE. *n. s.* [*chelidoneum,* Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine,* the linnet euphrasia. *More.*

CE'LATURE.† *n. s.* [*cælatura,* Lat. *celature,* old French.] The art of engraving or cutting in figures; figures; the thing engraved.

These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were therefore called *emblemata.* *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 372.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro,* Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the supreme Being. *Addison.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath. 2 *Maccab.*

On the feast day the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated.* *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden.*

CELEBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakspeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration,* than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

CE'LEBRATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *celebrator.*] One who celebrates or praises.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well *celebrators,* and admirers, as disregarders. *Boyle's Style of H. Script.* p. 174.

CELE'BRIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *celebre,* from *celeber,* Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious;* yet when, after their captivities, they were despoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom that nation worshipped. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *celebrité,* from *celebritas,* Lat.] Publick and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *n. s.* A species of parsley; it is also called *turnip rooted celery.*

CELE'RITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *celerité*, from the Lat. *celeritas.*] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity*, to make head against them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakspeare.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LERY. *n. s.* A species of *parsley*; which see.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

The ancients commonly applied *celestial* descriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note
I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to. *Shakspeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

CELE'STIAL. *n. s.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALLY. *adv.* [from *celestial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestrified, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

CE'LIACK.† *adj.* [old Fr. *céliaque*, or *coeliaque*, from the Gr. κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LIBACY. *n. s.* [from *cœlebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy.* *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *celibat*, Cotgrave. Lat. *cœlibatus*, from *cœlebs*; which has been derived from the Gr. κοίτη, *a bed*, and λείπω, *to leave*; i. e. he who declines the nuptial bed, or he who has never entered it. Scaliger. V. Morin.] Single life.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy is of greater antiquity than these his saints. *Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 312.

No divine law then, he grants, hath injoined this *celibate*, but an ecclesiastical. *Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 123.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* i. 223.

If any persons, convict of this unchastity, are in the state of *celibate*, they are only chastised with scourges. *L. Addison, West Barbary*, p. 172.

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL.† *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat. Dryden has used this word in an extraordinary manner; converting Chaucer's word *dale* into *cell*, in his fable of the Cock and Fox, "Deep in a *cell* her cottage lonely stood;" where the original is her "cottage standing in a *dale*;" which is very plain; but standing in a *cell*, is not so; and as this mistake, if I may so call it, in this great master of our language, has hitherto been unnoticed, it seems right to remark it here.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,
In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides she did intend confession
At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she was not. *Shakspeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the cabins, [in the margin, *cells.*] *Jerem.* xxxvii. 16.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton, P. L.*

For ever in this humble *cell*
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*,
True piety neglected dwells,
Till call'd to heaven, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. A religious house, subordinate to some great abbey. *Tanner.*

As loud as doth the chapell belle,
There as this lord was keeper of the *celle*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

6. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

CE'LLAR.† *n. s.* [*cellarium*, Lat. from *cella*; Græco-barb. κελλάριον, a place where provisions are kept. V. Meursii Gloss.] A place under ground, where stores and liquours are reposited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham, on Drawing.*

CE'LLARAGE. *n. s.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage*. *Shakspeare.*

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CE'LLARER, or CE'LLERER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cellarius*, and *cellerarius.*] The officer in a monastery who had the care of provisions; and generally, a butler. *Huloet.*

Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sextein, or some *celerer*. *Chaucer, Monk's Prologue.*

CE'LLARIST. *n. s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious house. *Dict.*

CE'LLULAR. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and *cellular* membranes, destroyed four. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CE'LLULE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cellula.*] A little cell or cavity.

CEL'SITUDE.† *n. s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

Honour to thee, celestial and cleare
Goddess of Love, and to thy *celsitude!* *Chaucer, Test. of Love*, 611.

CE'MENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cement*, from the Lat. *cæmentum.*]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore. *Shakspeare.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of *cement* or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and *cement.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set
Betwixt us, as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shakspeare.*

What *cement* should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band of *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To CEME'NT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable in this verb, but, in the example which he brings from Shakspeare, it is on the first; and Dryden, as also Beaumont and Fletcher, have so accented it. The distinction between the verb and the substantive, however, is now generally observed, by the first being accented on the last syllable, and the last on the first.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shaksp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was sent us to repair
Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CEMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEME'NTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cementers*, bricklayers, masons. Kelham, Norm. Dict.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language which was to be the great instrument and *cementer* of society. *Locke.*

CE'METERY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cemeterie*, Gr. κοιμητήριον, from κοιμάω, to sleep. "For this cause the Greeks do call theyr buryinge places *coemeterium*, that is to say, a dorter or sleping-place," &c. Huntinge of Purgatory, 1561, fol. xxxi.] A place where the dead are reposited.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. *Addison.*

CEN, and CIN, denote *kinsfolk*; so *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibson.*

CE'NATORY. *adj.* [from *ceno*, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the same was practised by the Jews. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

CENOBI'TICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *cénobitique*, from κοινός and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stilling fleet.*

CE'NOBY.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. κοινός and βίος.] The place where persons live in community.

His arms are yet to be seen in the ruins of the hospital of St. John's near Smithfield, and in the church of Allhallows at the upper end of Lumbard Street, which was repaired and enlarged with the stones brought from that *cenoby*.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 68.

CE'NOTAPH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cénotaphe*, from κενός and τάφος. Pythagoras, for any that had forsaken his school, had a κενοτάφιον, an *empty coffin*, set in his place, to signify him to be morally dead." Hammond on St. Luke, xv. 24.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd son;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden, Fab.*

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a *cenotaph*, or empty monument.
Notes on Odyssey.

CENSE.† *n. s.* [*cense*, old Fr. *census*, Lat.]
1. Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. Condition; rank.

If you write to a man, whose estate and *cense*—you are familiar with, you may the bolder venture on a knot. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To CENSE.† *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours; contracted from *incense*.

In his hand he bore a golden censer, with perfume; and *censing* about the altar, having first kindled his fire on the top, is interrupted by the genius.
B. Jonson, Part of K. James's Entertainment.

The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound.
Dryden.

Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *n. s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]
1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar.
Peacham on Drawing.

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount.
Milton, P. L.

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

CE'NSION. *n. s.* [*censio*, Lat.] A rate, an assessment.

God intended this *censien* only for the blessed Virgin and her Son, that Christ might be born where he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CE'NSOR.† *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.]
1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners; "a high constable, judge, or reformer of manners." *Huloet.*

I reflected that it was the proper office of the magistrate to punish only knaves, and that we had a *censor* of Great Britain, for people of another denomination. *Tatler*, No. 212.

These characters were forwarded by proper officers—till they arrived at length into the hands of the *censor*, an officer of great fame in the Roman government.
Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobation.

Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past. *Roscommon.*

The most severe *censor* cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *censor.*] Full of censure; severe.

The moral gravity and the *censorial* declamation of Juvenal.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 6.

CENSO'RIAN. *adj.* [from *censor.*] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSO'RIOUS.† *adj.* [from *censor.*]
1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Sometimes animating the subject by *censorious* exauthorizing the prince.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately *rigid*? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is *censorious*, or vindicative? *Spratt.*

O! let my presence make my travels light,
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *censorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious of* his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally *censorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *censorious.*] In a severe reflecting manner.

If it be suspected, that this great hatred of the Christians moved this Gentile to animadvert too *censoriously* upon their carriage, then it will be reasonable to enquire what others have delivered in this matter.
L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 128.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *censorious.*] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their mawkingly plainness, and in their *censoriousness* of others, who use more comely and costly curiosities. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 87.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, *censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. *Tillotson.*

CE'NSORLIKE.* *adj.* [from *censor* and *like.*] Censorious; austere.
Cotgrave in V. Censorin.

CE'NSORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *censor.*]
1. The office of a censor.

In his own phrase, he [Smith] whitened himself, having a desire to obtain the *censorship*, an office of honour and some profit in the college.
Jonson, Life of Smith.

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CE'NSUAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *censuel*, from the Lat. *census.*] Relating to the census or Roman register.

He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a *censual* roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom.
Temple, Introduct. to the Hist. of Eng. p. 255.

CE'NSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censure.*] Worthy of censure; blameable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something *censurable*. *Locke.*

CE'NSURABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *censurable.*] Blameableness; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physick, poetry, &c.
Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 493.

CE'NSURABLY.* *adv.* [from *censurable.*] In a blame-worthy manner.

CE'NSURE.† *n. s.* [*censure*, old Fr. *censura*, Lat.]
1. Blame; reprimand: reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,
To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise. *Pope.*

2. Judgement; opinion; determination.

Madam, and you, my sister, will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business?
Shakspeare.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no discerner
Durst wag his tongue in *censure*.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.

3. Judicial sentence.
To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain.
Shakspeare.

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.
Ayliffe's Parergon.
Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *censures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To CE'NSURE.† *v.a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.
Men may *censure* thine [weakness]
The gentler, if severely thou exact not
More strength from me, than in thyself was found.
Milton, S. A.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.
Has *censur'd* him
Already, and, as I hear the provost hath
A warrant for his execution.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

3. To judge; to estimate.
The onset and retire
Of both your armies; whose equality
By our best eyes cannot be *censured*.
Shakspeare, K. John.
Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(what yet I never was) a flatterer.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

To CE'NSURE.* *v.n.* To judge; to give an opinion.
'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.
Bearing my words and doings to the lords
To gloss upon, and, *censuring*, frown or smile!
Milton, S. A.

CE'NSURER. *n.s.* [from *censure*.] One that blames; one that reproaches.
We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *censurers*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
A statesman, who is possest of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect, that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addison.*

CE'NSURING.* *n.s.* [from *censure*.] Reproach; blame.
The like *censurings* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and wetted both the tongues and pens, of learned men one against another.
Sanderson.

CE'NSUS.* *n.s.* [Lat.] A declaration, among the Romans, made by the several subjects of the empire, of their names and places of abode, before the *censors*; by whom the declarations were registered.
This is manifest from the history of the Jewish nation, from the account of the Roman *census*, and registers of our own country, where the proportion of births to burials is found upon observation to be yearly as fifty to forty.
Bentley, Serm. p. 107.
I shall say little here of the *census* of the Romans, it being a thing so well known; and shall only stay to remark, that there were, in their books or registers, not only the condition and quality of all people, but also their characters.
Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah.

CENT.† *n.s.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.
The demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of *cent* per *cent*. *Pope.*

CE'NTAGE.* *n.s.* [from *cent*.] The payment of cents.

CE'NTAUR. *n.s.* [centaupe, Sax. *centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.
Down from the waste they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakspeare.*
The idea of a centaur has no more falsehood in it, than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.
The cheerless empire of the sky,
To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yield.
Thomson.

CE'NTAURLIKE.* *adj.* [from *centaur* and *like*.] Having the appearance and skill, as it were, of a centaur, in managing a horse.
You remember the ship we saw once, when the sea went high upon the coast of Argos; so went the beast. But he, [Dametas,] as if *centaurlike* he had been one piece with the horse, was no more moved than one is with the going of his own legs; and in effect so did he command him, as his own limbs. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 2.

CE'NTAURY, *greater* and *less*. [*centaurium*.] Two plants.
Add pounded galls, and roses dry,
And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY.† *n.s.* [*centenaire*, old Fr. *centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.
In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made.
Hakewell on Providence.

CENTE'NNIAL.* *adj.* [from *centum* and *anni*, Lat.] Consisting of an hundred years.
To her alone I rais'd my strain
On her *centennial* day. *Mason's Poems.*

CENTE'SIMAL. *n.s.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.
The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CENTE'SIMAL.* *adj.* Hundredth.
How this multiplication may well be conceived, and that this *centesimal* increase is not naturally strange, you that are no stranger in agriculture, old and new, are not likely to make great doubt.
Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 40.
In *centesimal* proportion, stony matter 18; fine silicious 29; argil 22; mild calx 31; 100.
Kirwan on Manures, p. 80.

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CENTI'LOQUY.* *n.s.* [Lat. *centum* and *loquor*.] An hundred-fold discourse.
Ptolomeus, in his *centiloquy*, — attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 189.

CENTI'NODY.* *n.s.* [old Fr. *centidoine*.] Knotgrass; St. Innocent's herb.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

CE'NTIPEDE. *n.s.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs*.

CE'NTO.† *n.s.* [from the Lat. *cento*, a patched garment, made up of shreds of divers colours; which Vossius deduces from the Gr. κέντρων, and Morin deduces that from κεντέω, to prick, as it were, with a needle, q. d. to sew together.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.
It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*.
Camden's Remains.
If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the same in jest which Boileau did in earnest. *Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.*

CE'NTRAL. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre, placed in the centre or middle.
There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

CENTRA'LITY.* *n.s.* [from *central*.] The state or being of a centre.
An actual *centrality*, though as low as next to nothing. *More, Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 354.

CE'NTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.
Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE. *n.s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.
The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakspeare.*
If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE. *v.a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.
One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton.

2. To collect to a point.
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*
He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast.
South.
O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!
Dryden.

To CE'NTRE. *v.n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.
Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.
As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.
What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* in ourselves alone.
Dryden.
The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*
It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CE'NTRICAL, or CE'NTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happiness doth lie.
Donne, Poems, p. 32.

CE'NTRICALLY.* *adv.* [from *centrical.*] In a centrical manner or situation.

CE'NTRICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *centrical.*] A situation placed in the centre.

CENTRI'FUGAL.† *adj.* [*centrifuge*, Fr. from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRI'PETAL.† *adj.* [*centripète*, Fr. from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY. } *n. s.* See SENTINEL.
SE'NTRY. }

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry*'s box discharge their tea.
Gay.

CE'NTUPLE,† *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

It were a vengeance *centuple* for all facinorous acts that could be named. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

To CE'NTUPLE.* *v. a.* [from the adj.] To multiply an hundred-fold.

If the contagion
Of my misfortunes had not spread itself
Upon my son Ascanio, though my wants
Were *centupled* upon myself, I could be patient.
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

Then would he *centuple* thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

This shall the meek with pleased eyes
Behold, and *centuple* their joyes.
Sandys, Ps. p. 111.

To CENTU'PLICATE.† *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times.

I performed the civilities, you enjoined me, to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated.* *Howell, Lett.* iv. 2.

To CENTU'RIATE.† *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds. *Coles.*

CENTU'RIATOR. *n. s.* [from *century.*] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

CENTU'RION. *n. s.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you? — A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakspeare.*

CE'NTURIST.* *n. s.* The same as centuriator.

You cannot justly join Osiander and the *centurists* with the heathens.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 105.

The aforesaid *centurists* through every age bestow a chapter on that purpose.
Dodwell, Catalogues of Chr. Authors.

CE'NTURY. *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time: as, the second *century.*

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they really still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run.
Dryden.

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one could expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.
Shakspeare.

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in.
Gibson.

CE'PHALALGY. *n. s.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK.† *adj.* [*céphalique*, Fr. from the Gr. κεφαλή.] That is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam. *Wiseman.*

CERA'STES. *n. s.* [κεραστής.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear.
Milton, P. L.

CE'RATE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cerat*; Gr. κήρωτον, from κηρός; Lat. *cera*; wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaister.
Quincy.

CE'RATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, and strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiseman.*

CERE.* *n. s.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in the hawk kind. Brit. Zoology.

The hen-bird had a black *cere.*
White's Selborne, p. 109.

CEREA'LIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cerealis.*] Pertaining to corn.

The Greek word *spermata*, generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 16.

CE'REBEL. *n. s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'REBRAL.* *adj.* [from *cerebrum.*] Relating to the brain.

CE'REBRUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The brain, properly so called; in contradistinction from the *cerebellum*, or *cerebel.*

Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of *cerebrum* and cerebellum. *Prior, Alma.*

CE'RECLOTH.† *n. s.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

'Twere damnation,
To think so base a thought; it were too gross
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.
Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

His honourable head
Seal'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

CE'REMENT.† *n. s.* [Ital. *ceramento*, from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were enfolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements.* *Shaksp. Ham.*

CEREMO'NIAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *ceremonial.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,
To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage?
Shakspeare.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment; in his private carriage humble.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
The silk and gold he wears.
Donne, Poems, p. 119.

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back.
Dryden.

CEREMO'NIAL.† *n. s.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; prescriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

We have here the whole ancient *ceremonial* of the laureate.
Arbuthnot and Pope, of the Poet Laureate.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over much use of *ceremony.*

CEREMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *ceremonieux.* "The adjectives *ceremonious* and *ceremonial* are sometimes used promiscuously, though by the best and most general use they are distinguished. They come from the same noun, *ceremony*, which signifies both a form of civility and a religious rite. The epithet of the first signification is *ceremonious*, of the second *ceremonial.*" Campbell.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.
Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful.
O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,
It was i' the offering! *Shakspeare.*
3. Attentive to outward rites, or prescriptive formalities.
You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional. *Shakspeare.*
4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.
They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison, Guardian.*
5. Observant of the rules of civility.
Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel of our several friends. *Shaksp.*
6. Civil and formal to a fault.
The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.
Ceremoniously let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakspeare.*
To receive him solemnly, *ceremoniously*, and expensively. *Donne, Letters*, p. 279.
I undertake not that the golden mice were so *ceremoniously* consecrated. *Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious.*] Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY.† *n. s.* [*ceremonie*, old Fr. *ceremonia*, Lat.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion.
Bring her up to the high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake. *Spenser, Epithal.*
He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shaksp.*
Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*. *Shakspeare.*
2. Forms of civility.
The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare.*
Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. *Bacon.*
3. Outward forms of state.
What art thou, thou idol *ceremony?*
What kind of God art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?
Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form? *Shakspeare.*
A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot. *Dryden, Fables.*

CE'REOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cereus.*] Waxen.
At night he [the bee] stores up his day's gatherings, and what is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote*, ii. 5.

CE'ROTE. *n. s.* The same with *cerate*; which see.
In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, have hitherto served my purpose. *Wiseman.*

CE'RRIAL.* *adj.* [from *cerrus*, the wild oak.] Relating to the tree called cerrus.
A coroune of a greene oke *cerial*. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*
A numerous troop, and all their heads around
With chaplets green of *cerrial* oak were bound. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

*CE'RRUS.** *n. s.* [Lat. *cerrus*; old Fr. *cerre*, the unprofitable wild oak. Cotgrave.] The tree called by many authors the bitter oak.
Cerrus is a kind of oak, as is also the ilex. *F. Thynne, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer.*

CE'RTAIN.† *adj.* [old Fr. *certan*, mod. *certain*; Lat. *certus.*]
1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned or denied.
Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly. *Tillotson.*
This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general. *Locke.*
2. Resolved; determined.
However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Undoubting; put past doubt.
This form before Alcyone present,
To make her *certain* of the sad event. *Dryden.*
4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.
I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper. *Mead.*
5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual.
Virtue that directs our ways,
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise. *Dryden.*
6. Regular; settled; stated.
The people — shall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus*, xvi. 4.
Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*
The preparation for your supper shews your *certain* hours. *Cotton.*
7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.
How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it. *Carew's Surv.*
Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd and ran
From noise of our own drums. *Shakspeare.*
Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CE'RTAIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *certain*, "a certaintie, certain truth, assurance." Cotgrave. This substantive is common in our old authors, not in Cotgrave's sense.] Quantity; part; portion. Obsolete.
Beseeching him to lene him a *certain*
Of gold, and he wold quite it him again. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*
After he had contynued a *certaine* of time. *Fabian's Chronicle*, Hen. VI. p. 461.
He took with him a *certen* of his idle companions. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Votaries.*

CE'RTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain.*]
1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.
Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*
What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINNESS. *n. s.* [from *certain.*] The same with *certainty.*

CE'RTAINTY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *certaineté.*]
1. Exemption from doubt.
Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy.
3. That which is real and fixed.
Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do; for *certainties*
Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakspeare.*
4. Regularity; settled state.

CE'RTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in sooth: an old word.
Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser, F. Q.*
For, *certes*, these are people of the island. *Shaks.*
Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI'FICATE. *n. s.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any testimony.
A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Estrange.*
I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

To CERTI'FICATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] A word of very recent date, signifying to give a certificate to a person, that he has passed a particular examination, or that he is justly entitled to some claim.

CERTIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *certification.*] A certificate; a passport; also, an ascertaining of a thing; a notice. *Cotgrave.*
He was served with a new order to appear, &c. with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* B. 2.

CE'RTIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *certify.*] An assurer; an ascertainer; also, an informer; a notice-giver. *Cotgrave in V. Certificateur.*

To CE'RTIFY.† *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]
1. To give certain information of.
The English embassadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*
This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
2. It has *of* before the thing told, after the person told: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.
And Esther *certified* the king *thereof* in Mordecai's name. *Esther*, ii. 22.

CERTIORA'RI. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *n. s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.
They thought at first they dream'd? for 'twas offence
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*
There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certi-*

tude we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CERVI'CAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cervical*, from *cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CE'RULE.* *adj.* [Lat. *cæruleus.*] Blue.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with white sails. *Dyer.*

CERU'LEAN.† } *adj.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } sky coloured.

Mosques and hummums with their *cerulean* tiles and gilded vanes. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament. *More, Conject. Cabbalist.* p. 3.

It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the saphire solid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean.* *Thomson, Summer.*

CERULI'FICK. *adj.* [from *ceruleous.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are separated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN. n. s. [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE'RUSE.† *n. s.* [*céruse*, old Fr. *cerussa*, Lat.]

1. White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of white paint or wash, with which ladies have affected to mend their complexions. See CERUSED.

The sun
Hath given some little taint unto the *ceruse.*
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

He should have brought me some fresh oil of talc;
These *ceruses* are common.
Massinger's City Madam.

CE'RUSED.* *adj.* [from the noun.] Washed with the preparation of white lead.

Here's a colour, what ladies cheek,
Though *cerus'd* over, comes near it.
Beaum. and Fl. Sea Voyage.

I dare tell you,
To your new *cerus'd* face, what I have spoken
Freely behind your back.
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

CESA'REAN.† *adj.* [from *Cæsar.* old Fr. enfantement *cesarien*; section *cesarienne.* Cotgrave.] The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called. *Quincey.*

CESPITI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from *cespes*, Lat. pl. *cespites.*] Made of turfs.

Height and breadth of the *cespititious* ramparts. *Gough.*

CESS.† *n. s.* [probably corrupted from *cense*; see CENSE; though imagined by Junius to be derived from *saisire*, to seize. It was anciently written *cense*, perhaps from the old Fr. *cens.* The Germ. *schoss*, tribute-money, is as probable an etymon, at least as Juinus's *saisire.*]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by Shakspeare for bounds, or limits, though it stand for *rate, reckoning.*

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutt's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess.* *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

To CESS.† *v. a.* [from the noun] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They came not armed like soldiers to be *cessed* upon me. *Briskett, Disc. of Civill Life*, p. 157.

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSA'TION.† *n. s.* [*cessation*, old Fr. *cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* tost
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation, suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the succours of the poor Protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation.* *King Charles.*

CESSA'VIT. n. s. [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficent goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *cedo, cessum*, Lat.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject strucken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing strucken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo, cessum.* Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*cession*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

3. A manner of vacating or voiding an ecclesiastical benefice; that kind of resignation which is understood, and requires no form, where the Clerk takes some benefice which may not be consistent with what he already possesses.

CE'SSIONARY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cessionnaire.* V. Cotgrave in *Cession des biens*, who makes *cessionary* also a substantive.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *cess.*] An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR.† *n. s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.

1. In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or cessing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have the writ cessavit brought against him. Where it is said the tenant cesseth, such phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant cesseth to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

2. A taxer. *Sherwood.*

Some [faults] there be of that nature, that though they be in private men, yet their evil reacheth to a general hurt; as the extortion of sheriffs, and their sub-sheriffs, and bayliffes; the corruption of victuallers, *cessors*, and purveyors. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CEST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *ceste*, Lat. *cestus*, Gr. κεστὸς.] The girdle of a lady.

Young Fancy thus, to me divinest name!
To whom, prepar'd and bath'd in heaven,
The *cest* of amplest power is given.
Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

CE'STUS.† n. s. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastick summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite; and as soon as that *cestus*, that lascivious girdle is thrown away, then the reins chasten us. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iii. § 6.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus.* *Addison, Spectator.*

CETA'CEOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cetacé*; "poisson *cetacée*, of the kind of whales." Cotgrave. Lat. *cete*, Gr. κῆτος.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CE'TERACH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *ceterach.*] A plant; the scale-fern, stone-fern, finger-fern, miltewast. *Cotgrave.*

CE'SURE.* *n. s.* See CÆSURA. The close of a verse; the pause in a sentence.

Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure;

Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused
Other *cessure*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

C FA UT. A note in the scale of musick.
Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion!
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C fa ut, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

CH has, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of *tsh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words, derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k* as *cholerick*.

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHACO'ON.* *n. s.* [Span. *chacona.*] A dance, like a saraband, borrowed from the Spaniards, and by them from the Moors. The measure of it is said to have been always triple time. See Gloss. Ang. Nov. 1707.

CHAD. *n. s.* A sort of fish.
Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To CHAFE.† *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr. perhaps from the Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm.]

1. To warm with rubbing.
They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*
At last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin.
Spenser, F. Q.
First to *chafe* and prepare the wax to receive the seal; then, as officers, to set to that seal.
Montagu, App. to Cæsar, p. 318.
Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former mass to form, and frame to use.
Dryden.

2. To heat by rage or hurry.
Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat?
Shakspeare.
Why do you
Chafe yourself so? *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

3. To perfume.
Lilies more white than snow,
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grow.
Suckling.

4. To make angry; to enflame passion.
Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her. *Shaksp.*
An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together.
Sir John Hayward.
For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
This *chaf'd* the boar, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.
Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.
He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakspeare.*
Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shakspeare.
How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And swear! not Addison himself was safe. *Pope.*

2. To fret against any thing.
Once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
The murmuring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

CHAFE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.
When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall.
Camden, Remains.
At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *n. s.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who prepares the wax for the sealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER.† *n. s.* [ceapop, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.
Round ancient elms, with humming noise,
Full loud the *chafer* swarms rejoice.
T. Warton, Ode XI.

CHA'FERY. *n. s.*. A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips.*

CHAFF.† *n. s.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch. Perhaps from the Sax. caf, *swift*; or the Gr. κηφος, *light.*]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind.
Dryden.
He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.
Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature, that makes the spirit of the mind mud too.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

To CHA'FFER.† *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy, Dr. Johnson says. But "*exchange* is the sense of the Hebrew word *capher*, and as all merchandises, amongst the ancients, were generally managed by exchanges of goods for goods; that word *capher* has travelled very far into our northern languages: thus we have in our English language the word to *chaffer* or *make a bargain*. Hence came the name of our *Cheap*-side in London." Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, p. 53. *Chaffering* is, in our old language, *chepefaring*, that is going to market, trading, bargaining.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.
That no man overgo, neither deceyve his brother in *chaffering*. *Wicliffe*, 1 *Thess.* iv.
Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold.
Dryden, Fab.
The *chaffering* with dissenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*
In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less.
Swift.

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.
He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.

2. To exchange.
Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke.
Spenser, F. Q.

CHA'FFER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Merchandize; ware. The word perhaps is not wholly out of use.
Small *chaffer* doth ease.
Skelton's Poems, p. 132.
Deintes for damosels, *chaffer* far fet.
Ibid. p. 96.
The chief *chaffer* and merchandise of England.
Abp. Sandys, Serm. fol. 20.

CHA'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHA'FFERN. *n. s.* [from *eschauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water.
Dict.

CHA'FFERY. *n. s.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.
The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH. *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. *Phillips's World of Words.* But Phillips is mistaken in saying that this bird is admired for its song.
The *chaffinch* and other small birds are injurious to some fruits. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.
The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb; the same with *cudweed*; which see.

CHA'FFY.† *adj.* [from *chaff*] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.
If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,
Nor worth the name of villain.
Beaum and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.
The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration. *Glanville.*

CHA'FINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and *dish.*] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.
Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels.
Bacon, Physical Remains.

CHAGRI'N.† *n. s.* [from *chagrin*, Fr. which may have been formed from the Lat. *acritas*, sourness.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen.*

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo.
Pope, Letters.

To CHAGRI'N. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. s.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen.* xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suff'ring sex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together; as, of causes, or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil.
Hammond.

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

The mariners he *chained* in his own gallies for slaves. *Knolles.*

Or, march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war!
Prior.

They, with joint force oppression *chaining*, set
Imperial justice at the helm. *Thomson.*

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*.
Prior.

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he, whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul with thine.
Shakspeare.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended, but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise. *Chambers.*

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble.
Ralegh, Essays.

CHA'INSHOT. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splinters.
Wiseman, Surgery.

CHA'INWORK. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHAIR.† *n. s.* [*chair*, Fr. from *cathedra*, Lat. καθέδρα, Gr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy *chair*,
Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.
Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back.
Watts, Logick.

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown. —
— Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Shew thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom say;
Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.
Shakspeare.

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice
Supply with worthy men. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Her grace sat down to rest a while,
In a rich *chair* of state. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,
The seat of audience, old Latinus sate.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
Pope.

4. A vehicle drawn by one horse.

E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.
T. Warton, Phaeton and the One-Horse Chair.

CHA'IRMAN. *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole,
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole.
Dryden.

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.
Swift.

CHAISE.† *n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.]

1. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse, Dr. Johnson says; which was the case formerly, before post-chaises were in request.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it. *Addison.*

[They] run,
They know not whither, in a *chaise and one*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace.

2. A chaise and pair; a chaise and four; the term of later days for a light vehicle, with four wheels, drawn by two or four horses.

CHA'LCEDONY.* See CALCEDONY.

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, brass, and γράφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in brass. See CALCOGRAPHY.

CHALDE'E.* *adj.* Denoting or relating to the language of Chaldea.

The names of the points or accents are all of a late original, all *Chaldee*, not any Hebrew.
Br. Walton, Considerator Considered, p. 247.

CHA'LDER.† } CHA'LDRON. } CHA'UDRON. } *n. s.* A dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed bushel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should weigh two thousand pounds. *Chambers.*

Mr. Malone observes, that the preceding notice of the weight must be a mistake or a misprint. A ton of coals weighs twenty hundred pounds; a *chaldron* should weigh 2800; so that a *chaldron* is to a ton, as seven to five. Mr. Malone means a London chaldron, which on an average weighs 28½ cwt. But a Newcastle chaldron, 53 cwt.

CHA'LICE. *n. s.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup: applied by Shakspeare to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,
And Phœbus 'gins arise,
His steeds to water at these springs,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shaksp.*

CHALK.† *n. s.* [cealc, Sax. *calck*, Welch; *calch*, Gael. *cal* or *kal*, Celt, soft stone.] *Chalk* is a white fossile, usually reckoned a stone, but by some ranked among the boles. It is used in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear. *Dryden.*

CHALK *for cheese.* A very old expression, not yet disused, for the imposition practised by those who would substitute an inferiour thing for what is good.

Lo! how they feignen *chalke for cheese*.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.
The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*
2. To manure with chalk.
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Being not propt by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successours their way. *Shakspeare.*
His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures. *South.*
With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like design. *Dryden.*
The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.
Shells, by the seamen called chalk-eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them.
Woodward.

CHALK-PIT. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHALK-STONE.* *n. s.* [Sax. cealc-ꞇan.] A small piece of chalk.
He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk-stones* that are beaten asunder. *Isaiah*, xxvii. 9.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]
1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.
As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from the shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm. *Shaks.*
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.
Rowe.
2. Impregnated with chalk.
Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *challenger*, to claim.] Kelham, Norm. Dict. *chalonger*, to dispute, to contest, Lacombe. *Calenger*, *calonger*, "calomnier, accuser, disputer," Roquefort; and thus our old lexicography terms "*chalenge* or *chalenging*, a crafty and false accusation, *calumnia*." Huloet. One of the oldest meanings of *challenge* which I find, is the legal one of objecting to a witness, viz. in the tenth century. See CHALLENGE.
1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.
The Prince of Wales stept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight.
Shakspeare.
2. To call to a contest.
Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.
Dryden.
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible. *Locke.*
3. To accuse.
Many of them be such losels and scatterlings, as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact.
Spenser on Ireland.
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness.
Shakspeare.
4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]
Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challeng'd* off, or make default. *Hale.*
5. To claim as due.
That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*
Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*.
Shakspeare.
And so much duty as my mother shew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge* that I may profess
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakspeare.*
Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakspeare.*
So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.
Dryden.
Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.
I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chalunge*, a claim. Kelham, Norm. Dict. "*Challenge*, moyens par lesquels on rejette le témoignage des jureurs. 930." Lacombe.]
1. A summons to combat.
I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly.
Shakspeare.
2. A demand of something as due.
And he seide to hem, smyte ye no man wrongfully, nether make ye fals *chalenge*, and be ye apayed with your sondis. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, iii.
Taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Busy with oker did the shoulders mark. *Sidney.*
There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom.
Collier of Friendship.
3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurours, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empanelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empanelled upon him, alleging no cause.
Cowel.
You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'LLENGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *challenge*.] That may be called to account; liable to challenge.
How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals; and how homage may be dissolved, and adjudged by combat.
Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, (1649,) p. 30.
God now uses his Majesty to succeed and suppress persons lately in power, highly *challengeable* for the want of mercy and truth.
Spencer's Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 47.

CHA'LLENGER.† *n. s.* [from *challenge*, old Fr. "les *chalejurs*, the *challengers*." Kelham, Norm. Dict.]
1. One that defies or summons another to combat.
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler? —
No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
Shakspeare.
Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly *challenger*.
Dryden.
2. One that claims superiority.
Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakspeare.*
3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.
Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEAN.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chalibé*, steeled, done over with steel; from the Lat. *chalybes*, men who were famous among the ancients for their iron works; *chalybs*, iron or steel.] Relating to steel well wrought or tempered.
The hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Admantean proof. *Milton, S. A.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.
The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

*CHAM.** *n. s.* [Pers.] The sovereign prince of Tartary, by way of distinction; a lord of the Persian court, or a governour of a Persian province.
I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the farthest nich of Asia; bring you the length of Prester John's foot; fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard. *Shaks. Much Ado*, &c. ii. 1.

CHAMA'DE.† *n. s.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender, Dr. Johnson says. This, however, is the more modern acceptation of the word. It was formerly the *sound of the trumpet*; whence "*sonner la chamade*, to sound a parley; also, to summon, challenge, call on." Cotgrave. Menage derives the word from the Ital. *chiamata*, Lat. *clamare*, to cry out.
Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us charte blanche. *Addison.*

CHA'MBER.† *n. s.* [*chambre*, Fr. *siambr*, Welch; *cambre*, Celt. low Lat. *cambra*, Gr. καμάρα.]
1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.
Bid them come forth and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakspeare.*
A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*.
Bentley.
2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posteriour *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of cannon; a small piece of ordnance. "A chamber is a gun which stands erect on its breech. Such are used only on occasions of rejoicing, and are so contrived as to carry great charges, and thereby to make a noise more than proportioned to their bulk. They are called *chambers* because they are mere *chambers* to lodge powder; a *chamber* being the technical term for that cavity in a piece of ordnance which contains the combustibles. Some of them are still fired in the Park, and at the places opposite to the Parliament-house when the king goes thither." Note on Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. ed. Steevens.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c. *Camden, Rem.*

To come off the breach with his pike bent bravely, and to surgery bravely; to venture upon the charged *chambers* bravely. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

CHAMBER *of London.** The city of London obtained the title of *Camera Regis*, some centuries since; and was addressed by this appellation in our authors of elder times.

Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

His majesty's triumphant passage from the Tower through his honourable city and *chamber* of London, being the 15th of March, 1603. *Dekker's Entertainment given to K. James.*

To CHA'MBER.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wanton; to intrigue. See CHAMBERING.

Their *chambering* fortitude they did descry
By their soft maiden voice, and flickering eye. *Niccols's Cuckow*, 1607.

To CHA'MBER.* *v. a.* To shut up as in a chamber. The example from Shakspeare is given by Dr. Johnson, under the verb neuter.

To prove myself a loyal gentleman
Even in the best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

A beggarly drunkard is haled to the stocks, whiles the rich is *chambered up* to sleep out his surfeit. *Bp. Hall, Contempt.* b. 4.

I that have now been *chamber'd* here alone,
Barr'd of my guardian, or of any else,
Am not for nothing at an instant freed
To fresh access. *Ford, Trag. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore.*

CHA'MBER-COUNCIL.* *n. s.* Private or secret council; confidential communication.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber-councils*. *Shaks. Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

CHA'MBER-COUNSEL.* *n. s.* A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in the court of law. See CHAMBER-PRACTICE.

CHA'MBER-HANGING.* *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *hang*.] The tapestry or other furniture of a chamber.

With tokens thus and thus; averring notes
Of *chamber-hanging*, pictures, &c. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

CHA'MBER-LIE.* *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *lie*. See LIE.] Stale urine.

Your *chamber-lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

CHA'MBER-PRACTICE.* *n. s.* The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately, without appearing in court.

Chamber-practice, and even private conveyancing, the most voluntary agency, are prohibited to them. *Burke, on the Popery Laws.*

CHA'MBERER.† *n. s.* [from *chamber*.]

1. A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chamberlain; "a groom of a chamber." Huloet. Our old authors use it also for a *chamber-maid*. [old Fr. *chambriere*, f. g. Cotgrave. *chambrier*, m. g. *camérier*, Lat. *camerarius*.]

I ne held me never digne in no manere
To be your wife, ne yet your *chamberere*. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

Ladies faire with their gentilwomen *chamberers* also and lavenders. *Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 193.

She [Q. Catharine Howard] had gotten also into her privy chamber, to be one of her *chamberers*, one of the women which had before lyen in the bed with her. *Lord Herbert, Hist. of King Hen. VIII.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERING.* *n. s.* [from *chamber*.] Intrigue; wantonness. It is a noun, both in the original, and in the translation, of the N. Test., but has been given as an example of the verb neuter. The passage is rendered by Wicliffe, "not in *beddis* and unchastitees."

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

News, &c. that *chambering* is counted a civiler quality, than playing at tables in the hall, though serving-men use both. *Overbury's Charact.* ed. 1627, sign. S. 8. b.

CHA'MBERLAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *camberlane*, *chamberlan*.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the house of lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakspeare.*

He was made lord steward, that the staff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the stage. *Pope.*

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm. *Shakspeare.*
When Duncan is asleep,—
——————his two *chamberlains*
Will I with wine and wassel so convince. *Shakspeare.*

He serv'd at first Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden, Fables.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

Erastus, the *chamberlain* of the city, saluteth you. *Rom.* xvi. 23.

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciss. *B. Jonson.*

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,
Trudges to town, and first turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift.*

CHA'MBLET.* } *n. s.* [from *camelot*. See
CHA'MELOT. } CAMELOT and CHAMLET.] Variegated stuff.

And wav'd upon like water-*chamelot*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xi. 45.

Your cold water-*chamblets*, or your paintings
Spitted with copper. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainscot is made. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CHA'MBREL *of a Horse.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. s.* [χαμαιλεων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its nose long, ending in an obtuse point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail, and upon its head it has something like a comb; like a fish it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also shrinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied; but our modern observers assure us, that its natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a bluish grey; though some are yellow,

and others green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is exposed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have least of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The grain of its skin, when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tumours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.
Shakspeare.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His white, or black, his green, or blue. *Prior.*

To CHAME'LEONIZE.* *v. a.* [from *chameleon.*] To change into many colours. *Dict.*

To CHA'MFER.† *v. a.* [written *chanfer* in our old lexicography: "*chanfering* in stone or timber," Barret. Old Fr. "*chanfrain*, a chanfering, or a channel, furrow, or streak, in stone-work," Cotgrave. But Sherwood, Cotgrave's contemporary, writes it "*chamfret*, to slope the edge of a stone."]

1. To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.
2. To wrinkle.

Comes the breme winter with *chamfred* brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

CHA'MFER. } *n. s.* [from *To* CHAMFER.]
CHA'MFRET. } A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. s.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat, the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. s.* [χαμαιμῆλον. See CAMOMILE.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning setuale.
Spenser.

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakspeare.*

Posset drink with *chamomile* flowers.
Floyer on the Humours.

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton, P.L.*

At his command,
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing* as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidoris to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiseman.*

CHAMPA'GNE.* *n. s.* [from the province of *Champagne* in France.] Wine so called.

Quick,
As is the wit it gives, the gay *champagne*.
Thomson, Autumn.

CHA'MPAIGN.† *n. s.* [*campagne*, Fr. Our word was formerly written *champion*, and *champian*; and, in later times, *champain*; as in Milton's own editions of his poetry. See the adjective.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

The Canaanites which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal. *Deut.* xi. 30.

There were very many in the open valley, [in the margin *champaign*.] *Ezek.* xxxvii. 2.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forest and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady, *Shakspeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Ralegh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd.
Milton, P.L.

CHA'MPAIGN, or CHA'MPAIN.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Open, or flat.

Thee all the *champion* fields aboute, both hill and vale doe crie;
And all the pasture grounds.
Turbervile, Mant. Ecl. 26.

The *champain* head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton, P.L.*

CHA'MPER.* *n. s.* [from *To champ.*] A biter or nibbler; facetiously introduced into the Spectator, but a serious word of elder times; for a horse is "a bridle-*champer*." *Sherwood.*

Damsels, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-eaters, oatmeal-chewers, pipe-*champers*. *Spectator*, No. 431.

CHA'MPERTORS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *champarteur*, from *champart*; which is from the Lat. *campi pars*. Our word should be written *champartors*. Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPERTY.† *n. s.* [*champart*, Fr. See CHAMPERTOR.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

They bring grace to his good cheer, but no peace or benediction else to his house; these made the *champarty*, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. *Milton, Colasterion.*

He thought himself in duty and in conscience bound to clear those points from errour which he delivered, lest sacred authority might come in for maintenance and *champerty*, as they would have it. *Montagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 5.

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION.† *n. s.* [*champion*, Fr. *campione*, Ital. *campio*, low Lat. *campus*, Lat. a field; *kamp*, old Goth. *a battle*; Sax. campian *to fight*; Germ. *kampen*. Serenius adduces the Goth. *kampe*, or *kappe*, pugil. a *champion*.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for mast'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton, P.L.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy!
Dryden.

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right.
Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warriour; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword.
Shakspeare.

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case,

than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowel.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than so, come fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MPIONESS.* *n. s.* [from *champion*.] A female warriour.

The *championess* he thought he saw and knew. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

The *championess* had harnessed her peacocks to go for Samos. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

CHANCE.† *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr. from the Lat. *cadentia*.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; nor bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding; nor yet favour to men of skill: but time and *chance* happeneth to them all. Eccles. ix. 11. The meaning is, that the success of these outward things is not always carried by desert; but by *chance* in regard of us, though by PROVIDENCE in regard of God. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 451.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has struck me dead;
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakspeare.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address. *Swift.*

CHANCE.† *adj.* Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden.*

Besides these there were five *chance* auditors. *Swift.*

CHANCE.* *adv.* By chance; perchance.

If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate. *Gray's Elegy.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think;—
Thou hast thy mistress still. *Shakspeare.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakspeare.*

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Cæsar looks so sad? *Shakspeare.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope, Odyssey.*

CHA'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you to accompany
In this adventurous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenser.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY.† *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley*, Dr. Johnson says. Some have considered it as a corruption of the Fr. *chaude meslée*, a fault committed in a sudden tumult; and Coles, in his English vocabulary, gives *chaud-melle*, with this meaning. The Scotch also have the expression *chaud-melle*, for a *sudden quarrel*. Kelham, in his Norman dictionary, says, that *chaud-melle* "is a hot or sudden debate, corruptly called *chance-medley*." Fr. *chaud*, hot; and *melle*, an affray.] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself. *Cowel.*

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

CHA'NCEL.† *n. s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was inclosed. κάγγελα, κάγγελοι, vox Græco-barb. *Cancelli*. "Ita vocantur in templis sacra adyta, velis, cancellis, et fenestratis januis obvelata, quibus ab accessu indigni arcentur." V. Meursii Gloss. et Critopuli Emend. in Meurs. p. 39.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should say service in the *chancel*. *Hooker.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addison on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR.† *n. s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellier*, Fr. from *cancellare, literas vel scriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and seemeth of itself likewise to be derived à *cancellis*, which signify all one with κιγκλίδες, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgement seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view, Dr. Johnson says: Cassiodorus, deducing the name from *cancelli*, adds that "chancellors examined matters within places severed apart, enclosed with partitions of *such cross bars*. Regard, saith he to the chancellor, what name you bear; it cannot be hidden, which you do within lattesses; for you keep your grates lightsome, your bars open, and your doors as transparent as windows. Whereby it is evident, that he sate within grates, where he was to be seen on every side; and thereof it may be thought he took his name," Jus Sigilli, or the law of England, 1673, p. 7. Others derive it from his power of *cancelling* writings. See *To* CANCEL.

Quæsitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli*,
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verses of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the Bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

Our word was formerly written *chanceller*; so Lord Bacon, in the original editions of his works, repeatedly writes it; and perhaps it should be so, when we consider the derivation *chancellier*.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharios, scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryden, jun.*

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary; whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as

that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chamb.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an University.* The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. s.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY.† *n. s.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The mercy, and the pardon, and the huge moderation of that court, [the Gospel,] though it hath mollified the strict law into never so much *chancery*, will not proceed further, and mollify obedience into libertinism. *Hammond, Serm.* vi.

CHA'NCRE. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELI'ER.† *n. s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

Lamps, branches, or *chandeliers*, (as we now modishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season.

Stukeley, Palæogr. Sacra, (1736,) p. 69.

CHA'NDLER.† *n. s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.]

1. An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakspeare.*

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay.*

2. Formerly, a candlestick. Ray's North Country Words, p. 14. It is still employed in this sense in Scotland. It is an abbreviation of the Fr. *chandelier*; a word which our ancestors disdained to adopt; for Stukeley sneers at the *modish* introduction of it, in 1736. See CHANDELIER.

3. A corn-chandler, a seller of corn. See CORN-CHANDLER.

CHA'NDLERLY.* *adj.* [from *chandler*.] Like a chandler.

To be sconced our head money, our twopences in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

CHA'NDLERY.* *n. s.* [from *chandler*.] The articles sold by a chandler.

CHA'NDRY.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *eschanderia*.] The place where the candles are kept. *Blount.*

To mistake six torches from the *chandry*, and give them one. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

CHA'NFRIN. n. s. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtile. *Bacon's Essays.*

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curse,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worse!
Dryden.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shaks.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Eccles.* ii. 4.

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in psaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom*, xix. 18.

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this currish Jew.
Shakspeare.

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. *To change a horse*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakspeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shakspeare.*

CHANGE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job*, xiv. 14.

Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakspeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wonderous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know
A different master, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!
While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full.

Bacon, Natural History.

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*.
Shakspeare.

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our English air.
Dryden.

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Holder, Elements of Speech.

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs. [old Fr. *change*, place de commerce, Roquef. *cambium*, Lat.]

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools, and pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Susceptibility of change.
If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.
Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELESS.* *adj.* [from *change* and *less*.] Without change; constant; not subject to variation.
Thus for each change my *changeless* heart I fortify. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. 2.
To teach each hollow grove, and shrubby hill,
Each murmuring brook, and solitary vale,
To sound our love, and to our song accord,
Wearying echo with one *changeless* word.
Bp. Hall, Defiance to Envy.

CHA'NGELING. *n. s.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.
And her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser, F. Q.*
She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.
Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about. *Dryden.*
Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.
Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakspeare.*
'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side.
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.
I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'NGER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *changeor*, mod. *changeur*.]

1. One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.
He turnede upsidoun the boordis of *chaungeris*, and the chayeris of men that solden culveris.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxi. 12.
The *changers* of money sitting. *St. John*, ii. 14.

2. One who alters the form of any thing.
Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. st. 40.
Effect most strange!
At last the *changer* shar'd herself the change.
Eusden, Ovid, Met. 4.

3. One who forsakes the cause which he had espoused.
Meddle not with them that are given to change, [in the margin, *changers*.] *Prov.* xxiv. 21.

CHA'NNEL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chanel*; bas Bret. *canol*; modern Fr. *canal*; Lat. *canalis*.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.
It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way.
Spenser on Ireland.
Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. *Shaks.*
So th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay. *Waller.*
Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea. *Woodward.*
The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the streams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.
Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden, Fables.*

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British *Channel* between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel* between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

5. A kennel in the street. [old Fr. *chenal*, a channel or gutter. Cotgrave.]
As if a *channel* should be call'd the sea.
Shakspeare, K. Henry VI.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.
No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces. *Shakspeare.*
The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown.
Wotton, Architecture.
Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* sides.
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

CHA'NSON.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *chanson*.] A song.
The first row of the pious *chanson* will shew you more, *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 142.

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.
Wherein the chearful birds of sundry kind
Do *chant* sweet musick. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To celebrate by song.
The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains. *Bp. Bramhall.*

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.
They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of musick. *Amos*, vi. 7.
Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;
And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air.
Dryden.

CHANT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Song; melody.
A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud,
Milton, P. R.

2. A part of cathedral service, both with and without the organ.
I have now taken notice of every musical part of our cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied *chant* used in the verses and responses, and that other which is accompanied by the organ in the use of the Psalter.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 154.

CHA'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *chant*.]

1. A singer; a songster.
You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
Wotton, Rem. p. 379.
Jove's etherial lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.
Pope.

2. He who, in a cathedral, presides over the choir; or, as Huloet says, who is the chief singer. [Lat. *cantor*, *præcentor*.] And simply, the dignitary of a cathedral; and the priest of a chantry.
The *chanter* chorister is to begin De Sancta Maria, &c. The respond is, *Felix namque*, &c.
Gregory on the Child-Bishop, Posth. p. 115.
A certain revenue, sufficient for a *chanter* to one chapel. *Aubrey, Berk.* iii. 24.
A country gentleman related a famous quarrel that had lately happened, in a little church in his province, between the treasurer and the *chantor*, the two principal dignitaries of that church.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.
He orders many of them [psalms] to be sung by the rector chori, or *chantor*, and the quier, or choir, alternately.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 183.

CHA'NTICLEER. *n. s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearness and loudness of his crow.
And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. *Spenser.*
Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer*. *Shakspeare.*
Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *B. Jonson.*
These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden, Remains.*
Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*.
Dryden, Fables.

CHA'NTRESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chanteresse*, "a chaunteress, a woman that sings, or sings much." Cotgrave.] A woman singer.
Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,
Thee, *chantress*, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton, Il Pens.*

CHA'NTRY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chanterie*.]
Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowel.*
Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shaks.*

CHA'OS.† *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. from the Gr. χάος. This word is very unusual in the plural number; but Donne gives it.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done. *King Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind.
Dryden.

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

Oft did we grow
To be two *chaosses*, when we did show
Care to aught else. *Donne, Poems*, p. 36.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Resembling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, reposited in the earth. *Derham.*

To CHAP.† *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referrible to the same original sense. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. To *chap*, however, is more probably a derivative of the Sax. ỳppan, *to open*. In the Biblioth. Eliotæ, 1559. I find "to *chappe*, to be opened." See also CHAPT.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lilly's Endymion*, i. 1.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain.
Blackmore.

CHAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet, Theory.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the *singular*.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground.
Dryden.

The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew, Musæum.*

To CHAP.* *v. n.* [Sax. ceapian.] To cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. See CHEAP, and CHOP.

CHAP.* *n. s.* An abbreviation of *chapman*; still in use among the common people. If the phrase be "a good *chap*," it implies a dealer to whom credit may be given; if simply, "a *chap*," it usually designates a person, of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained.

CHAPE. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakspeare.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakspeare.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the King of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CHA'PEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deposit in a chapel; to enshrine.

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *chape.*] Wanting a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PELLANY. *n. s.* [from *chapel.*]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'PELRY. *n. s.* [from *chapel.*] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

*CHA'PERON.† *n. s.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits, Dr. Johnson says. But it was a cap not confined to them.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Camden.*

The executioner stands by, — his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through.
Howell, Lett. i. v. 42.

To CHA'PERON.* *v. a.* An affected word, of very recent introduction into our language, to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a publick assembly. The old French verb *chaperonner* is "to uncover the head before others, or put off the cap to them." Cotgrave.

CHA'PEAU. *n. s.* [Fr.] A hat; and in heraldry, a cap or coronet. The *chapeau de bras* is almost an indispensable part of the full dress of a gentleman.

CHA'PFALLEN.† *adj.* [from *chap* and *fallen.*] Having the mouth shrunk.

They be indeed
A couple of *chap-fall'n* curs. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Till they be *chap-fall'n*, and their tongues at peace,
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-goose Chase.

A *chapfall'n* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden, Juv.* sat. x.

CHA'PITER. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exod.* xxxvi. 38.

CHA'PLAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chaipelain*, *chapelain*, from *capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers and preach. *Cowel.*

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment.
Shakspeare.

Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life.
Shakspeare.

2. One that officiates in domestick worship.

A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINCY.* *n. s.* [from *chaplain.*] The office of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift, Lett.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*, where they bring grace to his good cheer.
Milton, Colasterion.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap.*] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzard with a sexton's spade. *Shakspeare.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* bones.
Shakspeare.

CHA'PLET. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakspeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistress' scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade.
Dryden.

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater-nosters and ave-marias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they

are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PLET.* *n. s.* [diminut. of *chapel.*] A small chapel or shrine.

This is in Amos, ch. v. 26. the tabernacle, or soccoth, of your king or Molock; that is, the *chaplet*, where that image of your false god, called here τύπος, was enshrined or dwelt: so σκηνὴν signifies; and the like seems to be understood by Succoth Benoth, the tabernacle of Venus, some little chapel or shrine where her image was kept and worshipped. *Hammond on Acts*, vii. 43.

CHA'PMAN.† *n. s.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser; a seller; a marketman.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shaks.*
Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do. *B. Jons.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquorish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey.
Dryden.

CHA'PPY.* *adj.* [from *chap.*] Cleft; cut asunder; open; gaping. *Cotgrave in V. Fendu.*

CHAPS. *n. s.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shaksp.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood.
Dryden.

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } CHA'PPED. } *particip. pass.* [from *To chap.*]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *B. Jonson.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden, Fables.*

CHA'PTER. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*.
Burnet, Theory.

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-house*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CHA'PTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun. See the 4th sense.] To tax; to correct; to take to task.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head.
Dryden, Character of Polybius.

CHA'PTREL. *n. s.* [probably from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars, or pillasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon.*

CHAR.† *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says. Some derive it from the Sax. cỳpan, to turn, because this fish turneth itself swiftly in the water.] A fish found only in Winander mere in Lancashire, Dr. Johnson says; which is not exactly the case.

There are no *char* ever taken in these lakes, but plenty in Buttermere water, which lies a little way north of Borrowdale, about Martinmas, which are potted here.
Gray, Letter to Dr. Warton.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR.† *n. s.* [cỳppe, work, Sax. Lye. It is derived by Skinner, either from *charge*, Fr. business, or cape, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep. Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. cypan, to turn or return, to turn about. The Goth. *kar* may not be omitted, which is business or concern: "hwa *kara* unsis thu witeis," what is that to us, &c. St. Matt. xxvii. 4. "I have a little *char* for you." Ray's North Country Words. The word is now usually written and pronounced *chare*; and also in its compounds *chare-woman* and *chare-work*. But in Wiltshire it is pronounced *cheure*, and is sometimes so written in the old editions of Beaumont and Fletcher.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

No more but e'en a woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire.
Dryden, Theocritus.

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

To CHAR.* *v. a.* To perform a business.

That char is *char'd*; that business is dispatched.
Ray's North Country Words.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CHAR-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHAR-WORK.* See CHAR.

CHA'RACT, or CHA'RECT*. *n. s.* An inscription; and formerly a charm, or magical inscription, [*charact*, the inscription, or thing written; *characters*, the letters in which it is written; *charactery*, the materials of which characters are composed. Note on Shakspeare. Meas. for Meas. ed. Steevens.]

It was by necromancy,
By *carectes* and conjuration.
Skelton, Poems, p. 161.

That he use ne hide no charme, ne *charecte*.
Dugdale, Orig. Jud. p. 81.

Even so may Angelo,
In all his dressings, *charact*s, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

CHA'RACTER.† *n. s.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτὴρ.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation. This is a very ancient acceptation of the word, being used by Wicliffe.

And he schal make alle, smale and greete, — to have a *carecter* in their right hond either in their forheedis. *Wicliffe, Apoc.* xiii. 16.

To his own love his loialtie he saved;
Whose *character* in the adamantine mould
Of his true heart so firmely was engraved,
That no new love's impression ever could
Bereave it thence. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vi. 2.

[Titles of] honour are the *character* of that estimation, which publickly is had of publick estates and callings in the church or commonwealth.
Hooker, 6. vii.

In outward also her resembling less
His image, who made both; and less expressing
The *character* of that dominion given
O'er other creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! ——
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shaksp.*

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,
Whose grossness little *characters* sum up. *Shaks.*

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing. Formerly with the accent on the second syllable.

And writing strange *characters* on the ground.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 14.

I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet. —
You know the *character* to be your brother's.
Shakspeare.

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feign'd, excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity. *Addison.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets, *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
Most women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed Shakspeare exhibits, as also the accent on the first syllable of this verb. The substantive in Spenser has also the accent on the second syllable. See CHARACTER, 3d sense.

These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character.* *Shakspeare.*
Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
Shakspeare.
O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character.*
Shakspeare.
The pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus.*
A law not only written by Moses, but *character'd* in us by nature.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.

2. To describe; to denominate; to characterize.

Being thus *character'd,*
And challenged, know, I dare appear, and do
To who dares threaten.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.
Thuanus, one that writeth truth with a steady hand, thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses: — They used raw pelts clapped about them for their clothes, &c. *Fuller, Holy War,* p. 145.
The apostle *charactereth* a lawful magistrate by this spirit, Rom. xiii. 4. He is the minister of God to thee for good.
Spenser, Righteous Ruler, p. 8.

CHA'RACTERISM.* *n. s.* [from *character.*] The distinction of character.

The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.
Bp. Hall, Characters, p. 13.
He [Christ] was described by infallible *characterisms* which did fit him, and did never fit any but him. *Bp. Taylor, Demonst. of the Truth of the Chr. Religion.*
So far is our version from preserving this Lucanism, this *characterism* of an author, that it inverts the thought. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* p. 275.

CHARACTERI'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *charac-*
CHARACTERI'STICK. } *terize.*] That constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction.
Woodward on Fossils.

The shining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *characteristical.*] In a manner which constitutes or distinguishes character.

The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used *characteristically.*
Spenser, Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies, p. 36.
Slaying with the sword is very *characteristically* spoken here in this epistle, of the faithful martyr Antipas. *More, Seven Churches,* ch. 5.
Henry's hypocrisy is not *characteristically* nor consistently sustained.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 141.

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *characteristical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm.* The same with the *index* or *exponent.*

To CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. a.* [from *character.*]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African and Grecian faces are *characterized.*
Arbuthnot on Air.

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character.*] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallowed cities up,
And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RACTERY.† *n. s.* [from *character.*] Impression; mark; distinction: accented anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *charáctery.* *Shaks.*
All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *charactery* of my sad brows. *Shakspeare.*
A third sort — bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face; which art they significantly termed *charactery.* *Bp. Hall, Characters. To the Reader.*

*CHARA'DE.** *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of riddle, usually in verse.

An enigma, which consists in disguising the truth by an ambiguous or obscure expression, is certainly superiour to a rebus or *charade,* which only puzzles you with letters and syllables; a species of difficult trifling, which one cannot but wonder to find prevailing in this enlightened age, amongst people of good understanding in the polite world. *Graves's Recollect. of Shenstone,* p. 99.

CHA'RCOAL.† *n. s.* [imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char,* business; but, by Mr. Lye, from *To chark,* to burn, Dr. Johnson says. It may be added, that the word was formerly written *charke coal:* "A man made *charke coles* in a wood." Festival, fol. 25. The process of making *charcoal,* however, has been termed *charring* the *wood.*] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal;* and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Love is a fire that burns and sparkles,
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals,*
Which sooty chymists stop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*
Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls
With desperate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls.
Pope.

CHARD. *n. s.* [*charde,* Fr.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard.*
Mortimer.

To CHARGE.† *v. a.* [*charger,* Fr. *caricare,* Ital. low Lat. *cargare,* from *carrus,* Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. *Genesis,* xl. 4.
What you have *charged* me *with,* that I have done. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off,
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me.
Dryden.

3. To impute; with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
It is easy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*
It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*
Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*
We *charge* that *upon* necessity, which was really desired and chosen. *Watts, Logick.*

4. To impute to, as cost, or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he *charg'd* himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. To impose as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless. *Wake, Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job*, iv. 18.

8. To challenge.

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numbers*, v. 19.

Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shaksp.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. *St. Mark*, iii. 12.

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer
To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*

I *charge* thee, stand,
And tell thy name and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! —— What a sigh is there? the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shakspeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And sends to senates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only *charges* the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charged*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and discharged his lance. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

15. To put to expence.

Coming also not to *charge*, but to enrich them; not to share what they had, but to recover what they had lost. *South, Serm.* iii. 311.

To CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems to despise all ornament, but intrinsick merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge of* the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shaks.*

He, who requires,
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy *charge*, of all the trees
In paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the master of thy herds to find,
True to his *charge* a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah*, vii. 2.

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat? *Milton, P. L.*

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton, P. L.*

More had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away,
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sate
Above the palace of our slumb'ring king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryd.*

This part should be the governour's principal care; that an habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From public business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon, Essays.*

Ne'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. 2 *Macc.* xi. 11.

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers, daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakspeare.*

15. A load, or burthen.

Asses of great *charge*. *Shakspeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. 2 *Thess.* iii. 8.

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man, but some fault or other *chargeable upon* him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with*.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Ascham.*

CHA'RGEFUL. *adj.* [*charge* and *full.*] Expensive, costly. Not in use.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carot,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion.
Shakspeare.

CHA'RGELESS.* *adj.* [from *charge* and *less.*] Cheap; unexpensive.

How easie and *chargeless* a thing it is to keep silk-worms. *Marg. note in The Silk-wormes*, 1599.

CHA'RGER.† *n. s.* [from *charge.*]

1. A large dish.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger.* *St. Matt.* xiv. 8.

All the tributes land and sea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ.
Dryden, Æneid.

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,
Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd.
King.

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

2. The horse of a military officer; "a charging horse." *Kersey.*

CHA'RILY.† *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up so *charily*. *Shaks.*

Whose finger else, but God's, did confront against the Spanish ostentation, and Rome's curses, in 1588? Whose provident arm else, but God's, did bring to nought, the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily?*
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 316.

CHA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.
Shakspeare.

CHA'RIOT.† *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charroi*, old Fr. *chariot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital. Wicliffe uses *chare* for *chariot.*]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Anthony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakspeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

The king of Israel stayed himself up in his *chariot* against the Syrians until the even; and about the time of the sun going down he died.
2 *Chron.* xviii. 34.

He skims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins,
Majestick moves along. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

Matthew thought right,
And hired a *chariot* so trim and so tight. *Prior.*

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton, S. A.*

CHA'RIOT-MAN.* *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *man;* our old word for the driver of the chariot; as *carman* for the driver of a cart.] The driver of a chariot.

He said to his *chariot-man*, turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded. 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33.

Therefore commanded he his *chariot-man* to drive without ceasing, and dispatch the journey.
2 *Maccab.* ix. 4.

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden, Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear.
Addison on Italy.

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT-RACE. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot-race*. *Addison.*

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence.
Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The labourer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart?
Shakspeare, Timon.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered? By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *charitable.*] The exercise of charity; disposition to charity.

We shall beseech the same God to give you a more profitable and pertinent humiliation than yet you know, and a less mistaken *charitableness*.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Bp. Taylor.*

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *charitatif.*] Disposed to tenderness.

The latin tract of Confirmation, in answer to the exceptions of Mr. Daillée — was then prepared for the press, though detained much longer upon prudential or rather *charitative* considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

CHA'RITY. *n. s.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, P. L.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind, and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the son of the living God.
Hooker.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*.—
—Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shaks.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith;
Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian.
Dryden.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the Duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakspeare.*

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *L'Estrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*.
Dryden.

To CHARK.† *v. a.* [perhaps from *char.* See CHARCOAL and *To* CHAR.] To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

CHARLATA'N. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltinbanchoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHARLATA'NERY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *charlatanerie.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanery* of the world.
W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. 1654, p. 111.

CHARLES'S-WAIN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *karlwagn*, Sax. ceapleɼpæn, Dan. *karlvogn.*] The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Is not *Charles-wain* there?
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

CHA'RLOCK.† *n. s.* [Sax. ceplice.] A weed growing among the corn with a yellow

flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so doat upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*. —— Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*. *Shakspeare.*

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength, whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well-sounding verses are the *charm* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Roscommon.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles, when young Ammon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains. *Addison.*

To CHARM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,
I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shaks.*

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be *charmed*; and they shall bite you, saith the Lord. *Jerem.* viii. 17.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis possible he might enchant the rocks,
And *charm* the forest. *Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.*

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces,
That, from my mutest conscience, to my tongue,
Charms this report out. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway. *Pope.*

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd
Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd*. *Pope.*

6. To tune; to temper.

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

That well could *charme* his tongue, and time his speech. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 39.

To CHARM.* *v. n.* To sound harmonically.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard
Of chiming strings, or *charming* pipes. *Milton, P. R.* ii. 363.

In such a posture Christ found the Jews, who were neither won with the austerity of John the Baptist, and thought it too much licence to follow freely the *charming* pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief to all distresses. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.*

CHA'RMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the *charmed* band
Of true virgin here distressed. *Milton, Comus.*

CHA'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *charm*, and old Fr. *charmeur*.]

1. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

There shall not be found among you — an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, or a consulter with familiar spirits. *Deut.* xviii. 10, 11.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shakspeare.*

To hear [the nightingale] that *charmer* of the night. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

The passion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you disdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

O think that beauty waits on thy decree,
And thy lov'd loveliest *charmer* pleads with me,
She whose soft smile or gentler glance to move,
You vow'd the wild extremities of love. *Shenstone, Judgm. of Hercules.*

CHA'RMERESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *charmeresse*, magicienne. Cotgr. and Roquef.] An enchantress; a witch. *Huloet.*

Charmeressis,
And old witches, and sorceressis. *Chaucer, House of Fame*, iii. 171.

CHA'RMFUL.* *adj.* [from *charm* and *full*.] Abounding with charms.

In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,
And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring. *Cowley, Davideis.*

Not vain she finds the charmful task
In pageant quaint, in motley mask. *Collins, Ode on the Manners.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious. *Sprat.*

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,
So many graces in so green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY.† *adv.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

This is a most majestick vision, and
Harmonious *charmingly*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcases.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres,
Lingering and sitting by a new-made grave. *Milton, Comus.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposited.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send
Those, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakspeare.*

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him. *Bp. Taylor.*

CHART.† *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.]

1. A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A written deed; a charter. *Cockeram.*

In old *charts* we find the words Angli and Anglici, contradistinguished to Franci, &c. *Brady, Intr. to Old Eng. Hist.* 1684, Gloss, p. 11.

CHA'RTAL.* *n. s.* [Lat. *chartula*.] A little roll or piece of paper; a few leaves of paper.

It seemeth for fear that any of their railing pamphlets should perish, being many of them but triobolar *chartals*, they have taken upon them to make a register. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions*, 1593, p. 48.

CHA'RTEL.* See CARTEL.

CHA'RTER. *n. s.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowel.*

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shakspeare.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
Which Heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most gauled with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakspeare.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shaksp.*

CHA'RTER-LAND.* *n. s.* In law, such land as a man holds by *charter*; freehold; which the Saxons termed boc-land; both meaning land held by evidence in writing.

Charter-land had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused. *Coke on Littleton.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] In-

vested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'RTULARY.* *n. s.* See CARTULARY.

These particulars are recorded by an authentic and well-informed annalist, Heming, the learned sub-priour of that monastery, who compiled a *chartulary* of its possessions and privileges.
Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 26.

CHA'RY.† *adj.* [Sax. ceariȝ.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shaks.*
Yet I am *chary* too who comes about me:
Two innocents should not fear one another.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

To CHASE.† *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr. derived by some from the Lat. *calcare*, to trample or tread; whence the low Lat. *caciare*, *chaciare*; and the Ital. *cacciare*; by others, from *captare*, to catch.]

1. To hunt.
It shall be as the *chased* roe. *Isaiah*, xiii. 14.
Mine enemies *chased* me sore like a bird.
Lament. iii. 52.

2. To pursue as an enemy.
And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges*, ix. 40.
How should one *chase* a thousand.
Deut. xxxii. 30.

3. To drive away.
He that *chaseth* away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs*, xix. 26.

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.
Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day.
Dryden.

To CHASE *Metals.* See *To* ENCHASE.

CHASE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the *chase*.
The *chase* I sing; hounds, and their various breed. *Somerville.*

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.
Whilst he was hastening, in the *chase*, it seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakspeare.*
There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity.
Burnet, Theory on the Earth.

3. Fitness to be hunted, appropriation to *chase* or sport.
Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. *Shakspeare.*
A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,
Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey.
Dryden.

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.
The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase*. *Bacon.*
He sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chase*, did speedy execution. *Knolles's Hist.*
They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expanded on the hero's face;
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,
And William led the glorious *chase*. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.
Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursu'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude.
Dryden, Juv.

6. The game hunted.
She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising. *Sidney.*
Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must put this deer to death.
Shakspeare.
Honour's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game,
And recompence the loss of love with fame.
Granville.

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.
A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. *Cowel.*
He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northside of this pleasant *chase*.
Shakspeare.

8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambers.*

9. A term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a point or chase.
Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With *chases*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*
T. I have two *chases*.
I. Sir, the last is no *chase*, but a loss.
T. Sir, how is it a loss?
I. Because you did strike it at the second bound.
Woedrophe's Fr. Gr. (1624,) p. 234.

CHASE-GUN. *n. s.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.
Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chase-guns* through our stern they send.
Dryden.

CHA'SEABLE, or CHACEABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chassable*, "chaseable, fit to be chased, pursued, hunted after." Cotgrave.] Fit for the chase.
Beastes which ben *chaceable*.
Gower, Conf. Am. b. 5.

CHA'SER. *n. s.* [from *chase*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.
Then began
A stop i' th' *chaser*, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick. *Shakspeare.*
So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry.
Denham.
Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey.
Lo, Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaser.

CHASM. *n. s.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.
In all that visible corporeal world, we see no *chasms* or gaps. *Locke.*
The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean.
Woodward.
The ground adust her riv'n mouth disparts,
Horrible *chasm!* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.
Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles;
Such, whose supine felicity but makes,
In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SMED.* *adj.* [from *chasm*.] Having gaps or openings.
Fast by yon *chasmed* hill that frowns,
Cleft by an elemental shock. *Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter*, (1796,) p. 542.

CHA'SSELAS. n. s. [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE. *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a *chaste* virgin.
Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.
Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene. *Watts, Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.
To love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. *Titus*, ii. 5.

CHASTE-EYED.* *adj.* [from *chaste* and *eye*.] Having chaste or modest eyes.
The oak-crown'd sisters, and their *chaste-ey'd* queen. *Collins, Ode on the Passions.*

CHASTE-TREE. *n. s.* [*vitex*, Lat.]
This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn. *Miller.*

CHA'STELY.† *adv.* [from *chaste*.]

1. Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.
You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*. *Shakspeare.*
Make first a song of joy and love,
Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*
Succession of a long descent,
Which *chastely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

2. Without violation of decent ceremony.
Howsoe'er my cause goes, see my body
(Upon my knees I ask it) buried *chastely*.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.
Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying. *Proverbs*, xix. 18.
I follow thee, safe guide! the path
Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of Heaven submit,
However *chastening*. *Milton, P. L.*
Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chastening* hand.
Rowe.
From our lost pursuit she wills to hide
Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride.
Prior.

CHA'STENER.* *n. s.* [from *chasten*.] One who corrects or chastens.

CHA'STENESS.† *n. s.* [from *chaste*.]

1. Chastity; purity.

Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;
Nor thy fore-proved *chastness* stand thou on:
Thou art not holier than David was,
Nor wiser than was most wise Solomon.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. Q. 3.

Religion requires of him the highest degree of purity and *chasteness*.
Young on Idolatrous Corruptions, ii. 213.

2. Purity of writing.

He [Sacheverel] wrote without either *chasteness* of style, or liveliness of expression.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Times.

CHASTI'SABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chastiable.*] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.*

To CHASTI'SE.† *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last. So far Dr. Johnson. But it is rather from the old Fr. *chastier, chastoyer*, which is also from the Lat. *castigare*. In confirmation of this etymology, I may adduce Chaucer, who writes, for *chastise*, the word *chastie*, Rom. of the Rose, "I, that other folke *chastie*, woll not be taught," &c.]

1. To punish: to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet.
Shakspeare.

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues? *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,
He must avenge the world, and give it peace.
Prior.

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,
And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakspeare.*

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*. *Thomson.*

CHASTI'SEMENT.† *n. s.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment: commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment. Dr. Johnson has not noticed the twofold accentuation of this word. The example from Shakspeare shews it to have been, occasionally, on the first syllable; and, in modern times, many so pronounce the word.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement?*
Shakspeare.

He held the *chastisement* of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God.
Ralegh, Essays.

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER.* *n. s.* [from *chastise.*] He who chastises, or corrects by punishment.

They have grown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their *chastisers*.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

An instrument of humility, and a *chastiser* of too big a confidence.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

The thought of death indulge:
Give it its wholesome empire; let it reign,
That kind *chastiser* of the soul to joy!
Young, Night Thoughts, 3.

Such as preserve them [the traces of sorrow] longest, do perhaps best acquiesce in the will of the *chastiser*. *Gray, Lett. to Mr. Nicholls.*

CHA'STITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chasteté, castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity?* *Shakspeare.*

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God. *Bp. Taylor.*

Ev'n here where frozen *chastity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them.
Shakspeare, Much ado.

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

That *chastity* of worship, which God has, so suitably to our understandings, expressed himself to expect from us.
Bp. Compton, Episcopalia, (1686,) p. 29.

CHASTI'SER. *n. s.* [from *chastise.*] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,
Ylike as a monster of many heads.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Because that I familiarly sometimes,
Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your sauciness will jest upon my love.
Shakspeare.

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row. *Milton, Ode.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd.
Dryden.

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shakspeare.*

CHAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myself would make
A chough of as deep *chat*. *Shakspeare.*

The time between before the fire they sat,
And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*.
Dryden.

The least is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle *chat* of a soaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that.
Pope.

CHAT. *n. s.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as ash *chats*.

CHA'TEAU. *n. s.* [Fr.] A castle.

The strong *chateaus*, those feudal fortresses, that were ordered to be demolished, attracted next the attention of your committee. *Burke.*

CHA'TELET.* *n. s.* [Fr. diminut. of *chateau.*] A little castle. *Chambers.*

CHA'TELLANY. *n. s.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Swift.*

CHA'TTEL.† *n. s.* [See CATTLE. Goth. *katila*; old Fr. *catals, catels, chatels*, moveables of any kind. V. Charpentier, Kelham, and Roquefort. Some of our elder authors write the word *cattel*. The etymology of *chattel* is by some referred to the Lat. *castellum* or *capitale*; low Lat. *captale.*] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels*. *Shakspeare.*

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER.† *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our word was formerly *chitter*: "The swalowes *chyterid* and songe." Golden Legend, 1493.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I *chatter*.
Isaiah, xxxviii. 14.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*. *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,
Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*. *Spenser.*

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep; Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog. *L'Estrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. See *To* CHITTER.

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright.
Dryden.

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*. *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Come hither you, to whom the breath
Of musick is a second death;
Whose untun'd ears are neither fit
For concord, poesie, nor wit;
That *chatter* in unpointed prose,
And use no organ but the nose.
Jordan's Poems, (before 1650.)

CHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERBOX.* *n. s.* A word of contempt, applied to such as are perpetually talking of themselves, or talking idly but incessantly of other things.

CHA'TTERER.† *n. s.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker; a prattler. *Sherwood.*

CHA'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *chatter.*] Idle or unprofitable talk.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles.
Watts, Logick.

CHA'TTY.* *adj.* [from *chat.*] Full of prate; chattering; conversing freely.

Expect me in your dressing room as constant as your India cabinet, and as *chatty* as your parrot. *Montagu's Letters*, i. 35.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'UDRON.* See CHAWDRON.

CHA'VENDER. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE. n. s. [French.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN.* *n. s.* [Sax. ȝeonan, *to yawn, to gape;* Gr. χαίνω.] A gap; a chasm.

Full of crannies, full of *chauns*. *Cotgrave in V. Fendu.*

The earth at first, you must suppose, was a very paradise; but in process of time, the sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chauns*, which descended very far into the earth, and prepared it for a rupture. *Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory*, (1685,) p. 113.

To CHAUN.* *v. n.* To open. *Sherwood.*

CHAUNT.* See CHANT.

To CHAW.† *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ. ceopan, Sax. The old past participle is *chawen;* the modern, *chawed.*] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despite,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
Spenser, F. Q.

They be forced to say, that accidents be broken, eaten, drunken, *chawen*, and swallowed without any substance at all.
Abp. Cranmer, Answer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 391.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never *chaws;*
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel*, xxix. 4.

CHA'WDRON.† *n. s.* [written also *cauldron*, and *chaudron*.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shaksp.*

Sheeps-heads will stay with thee? —
Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.
Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.

CHAWN.* See CHAUN.

CHEAP.† *adj.* [ceapan. Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy, from the Goth. *kaupan*.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodness. *Shakspeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shaksp.*

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*. *Bacon.*

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye.
Dryden.

The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP.† *n. s.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market;* whence *Eastcheap* and *Cheapside*. Dr. Johnson might have added, that our ancient lexicography gives "*chepe* for *price*," Prompt. Parv.] Market; purchase: bargain: as good *cheap;* [*à bon marché*, Fr.]

It is like to children sittynge in *chepynge*.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. xi.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap*. *Sidney.*

Victuals shall be so good *cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.
2 *Esdras*, xvi. 21.

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Estrange.*

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN.† *v. a.* [Goth. *kaupan*, ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shaksp.*

He goes on negociating and *cheapening* the loyalty of our faithful governour of Ireland.
Milton, Observ. on Peace between E. of Orm. and the Irish.

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate. *L'Estrange.*

She slipt sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To shops in crouds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem:
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me.
Dryden.

CHE'APENER.* *n. s.* [from *cheapen*. Prompt. Parv. *chepener*, negotiator.] A bargainer. *Sherwood.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shaksp.*

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought.
Dryden.

CHE'APNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*. *Bacon.*

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT.† *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun, Dr. Johnson says; where *escheat* is proposed as the etymology, and perhaps justly. But the Sax. ceatt, *circumvention*, may be noticed. Serenius gives the old Goth. *kyta*, deceitfully to impose upon.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated;* and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deformed, unfinish'd. *Shakspeare.*

CHEAT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring escheats, *cheat*, the abridgement, was brought to convey a bad meaning. This may be further illustrated. "They call their art [gaming] by a new found name, as *cheating;* themselves, *cheators;* and the dice, *cheters;* borrowing the term from among our lawyers, with whom all such casuals as fall to the lord at the holding of his leets, as waifes, straies, and such like, be called *chetes*, and are accustomably said to be *escheated* to the lord's use." Greene's Michel Mumchance, his Discoverie of the Art of Cheating, before 1600.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*

Emp'rick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*.
Dryden.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat;*
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit,
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lyes worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,
With some new joys cuts off what we possest.
Dryden.

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Dissimilation can be no further useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live.
Dryden.

CHE'ATABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] Liableness or proneness to be deceived.

Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of heart; and not confidence, but presumption. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 554.

CHEAT-BREAD.* *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *achet*, bought.] Fine bread; bought bread; in opposition to that of a coarser quality, usually baked at home; or, as we now say, *wheaten*, in contradistinction to *houshold*. Cotgrave renders "*bisblanc*, wheaten or cheat bread."

Without French wines, *cheat-bread*, or quails. *Com. of Eastward Hoe.*

CHEA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shakspeare.*

[It is in the preceding example, by way of joke or quibble, for *escheator*; "with the *es* left out, and so turned *cheater*," as Lord Coke in his Charge at Norwich, in 1607, thus played upon the word.]

They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* i'faith. ——— *Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*. *Shaksp.*

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers.
Bp. Taylor's Rule of living Holy.

To CHECK.† *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, chess; from whence we use, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any farther. The Dutch have also the word *schaak*, belonging to the game of chess. But see the remarks on CHECKMATE.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Reserve thy state; with better judgement *check*
This hideous rashness. *Shakspeare.*

Fames may be sown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride.
Milton, Comus.

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy.
Shakspeare.

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't. *Shakspeare.*

The king, which erst kept all the realme in doubt,
The veriest rascall now dare *checke* and flout.
Mir. for Mag. p. 293.

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter reckoning; to compare the items of an account with vouchers, so as to *check* and controul it, and thus ascertain its justness. This sense seems to have been taken not from the *game of chess*, as Mr. Malone also has observed, but from the *chequered cloth* on the board of the *Exchequer*, which was used for settling accounts passed before the court. See Archæologia, vol. ix. p. 28.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop: with *at*.

With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it. *Shaks.*

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakspeare.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after.
Locke.

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To strike with repression.

I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day. *Shaksp.*

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes.
Bacon, Essays.

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety. *Tillotson.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity.
Addison, Freeholder.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great struggle with passions is in the first *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Restraint; curb; government; continued restraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck. *Pope.*

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakspeare.*

I do know, the state,
However this may gall him with some *check*,
Cannot with safety cast him. *Shakspeare.*

So we are sensible of a *check*,
But in a brow, that saucily controuls
Our action. *Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.*

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.
Chambers.

The free haggard
(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume,) will make an hundred *checks*,
To shew her freedom.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whistled from the fist,
Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.
Dryden.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A satyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests. *Dryden, Fables, Preface.*

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

8. The corresponding cipher of a bank bill. This word is often corruptly used for the *draft itself* of the person on his banker.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. Linen cloth fabricated in squares of the same or of different colours.

11. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controulment of the yeoman of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

12. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.
Chambers.

To CHE'CKER.† } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, chess,
To CHE'QUER. } Fr. Dr. Johnson says. Serenius offers the old Goth. adj. *skiakr*, different; whence, perhaps, both the Dutch *schakereen*, to variegate, and our *checker*.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light. *Shakspeare.*

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checquer'd* shadow on the ground.
Shakspeare.

As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With shining *checker'd* slough doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaksp.*

The wealthy spring yet never bore
That sweet, nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's summer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade. *Milton, L'All.*

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it into earth and water.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } *n. s.* Work varied alCHE'CKER-WORK. } ternately as to its colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHE'CKER.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] A
CHE'QUER. } chess-board, or draught-board.

The *checquers*, at this time a common sign of a publick house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called *tables*, and shewed that there that game might be played. *Brand, Popular Antiq.*

CHE'CKER.* *n. s.* [from the verb *to check*, in the sense of *repress*.] A reprehender; a rebuker; a controller.
Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Reprenant.

Not as a *checker*, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations. *Coverdale, in Lewis's Hist. Transl. of the Bible*, p. 95.

CHE'CKLESS.* *adj.* [from *check*.] Uncontrollable; violent.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again.
Marston, Trag. of the Malcontent.

CHE'CKMATE † *n. s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving, Dr. Johnson says. *Check-mate*, or simply *mate*, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is the term used when the king is actually made prisoner, and the game finished. In the East, *scheck-mæt* signifies the *king is dead*. See Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43.

Love they him called, that gave me *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him Hate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To CHE'CKMATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To finish, figuratively.

Our days be datyd
To be *checkmated*
With drawttys of death. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 258.

CHE'CKROLL. *n. s.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to great personages, as their houshold servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowel.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

CHEEK. *n. s.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakspeare.*
Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shaks.*
I shall survey and spy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye.
Donne.
Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite
The differing titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well display
The blush of morning and the milky way.
Dryden.

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKBONE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ceacban.]

Thou hast smitten all mine enemies upon the *cheekbone*. *Psalm* iii. 7.
I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Wiseman.*

CHEEK *by Jowl*.* An old expression, and not yet disused, signifying closeness, proximity; "*huze à huze*, side by side, cheek by jowl, face to face, right over against." Cotgrave.

The cobler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sate snoring *cheek by jowl* with your signory.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

CHE'EKTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel*, i. 6.

CHE'EKED.* *adj.* [from *cheek*.] Brought near the cheek.

You'll find your little officer—
Standing at some poor sutler's tent
With his pike *cheek'd*, to guard the tun
He must not taste when he has done.
Cotton, Epist.

To CHEEP.* *v. n.* To pule, *cheep*, or *chirp*, like a sparrow, or young bird. See CHIRP. *Cotgrave in V. Pioler, and Sherwood.* I am informed, that in some parts of the north, *cheep* is still applied to the note of a bird newly hatched.

CHEER.† *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses, Dr. Johnson says. It certainly has; and, in that of *countenance*, may be also referred to the old Fr. *chére*, which is *visage, mine*, as well as *reception*; low Lat. *cara*; from the Gr. κάρα or κάρη, *the head*. See Menage.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better heart. *Shakspeare.*
His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*, poignant sauces, and delicious wines.
Locke.

2. Invitation to gaiety.

You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakspeare.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakspeare.

4. Air of the countenance.

So that the children of Israel might not biholde into the face of Moises for the glorie of his *cheer*.
Wicliffe, 2 Cor. iii.
Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad,
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 2.
A gentlewoman of *cheere* very mild, named Grace. *Transl. of Boccacio*, 1587.
Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,
As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praise. *Daniel.*
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.
Milton, P. L.
At length appear
Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*.
Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat. *Acts*, xxvii. 36.

6. Acclamation; shout of triumph or applause; as, he was received with loud *cheers*; the toast was given with three *cheers*.

To CHEER.† *v. a.* [from the noun, Dr. Johnson says; we may also refer to the Fr. verb. *cherer*, which is from the Gr. χαίρω.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles.*
He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.
Dryden, Fables.

2. To comfort; to console.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.
Shakspeare.
Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green.
Dryden.

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;
Prepare the way, a god, a god appears.
Pope, Messiah.
The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.
A. Philips.

CHE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *To cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*
Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a *cheerer* of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton, Angler.*
Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits. *Temple.*
Prime *cheerer* light,
Of all material beings first and best.
Thomson, Summer.

CHE'ERFUL.† *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind
Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.
Proverbs, xv. 13.

3. Causing cheerfulness; applied to liquour, as *audacious* is for causing valour! See AUDACIOUS.

He nor hears with pain
New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
Philips, Splendid Shilling.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakspeare.
To their known stations *cheerfully* they go.
Dryden.
Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go. *South.*
May the man
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,
Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbarossa using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen gallies he had sunk.
Knolles, History of the Turks.
With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death. *Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*. *Sidney.*

CHE'ERILY.* *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully; in good spirits.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.
Beaum. and Fl. Lit. Fr. Lawyer.
Let's go *cheerily* on with the business. *Cowley.*

CHE'ERISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cheerish*.] State of cheerfulness.

There is no christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*.
Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.

CHE'ERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night.
Spenser, F. Q.
On a bank, beside a willow,
Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,
From the *cheerless* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

CHE'ERLY.† *adj.* [from *cheer*. The French phrase *chere lie* expresses this adjective: "dire une chose de *chere lie*, to say a thing with a merry countenance; faire *chere lie*, to be jocund." Cotgrave.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHE'ERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully.

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war. *Shaks.*

Oft listening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouse the slumb'ring morn. *Milton, L'All.*

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo.
Dryden, Virg.

CHE'ERY.† *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word, Dr. Johnson says; which is a hasty remark. For our old lexicography presents this word without such meaning or imputation: "To say a thing with a merrie countenance, *cheerie* visage, look full of glee." Cotgrave in V. LIE.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul.
Gay, Pastorals.

CHEESE. *n. s.* [*caseus*, Lat. ceje, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welchmen with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'ESECAKE. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheesecake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man at variance with his wife,
With soft'ning mead and *cheesecake* ends the strife.
King.

CHE'ESEMONGER. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheese.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he is undone,
Being a *cheesemonger*,
By trusting. *B. Jonson.*

CHE'ESEPARING.* *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *pare*.] The rind or paring of cheese.

And now, methinks I scorn these poor repasts,
Cheeseparings, and the stinking tongues of pilchers.
Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a *cheeseparing*.
Shakspeare, K. Henry IV. P. II.

CHE'ESEPRESS. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheesepress* she could never turn,
Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the churn.
Gay, Pastorals.

CHE'ESEVAT. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat*. *Glanville.*

CHE'ESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *chesey* substance.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CHE'LY. *n. s.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw, of one side longer than the other. *Brown.*

*CHEMI'SE.** *n. s.* [Fr. See CAMIS.]

1. The more common appellation, in modern times, of *shift*; which see.

2. A term in fortification, for a wall wherewith a bastion, or ditch, is lined, for its greater support or strength. *Chambers.*

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

CHE'QUER.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *exchequer*.] A treasury.

Tribute that the swoln floods render
Into her *chequer*. *Brown, Brit. Past.*

CHE'QUER-ROLL.* *n. s.* See CHECKROLL.

The king's servants within his *chequer-roll*.
Bacon, Charge.

CHE'QUER-WORK.* *n. s.* See CHECKER-WORK. Generally speaking, diversity; variegation.

In that variety which God hath chosen to set forth his noblest creatures, which are after his own image, even mankind, in a kind of *chequer-work* of some handsome and others unhandsome, some pallid and others ruddy, every one, I think, ought to content themselves with that colour and complexion, as well as feature, which God hath given them; not only in order to their particular subsisting, but as to the general symmetry of his works.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 35.

There is in divine dispensations a kind of *chequer-work* of black and white days taking place by turns. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 306.

CHE'QUERS.* See CHECKER, a sign.

CHEQU'IN.* *n. s.* See CECCHIN.

Three or four thousand *chequins* were as pretty a proportion to live quietly, and so give over.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

Here are thumpers, *chequeens*, golden rogues;
Wit, wit, ye rascals! *Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.*

To CHE'RISH.† *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr. See *To* CHEER. Spenser, for the sake of a rhyme, has abbreviated this word into *chery* or *cherry*; which, however, is nearer to the Fr. original than *cherish*. "Sweet goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*," F. Q. vi. x. 22.] To support and forward with encouragement, help and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the church. *Ephes.* v. 29.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me
With hate in those where I expect most love.
Shakspeare.

I would I were thy bird ——
—— Sweet, so would I;
But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*.
Shakspeare.

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shaksp.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might.
Davies.

CHE'RISHER.† *n. s.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

They were both great *cherishers* of scholars and divines. *Wotton, Parall. of Lds. Bucking. and Ess.*

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety.
Sprat.

CHE'RISHING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Support; encouragement; protection.
Sherwood.

He, that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those, who act by errour, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

CHE'RISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *cherishing*.] In an affectionate or encouraging manner. *Sherwood.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesie.
Spenser, Tears of Muses.

CHERN.* See CHURN.

CHE'RRY.† } *n. s.* [*cerise*, Fr. *cerasus*,
CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat. from *Cerasunto*, a town of Pontus, Lat. *Cerasus*.]

The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry-tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* stone; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shaksp.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow eating *cherries*, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry* stone. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a *cherry* colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shaksp.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHE'RRY-BRANDY.* } *n. s.* Brandy, in
CHE'RRY-WINE. } which cherries are infused; wine, of which cherries, mixed with sugar, are the ingredients.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED.† *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks.

Rather tall than low
She is of stature, *cherry-cheek'd*, her hair
Inclin'd to red, and of a sprightly air.
Fanshawe, Past. Fido, p. 43.
I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls.
Congreve,

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. s.* [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.
What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RSONESE.† *n. s.* [χερσονησος, of χέρσος, *land*, and νῆσος, *an isle*; Fr. also *chersonese*.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.
The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersoness*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 35.
From India and the golden *chersonese*.
Milton, P. R.

CHERT. *n. s.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.
Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin stratæ, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RTY.* *adj.* [from *chert*.] Flinty.
The clay is found near the town, over the *cherty* stratum. *Pennant.*

CHE'RUB.† *n. s.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*. Milton gives the plural *cherubs*.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim*, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*
Make one *cherub* on the one end, and the other *cherub* on the other end; even of the mercy seat shall ye make the *cherubims* on the two ends thereof. *Exod.* xxv. 19.
To Thee *cherubim* and seraphim continually do cry. *Te Deum.*
The roof o'the chamber
With golden *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakspeare.*
Heaven's *cherubin* hors'd,
Upon the sightless coursers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*
Thou sitt'st between the *cherubs* bright,
Between their wings outspread. *Milton, Ps.* lxxx.
Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICAL.* *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical; relating to the cherubim.
Why did you not call to mind the *cherubical* angel, which, in the form of a crucifix, spoke to St. Francis? *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 162.
A third hymn of great note in the church was the *cherubical* hymn, or the trisagion, as it was called, because of the thrice repeating, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts.
Christian Antiquities, ii. 117.

CHERU'BICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.
Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aërial musick send. *Milton, P. L.*
And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton, P. L.*

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical.
This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RUBIN.* *n. s.* A cherub.
O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The differing titles of the red and white—
Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin;
For God in either eye has plac'd a *cherubin*.
Dryden to the Duchess of Ormond.

CHE'RVIL.† *n. s.* [Sax. ceppille, Dutch *kervill*, from *chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*; corrupted to *cherip*.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice.
The birds ———
Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheriping*;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

CHESE.* *n. s.* Often written by our old authors for CHOSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHE'SIBLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *casuble*; low Lat. *casula*, *casubla*. Our old word for this kind of dress was also sometimes *casule*.] A kind of cope; a short vestment without sleeves, which a popish priest wears at mass. *Phillips.*
Manyfold kindes of ornaments, ascopes, corporasses, *chesibles*, tunicles, stoles, &c.
Bale on the Revel. P. II. k. vi. b.

CHE'SLIP. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under stones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS.† *n. s.* [*echec*, Fr.] A nice and abstruse game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition to each other. The first citation, which Dr. Johnson gives, ascribes the invention of the game to the Persian magi. Mr. Bryant says, that "to the Indo-Cuthites is attributed the most rational and amusing game, called *chess*; and the names of the several pieces prove that we received it from them." Analys. of Anc. Mythology, vol. iii. p. 510.
This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;
From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*.
Denham.
So have I seen a king on *chess*,
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE. *n. s.* A species of Wild Service.

CHE'SS-BOARD. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played.
And cards are dealt, and *chessboards* brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *man*.] A puppet for chess.
A company of *chessmen*, standing on the same squares of the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the same place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *player*.] A gamester at chess.
Thus like a skilful *chessplayer*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM. *n. s.* Mellow earth.
The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CHEST.† *n. s.* [Celt. *kest*; Goth. and Su. *kista*; Welsh, *cist*, *cyst*; Sax. cyꝛt; Lat. *cista*; formerly used for a *coffin*, as by Chaucer: "He is now ded, and nailed in his *cheste*:" whence our verb *to chest*, in this sense; of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. The Sax. substantive is so used. *Kist* is our old word, found in manuscripts of Gower; and is still our Yorkshire word for *chest*. Mr. Tooke refers to the Sax. ceaꝛt, used for *womb*, in Alfred's Laws by Lambard, fol. 21. But perhaps the Hebrew *kis*, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, a little chest or bag for holding weights or money, is the root.]
1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things are laid up.
He will seek there, on my word: neither press, *chest*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*
But more have been by avarice opprest,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*. *Dryden.*
2. A CHEST *of Drawers*. A case with moveable boxes or drawers.
3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.
Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks. *Brown.*
He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth of his shoulders. *Pope, Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reposite in a chest; to hoard.
2. To place in a coffin; "to chest a dead corpse with spice and sweet ointments in a coffin." *Haloet.*
He dieth, and is *chested*. *Genesis*, l. 26. *Contents of the Chapter.*
That afternoon we *chested* our late commander, putting some great shot with him into it, that he might presently sink. *Terry, Voyage to the E. Indies*, (1655,) p. 41.

CHE'ST-FOUNDERING. *n. s.* A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHE'STED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT.† } *n. s.* [*chastaigne*, Fr. *castanea*, Lat. so
CHE'STNUT-TREE. } called from *Castania* in Asia Minor, whence the *chesnut* was brought into Europe. The word is frequently pronounced, and sometimes written, *chesnut*.]
1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels for liquours; it having a property, when once thoroughly sea-

soned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to the ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shaksp.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour. ——
—— An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakspeare.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHE'STON. *n. s.* A species of plum.

CHE'VACHIE.* *n. s.* [Fr. low Lat. *chevalchia.*] An expedition with cavalry. Obsolete.

He had been sometime in *chavechie*,
In Flaundres, in Artois, and in Picardie. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

CHE'VAGE.* See CHIEFAGE.

CHEVALIER. n. s. [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor-villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shaksp.*

CHEVA'UX de Frise. n. s. [Fr. The singular *cheval de frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN.† *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr. from *chef*, the head; the fish having a *large head.*] A river fish; the same with chub.

The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, *chevins*, and tenches. *Sir T. Brown, Tracts*, p. 99.

CHE'VERIL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chevrel*, from *chevreau*, i. e. petit chevre. V. Roq. This word, now obsolete, was a favourite expression with our ancestors to denote the pliability of certain consciences; and to the solitary instance of a *cheveril conscience* in Shakspeare, given by Dr. Johnson, a pleasant illustration of the phrase may be added from an elder writer. B. Jonson has also *cheveril conscience*, in his Poetaster.] A kid; kid-leather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakspeare.*

Neither the captains nor souldiers can stand or prevail. And no mervail; for their armoure is of *cheverel leather*; and the nature of *cheverel leather* is, that if a man take it by the sides, and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as brode as both his hands; if he take it by the ends, and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. Moste men now a dayes have *cheverel consciences*! if the matter touch their owne profit or pleasure, they make their consciences wide enough, and large enough; if it touch another man's profit, they make them as small as a thread. *Bp. of Chichester's Serm. at Paul's Cross*, (1576.) c. viii.

Which gifts the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakspeare.*

To CHE'VERILIZE.* *v. a.* [from *cheveril.*] To make as pliable as kidleather. Not now in use.

I appeal unto your own, though never so much *cheverillized*, consciences, my good calumniators; can there be inferred a just accusation? *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 23.

CHE'VISANCE.† *n. s.* [*chevisance*, Fr.]

1. Enterprize; achievement. A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Bargain. [old Fr. *cheivsawns, chevissance.* An agreement between debtor and creditor, in relation to the loan of money. Kelham.]

They maken many a wrong *chevisaunce*,
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

CHE'VRON.† *n. s.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. *Harris.*

The masquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl; — the top thereof was stuck with a *cheveron* of lights, which, indented to the proportion of the shell, struck a glorious beam upon them, as they were seated one above another. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

CHE'VRONED.* *adj.* [from *chevron.*] Variegated in the shape of a chevron.

Their bases were of watchet cloth of silver, *cheveroned* all over with lace. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

CHE'VRONEL.* *n. s.* A diminutive of, and in size half, the heraldick chevron.

To CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare.*

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shakspeare.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs. *Dryden, Fables.*

The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verdurous pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shaksp.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakspeare.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Estrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHEW.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which is chewed; a vulgarism, as a *chew* of tobacco.

CHE'WING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ceopung.] Mastication.

CHE'WET.* *n. s.* [probably from *chew.* See CHUET.] A pie consisting of various articles chopped, and mixed together. Cotgrave terms the "*chewet pie*, goubelet." There is a receipt for this olio, whether fried or baked, in the Archæologia, vol. 15. p. 12.

A kind of dainty *chewet*, or minced pie. *Florio, Ital. Dict. in V. Frilingotti.*

Men laden with bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards. *Middleton's Witch*, ii. 1.

CHI'BBAL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *ciboule.* In the north of England *chibe* is the word; Sax. cipe, Lat. *cepa.*] A small kind of onion.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and *chibbals*. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

CHICA'NE.† *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by Menage from the Spanish word *chico*, little, Dr. Johnson says. But Morin asserts, that both Menage and Huet derive the word from the Gr. δικανικὸς, *he who loves a suit at law.* Others derive it from σικανὸς, which at first signifies a *Sicilian*, and afterwards a *deceiver*, because the Sicilians were so esteemed. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr. in V. CHICANEUR.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE.† *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CHICA'NER. *n. s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *n. s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'CHES.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chiches*; chichpeas, Sherwood; from the Lat. *cicer.*]

Dwarf peas, or vetches. See CHICK-PEAS.

Such things as neede not much moisture, as sperie, *chich*, and the other pulses.
B. Googe's Husbandrie, (1586.) fol. 18. b.

He *chiches* gives, for winter laid aside;
Nor are the long and slender oats denied.
Sir J. Beaumont's Poems, p. 41.

CHI'CHLING VETCH. *n. s.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. s.* } [cicen, Sax. *kiecken*,
CHI'CKEN.† *n. s.* } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun, Dr. Johnson says. The old proverb, however, yet countenances *chicken* as the regular plural; and we still say, "a couple of chicken." See Ray's Prov. "Children and *chicken* must always be picking."

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones!
What all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell swoop! *Shakspeare.*

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*.
Davies.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale.*

Ev'n since she was a se'en-night old, they say,
Was chaste and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey.
Dryden, Fables.

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine;
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakspeare.*

3. A term for a young person.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;
Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

To CHICK.* *v. n.* [from the Sax. cicen.] To sprout, as seed in the ground; to vegetate. A word still used in some parts of England. "*Chykynge* or sprowting of corne, *pullulatus*; to *chyken* as corne, or spyren, *pullulo*." Promp. Parv.

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.
Prol. to Sp. Friar.

The CHI'CKENPOX. *n. s.* An exanthematous distemper, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CH'ICKLING. *n. s.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS.† *n. s.* See CHICHES. A peculiar sort of pea.

CHI'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use, in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE.† *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [Sax. chiðan, part. chið.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.
Shakspeare.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove.
Shakspeare.

Those, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakspeare.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention.
Milton, Com.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.
Waller.

You look, as if yon stern philosopher
Had just now *chid* you. *Addison.*

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakspeare.*

If, rather than to marry county Paris,
Thou hast the strength of will to slay thyself;
Then it is likely, thou wilt undertake
A thing like death to *chide away* this shame.
Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall *chide* your trespass. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay.
Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past. *Prior.*

To CHIDE.† *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

Therefore the Jews *chidden* togidere, and seyden, how may this give to us his fleisch to ete?
Wicliffe, St. John, vi.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakspeare.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

And the people *chode* with Moses.
Numbers, xx. 3. (Transl. 1578.)

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakspeare.*

CHIDE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; gentle noise.

Nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere
Into the guiltless breast. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CHI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sewers of discord between one and another. *Abp. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.*

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray. — I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'DERESS.* *n. s.* [from *chider*.] She who chides. Obsolete.

If one be full of wantonnesse,
Another is a *chideresse*.
Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose.

CHI'DING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ciðinʒ.]

1. Rebuke; contention; quarrel.

He called the name of the place Massah, and Meribah, because of the *chiding* [in the margin *strife*] of the children of Israel, and because they tempted the Lord. *Exod.* xvii. 7.

Well thou know'st what cruel *chidings*
Oft I've from my mother borne.
Bp. Percy, Alcanzor and Zaida.

2. Simply, noise; sound.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in a wood of Crete they bay'd the boar
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shakspeare, M. N. Dr.*

CHI'DINGLY.* *adv.* [from *chiding*.] After the manner of chiding. *Huloet.*

CHIEF.† *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr. from the Gr. κέφαλη.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. 1 *Kings*, ix. 13.

My lord *chief justice*, speak to that vain man.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. *Ezra*, ix. 2.

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend.
Pope.

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs*, xvi. 28.

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other parts are inferiour, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termination; but, I think improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain,
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.
Shakspeare.

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 *Sam.* xxi. 7.

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The first in flight from pain. *Milton, P. L.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone.
Dryden.

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In CHIEF, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary.
Spenser.

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon.
Peacham on Drawing.

CHIEF.* *adv.* [from the adj.] Chiefly.

Then, issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair,
Chief, should the western breezes curling play,
And light o'er ether bear the shadowing clouds.
Thomson, Spring.

CHIEF.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *chef*, from *cheoir*; whence *mescheoir*, *meschief*; and thence our word *mischief*. See also BONCHIF.] Hap; fortune. Prompt. Parv. Not now in use, except in the compound *mischief*.

CHI'EFAGE, or CHE'VAGE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *chevage*, poll-money paid by a villain to his lord, Kelham; from *chef*, the head.] A tribute by the head.

The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage*, or poll-money; viz. three pence per head, at Easter. *Chambers.*

CHI'EFDOM. *n. s.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Gloss.

CHI'EFLESS. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epick poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHI'EFRIE. *n. s.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.
Spenser, on Ireland.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*? *Swift.*

CHI'EFTAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chefetain*; and in our ancient language *chevetain* and *cheventeyn*. Chaucer uses the former in the Knight's Tale; and the latter occurs in a ballad of earlier days than his. See Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 19.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHI'EFTAINRY.* } *n. s.* [from *chieftain*.]
CHI'EFTAINSHIP.* } Headship.

The *chieftainship* of the highlandry is a very dangerous influence. *Smollet.*

The laird of Raarsa has sometimes disputed the *chieftainry* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.
Johnson, Lett. to Mrs. Thrale.

CHIE'VANCE. *n. s.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

To CHIEVE, or CHEVE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *chevir*.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. Not yet obsolete. *Chieve* in Lancashire is *to prosper*.

Evil mote he *cheve*. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*
It *chieves* nought with him.
Ray, N. C. Words, p. 14.

CHI'LBLAIN. *n. s.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy, (which may be called the children's gout,) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD.† *n. s.* [Sax. cild; Goth. *kilthein*, the womb; *inkiltho*, with child; probably from the Heb. *choul*, to bring forth.] In the plural *children*.

1. An infant, or very young person.

A faire young man,
Of wondrous beauty, and of freshest years: —
Whom when the palmer saw, abasht he was
Through fear and wonder, that he nought could say,
Till him the *child* bespoke.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 5—7.

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain,
As for youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Of a truth, against thy holy *child* Jesus, whom thou hast anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together. *Acts*, iv. 27.

Where *children* have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents' presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I shall see
The winged vengeance overtake such *children*.
Shakspeare.

So unexhausted her perfections were,
That for more *children* she had more to spare.
Dryden.

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increase of *children's children* told.
Addison.

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Israel.

And the Mdianites, and the Amalekites, and all the *children* of the east, lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multitude. *Judges*, vii. 12.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge.
Isaiah, x. 19. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 11.

Such as are young in grace. 1 *John*, ii. 13.

Such as are humble and docile.
St. Matthew, xvii. 3, 4.

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the saints! *Wisdom*, v. 5.

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jesus Christ. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But, in some of our inland counties, the contradistinction of a female to a male infant is said to be yet kept up, among the lower orders, by the word *child*. See Steevens's Note on the Winter's Tale. Formerly, however, it was just the reverse; *child* being restrained to the young of the male sex; as, "the *child* Iulus," a translation of "*puer* Iulus;" and the *children* of the chapel, signify the *boys* of the royal chapel. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. iii. p. 23.

Mercy on's, a bearne, a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

6. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples. *Shakspeare.*

7. A noble youth; like the Fr. *bachelier*; not always a knight, but sometimes a young man of noble birth dubbed *esquire*, in his progress to the honour of knighthood; though, in our old ballads and romances, *child* usually means *knight*. In Spenser, *child* Tristram is not *knight* Tristram, as Bp. Percy has asserted; for he is called *child*, not after, but *before* he was made a knight. But Prince Arthur, certainly a *knight*, is called *child* by Spenser. See Nares's Gloss.

Every knight had after him riding
Three henchmen [each] on him awaiting: —
And every *childe* ware of leaves grene
A fresh chapelet upon his haires bright.
Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went,
And smote him on the knee that never yet was bent. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 15.

8. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with *child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost.
Shakspeare.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakspeare.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

To CHILD.* *v. a.* To bring forth children.

Whilst ye in durance dwelt, ye to me gave
A little mayde, the which ye *childed* tho:
The same again if now ye list to have,
The same is yonder lady, whom High God did save. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. xii. 17.

An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred nymphs.
Fairfax, Tasso, xviii. 26.

CHI'LDBEARING. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton, P. L.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison.*

CHI'LDBED. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed*.]

The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of Prince Arthur, and of Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth.*] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travailing in *childbirth.* *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time assign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDED. *adj.* [from *child.*] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed*, as I father'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

CHI'LDERMAS DAY.† [Sax. cilbamaꝛꝛe-dæg.]

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

CHI'LDHOOD. *n. s.* [from *child*, cilðhað, Sax.]

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Shakspeare.*

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhoods.* *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milton, P. R.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiours. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

CHI'LDISH.† *adj.* [Sax. cilðiꝛc.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Musidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. *Milton, P. R.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,
Loves *childish* plays. *Roscommon.*

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. *Addison on Italy.*

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

CHI'LDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish.*] In a childish trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgement in their own professions, but *childishly* unskilful in any thing besides. *Hayward.*

CHILDISHMI'NDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *childish* and *mind.*] Triflingness.

I have somewhat of the French; I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall consent. *Bacon.*

CHI'LDISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *childish.*]

1. Puerility; triflingness; state of a child.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second *childishness*, and mere oblivion. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDLESS.† *adj.* [from *child.*] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women. 1 *Samuel*, xv. 33.

A man shall see the noblest works and foundations have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity. *Bacon, Essays.*

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton, P. L.*

She can give the reason why one died *childless.* *Spectator.*

So the sad nightingale, when *childless* made
By some rough swain, that steals her young away. *Ld. Mulgrave, Virg. Georg.* iv.

CHI'LDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like.*] Becoming or beseeming a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakspeare.*

CHI'LDLY.* *adj.* [from *child.*] Like a child. Not in use.

In *childly* wyse on her [he] gan to smyle. *Lidgate, Fall of Princes*, ii. 22.

CHI'LIAD. *n. s.* [from χιλιας.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. s.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHI'LIARCH.* *n. s.* [χιλιάρχης.] A commander of a thousand. *Coles, and Blount.*

CHI'LIARCHY.* *n. s.* [χιλιαρχία.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number. *More, Myst. of Godl.* p. 195.

CHI'LIAST.* *n. s.* [χιλιάσης.] One of the sect of the millenarians.

To reign with Christ a 1000 years before the ending of the world, was the old errour of the *chiliasts.* *Pagitt's Heresiography*, p. 20.

This imposture was put upon us by the Hellenists, those among them who affected that ancient heresy of the *chiliasts.* *Gregory's Posthuma*, p. 115.

CHILIFA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *chile*, or rather *chyle.* This word and the two following should be written *chylifactive*, *chylifactory*, and *chylification.*] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental conversion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile.*] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *chile.*] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CHILL.† *adj.* [cele, Sax. *kyla*, Su. cold.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill.* *Milton, Arcades.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Chillness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryd.*

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,
And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.
Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold.
The fruits perish on the ground,
Or soon decay, by snows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

To CHILL.* *v. n.* To shiver.
Ready to *chill* for cold. *Homilies against Excess of Apparel.*

CHI'LLINESS. *n. s.* [from *chilly.*] A sensation of shivering cold.
If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY.† *adj.* [from *chill.*] Somewhat cold.
Their winters are for the most part sharper than ours —— perchance by vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 251.
A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shuddering limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LLY.* *adv.* Coldly. *Sherwood.*

CHI'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *chill.*] Coldness; want of warmth.
If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chilness* or shivering in, all the body. *Bacon.*
This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A gen'rous *chilness* seizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIMB. *n. s.* [*kime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minsheu suppose it corrupted from *cimbal;* Skinner from *gamme*, or *gamut;* Henshaw from *chiamare*, to *call*, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together. But Mr. H. Tooke asks where this old word *chirm* is to be found. I am surprised that it escaped his researches. See *To* CHIRM.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.
Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do strike a tune,
In our dance, shall make a *chime*. *B. Jonson.*
The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton, P. L.*
Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the sphery *chime*. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The correspondence of sound.
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.
We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakspeare.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.
The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.
To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.
Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.
He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.
Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.
But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, to cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.
With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labor'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryden, Georg.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHI'MER.* *n. s.* [from *chime.*] One who chimes the bells. *Sherwood.*

CHIME'RA.† *n. s.* [*Chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.
In short, the force of dreams is of a piece.
Chimeras all; and more absurd, or less. *Dryden, Fables.*
No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIME'RE.* *n. s.* [Ital. *ciamare*, old Fr. *chamarre.* Dryden writes the word *simar*, or *symar*, which Dr Johnson has defined "a woman's robe;" and Henry Wharton, the eminent antiquary, *samarra*, but not in Dr. Johnson's limited and imperfect meaning. See SIMAR. This variation of orthography arises, perhaps, from imitating the Dutch word *samare*, the Span. *zamarro*, or the Goth. *samaria;* the last of which denotes the priestly gown; as *chimere*, in some degree, is used by us.] A robe.
The *chimere* [is] the upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are generally sewed; which before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a *chimere* of black satin. *Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer*, ii. § 4.

CHIME'RICAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *chimerique.*] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.
As if the solemnity of this vow had never had beginning! *Chimerical* fancies, fit for a shorn head. *Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 512.
Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

CHIME'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical.*] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

To CHI'MERIZE.* *v. n.* [from *chimera.*] To entertain wild fancies. Not in use.
What are all these but sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars? *Transl. of Boccalini*, (1626.) p. 226.

CHI'MINAGE. *n. s.* [from *chemin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*

CHI'MNEY.† *n. s.* [*cheminée*, French, from the Lat. *caminus*, which also figuratively denotes *fire.* Wicliffe employs *chimney*, where the latter translations employ *furnace.* "And they schulen send hem into the *chimney* of fier; there schal be wepying and beting togidre of teeth. *St. Matt. xiii.*]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.
Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.
The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fireplace.
The *chimney*
Is south the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaste Dian bathing. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh, Hist.*
Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their *chimney* sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHI'MNEY-CORNER.† *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *corner.*] The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.
Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*
Perhaps he had it from an old woman in a *chimney-corner*, or out of a romance. *Leslie's Short Method with the Deists.*

CHI'MNEY-MONEY.* Hearth-money, or a tax imposed by statute, in Charles the the Second's time, on fire-hearths, and stoves in houses; and abolished in the first year of William and Mary.

CHI'MNEYPIECE. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fireplace.
Polish and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper.*]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.
To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black:
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakspeare.*
The little *chimneysweeper* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*
Even lying Ned the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.
Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust. *Shaksp.*

CHI'MNEYTOP.* *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *top*.] The summit of a chimney.

Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to *chimney-tops*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

CHIN.† *n. s.* cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ. from the Goth. *kinnus*, *kinn*. It may be curious to add, that the Pers. *chynoser* is the *chin*. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 316.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waist, and thrusting out her *chin*. *Sidney*.
With his amazonian *chin* he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakspeare*.
He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his *chin*.
Dryden.

CHI'NNED.* *adj.* [from *chin*.] Used in composition for having a long or short chin; "long-*chinned*." *Kersey*.

CHI'NA. *n. s.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall. *Pope*.
After supper, carry your plate and *china* together in the same basket. *Swift*.

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. s.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange; brought originally from China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. s.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH.† *n. s.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*; Goth. and Su. *kikna*, to have the respiration interrupted. Kersey, in 1702, calls it the '*chine-cough*, vulgò *chin-cough*."] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

It shall ne'er be said in our country
Thou dy'dst o'th' *chin-cough*.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.
I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humours*.

CHINE.† *n. s.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back, in which the spine or back-bone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body. *Sidney*.
He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine*, with rising bristles roughly spread.
Dryden.

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare*.
He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Spectator*.

3. The prominence of the staves beyond the head of a cask. The word is well known to coopers.

Jennings, West. of Eng. Dialects, 1825.

To CHINE.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. *eschiner*, "to *chine*, to divide, or break the back of." Cotgrave.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dryden*.

CHI'NED.* *adj.* [from *chine*.] Relating to the back.

Some hind, that, like another Milo, [can] bear quarters of malt upon his back, and sing with it; thrash all day, and in the evening in his stockings strike up a hornpipe: These be they, these steel-*chined* rascals. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady*.

CHINE'SE.* *n. s.* Used elliptically for the language of the people of China; and for the people themselves, having, in our language, for its plural, *Chineses*, a circumstance which requires to be noticed.

The *Chineses* are no quarrellers, albeit voluptuous. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 364.
The barren plains
Of Scricana, where *Chineses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Milton, P. L.

CHI'NGLE.* *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *channel*; which indeed the passage in Donne illustrates.] Gravel, free from dirt. It is yet a local word.

In the superficies whereof was represented in a fair work the flood Meander, running with his returns and windings; in the *channel* of which, one might see a splendour of precious stones, representing his rolling waves; which *chingle* was of carbuncles, emeralds, agates, and all other sorts of precious stones, sparkling in their native lustre.
Donne, Hist of the Septuagint, p. 51.

CHINK. *n. s.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shaksp. Mids. N. Dream*.
Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors and the like.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they so contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabrick. *South*.
In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse. *Swift*.

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state:
With ready quills the dedicators wait.
Pope, Dunciad.

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'squire South's.
Arbuthnot, Hist of J. Bull.
When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards.
Swift.

To CHINK.* *v. a.* [Sax. cinan.] To break into apertures or chinks. "To be *chinked* or crannied." *Huloet*. "To *chink* or chap, as the north wind does, the face." *Cotgrave in V. Geroer*.

The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chopped, and *chinked* with drought, and burnt up with heat. *Seasonable Serm.* p. 15.

To CHINK.* *v. n.* To open, or gape; as, "the boat *chinketh*." *Barret*.

CHI'NKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dryden, Virgil.
Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems*.

CHINTS. *n. s.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope.

CHI'OPPINE.† *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span. often written *chapin* or *chopin*, in our own language.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shaksp*.
Nor are those short-legged ladies thought less godly, who fly to *chopines*.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 60.
The queen of Spain took off one of her *chapins*, and clowted Olivarez about the noddle with it, because he had accompanied the king to a lady of pleasure. *Howell's Lett.* ii. 43.
The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley*.

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled myrmidons
Noseless, handless, hackt and *chipt* come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*
To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. *Addison, Spect.*
The critick strikes out all that is not just;
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* his crust. *King*.
Industry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone.
Thomson.

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Sax. cypan, ceapan, to buy. *Gibson*.

To CHIP.* *v. n.* [Dutch *kippen*, to hatch; to disclose.] To break, or crack. An egg is said to *chip*, when the young bird cracks the shell. A north country word. Grose. Potters also now use the phrase, meaning the flying of small pieces, or the breaking at the edges, of earthen ware.

CHIP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

As children be it as it were *chippes* hewen from their parents, so are other things when they are disjoined one of them from another.
Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585.) p. 232.
Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon*.
That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power. *Bp. Taylor*.
The straw was laid below;
Of *chips* and serewood was the second row.
Dryden, Fables.

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone. *Woodward*.

CHIP-AXE.* *n. s.* A *chip-axe*, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith carpenters hew their timber smooth.

Huloet, and Cotgrave in V. Aisceau.

CHI'PPING.† *n. s.* [from *To chip.*] A fragment cut off.

I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd and save the *chippings*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authours. *Felton on the Classicks.*

CHIRA'GRA. n. s.* [Lat. and Fr. *chiragre*, from the Gr. χεὶρ *the hand*, and ἄγρος *inert.*] The gout in the hands only.

CHIRA'GRICAL. *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CHIRK.* *v. n.* [Teut. *circken*, to chirp; and perhaps *chirk* is our true word for *chirp*; which is hardly a contraction of *cheer up*, as Dr. Johnson supposes; but rather a corruption of *chirk*. Dr. Jamieson has connected *chirp* with *cheep* or *chepe*, to peep or cry as young birds in the nest; and in his illustration of *chirk*, which he defines only "to make a grating noise," has overlooked the use of the word in Chaucer, where it expresses the brisk or cheerful noise of the bird, not the puling of it in the nest.] To chirp.

This frere ariseth up ful curtisly,
And hir embraceth in his armes narrowe,
And kisseth hir swete, and *chirketh* as a sparrowe
With his lippes. *Chaucer, Sompnour's Tale.*

To CHIRM.* *v. n.* [Huloet, noticing this old verb, says "to *chirme*, or to *chur*, as birds do, Lat. *gingrio*." *Gingrio*, however, is to gaggle or cackle. But to *chur*, or *chirre*, is to coo. See *To* CHIRRE. Possibly it may mean, generally, to sing, as the example which I bring seems to shew; Lat. *carmen*, whence our *charm*, and Sax. cipm, a *charm*; and so *chirm*. The Dutch verb *kermen*, to moan, is hardly applicable to this sense.] To sing, as a bird.

The bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to.
Wodroephe's Fr. Gr. (1623.) p. 505.

CHI'ROGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *chirographe*, from *chirographie*, "double copie d'un acte passé entre plusieurs personnes, an 1200." Lacombe. Lat. *chirographum*, from χεὶρ the hand, and γράφω, to write.]

1. Formerly, a deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, and cut through the middle; the same as *charter-party*; which see.
2. Formerly also, a fine: a phrase still preserved in the office of the chirographer in the common pleas.

CHIRO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [from *chirograph.*] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing; and by way of distinction, the officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed.
Bacon, Office of Alienation.

CHIRO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosophist*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbuthnot, on Pope.*

CHIRO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [See CHIROGRAPHER.] The art of writing.

CHIRO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *chirologie*, Gr. χεὶρ and λόγος.] What we now call, talking by the hand.

Cheirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, (Ox. 1680.) Introd.

CHI'ROMANCER. *n. s.* [See CHIROMANCY.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

CHI'ROMANCY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *chiromancie*, Gr. χεὶρ, the hand, and μαντὶς, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. Sometimes written *chiromanty*.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiromancy* that spots in the top of the nails, do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, metoposcopy, *chiromancy*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 58.

The thumb, in *chiromanty*, we give Venus. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

To CHIRP.† *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*; and the Dutch have *circken*, Dr. Johnson says; but the etymology is more fully shewn in *To chirk*, which silences the supposition of *cheer up*. But the word *chirrup* has certainly hence been formed.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away. *Sidney.*

And thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived sound? *Shakspeare.*

How cheerfully do these little birds *chirp*, and sing, out of the natural joy they conceive at the approach of the sun. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Medit.* 36.

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay, Pastorals.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family round. *Thomson, Spring.*

To CHIRP. *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,
To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Jonson.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

CHIRP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet. *Spectator.*

CHI'RPER. *n. s.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

CHI'RPING.* *n. s.* [from *chirp.*] The gentle noise of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not *chirpings* or pulings. *Bacon.*

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] See CHURME. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

To CHI'RRUP.* See *To* CHIRP. It is a colloquial word, in the sense of *to make cheerful.*

CHIRU'RGEON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chirurgien*, Gr. χειρουργος, from χεὶρ, the hand, and εργον, work. Ιατρος χειρουργων. S. Chrysostom, in Psal. 50. Opp. tom. i. p. 697. edit. Savile.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*, Dr. Johnson says. *Surgeon*, it must be added, was the old word; and not modern, as Dr. Johnson's remark insinuates.

Thou art *surgyon* that cureth sinne deedly.
Old Morality of Every Man.

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgeon*. *South, Sermons.*

CHIRU'RGERY.† *n. s.* The art of curing by external applications. This is called *Surgery*, [old Fr. *chirurgie.*]

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiseman.*

CHIRU'RGICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *chirurgial.*] See CHIRURGEON.
CHIRU'RGICK. }

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

In the merchaunt's second tale, or history of Beryn, falsely ascribed to Chaucer, a *chirurgical* operation of changing eyes is partly performed by the assistance of the occult sciences. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 440.

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL.† *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.; Ital. *cisello*, of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiss her. *Shakspeare.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewn them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen,
When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryd.*

To CHI'SEL *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. *ciseler.*] To cut with a chisel.

A grace [step] there was, *ychesyld* all of stone
Out of the rock.
Hawes, Hist. of Graunde Amoure, (1555.) ch. 3.

CHIT.† *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span. To this etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, it may be added, that the dwarf pea, or *chitch*-pea, is called a *chit*. See Sherwood's Dict. 1632. *Citto* is an Italian word, addressed to *children* in order to make them hold their peace, when noisy. Florio's Ital. Dict. *Citto* is also a low Italian word for a little dirty boy.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jest. *Anonymous.*

She pinched me, and called me squealing *chit*, and threw me into a girl's arms that was taken in to tend me. *Tatler*, No. 89.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters. This is probably a corruption of *chick*. See *To* CHICK.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. A freckle. [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom used. Huloet denominates "*chits* in the face or body, *warts*;" and gives the adjective *chitty* also from this word. See CHITTY.

To CHIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHI'TCHAT.† *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club. *Spectator.*

If Ralph had learning added to the common *chit-chat* of the town, he would have been a disputant upon all topicks that ever were considered by men of his own genius. *Tatler*, No. 197.

To CHI'TTER.* *v. n.* [Dutch, *citteren*, to tremble for cold.] To shiver. We now use *chatter* in this sense. See *To* CHATTER. But our old genuine word is this, "*Chyttering*, quivering, or shaking for colde." *Huloet.*

CHI'TTERLING.* *n. s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt, which appears to have been a very ancient part of dress.

We Englishemen can mocke and scoffe at all countryes for their defectes; but, before they have many times mustred before us, we can learne by lytle and lytle to exceede and pass them all: — of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling*, &c.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes, (1576.)

CHI'TTERLINGS.† *n. s.* [from *schyterlingh*, Dut. Minsheu; from *kutteln*, Germ. Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in stating the word to be without singular. "A gut or *chitterling* hanged in the smoke."
Barret.

Cypresse hatbands shrivelled into black *chitterlins*. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* iii. 5.

His warped ear hung o'er the strings,
Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.
Hudibras, i. ii.

CHI'TTY.† *adj.* [from *chit*.]

1. Childish; like a baby; as, a *chitty* face; still a common expression. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, parallels "a *chittie-face* with *chichie-face*," old Fr. *chicheface*, which however means one of a sneaking or miserable appearance.

2. Full of chits or warts. *Huloet.*

CHI'VALROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *chevaleureux*, Gower writes our word *chevalerous*, Conf. Am. B. i.] Relating to chivalry, or errand knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but this is surely not the case.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise.
Spenser, F. Q.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,
Or *chivalrous* design of knightly trial.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

The duc de Manuail, count Spadassin, and captain Merdaille, persuade him, [king Picrochole,] that he is the most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great! *Lowth, Lett. to Warburton.*

The Spaniards, from temper and constitution, were extravagantly fond of *chivalrous* exercises.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.

CHI'VALRY.† *n. s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs.
Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney.*

5. The body, or order, of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakspeare.*

Arthur, with all his *chivalry*.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called sergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person as well as of the king, is called scutagium. *Cowel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances, Dr. Johnson says; which is so far from being the case, that few words have been more forcibly employed by writers both of his own time, and since.

We find the divinity lectures of Don Quixote, and the penance of his squire, are both of them in the ritual of *chivalry*.
Warburton, on Love's Lab. Lost.

I look upon *chivalry* as on some mighty river, which the fablings of the poets have made immortal. It may have sprung up amidst rude rocks, and blind deserts. But the noise and rapidity of its course, the extent of country it adorns, and the towns and palaces it ennobles, may lead a traveller out of his way, and invite him to take a view of those dark caverns,

unde supernè
Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.
Hurd, Lett. on Chiv. and Rom. L. 2.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of *chivalry* is gone. *Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.*

CHI'VES.† *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr. Skinner.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolifick seed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the stamina.
Ray on the Creation.

2. A species of small onion. [old Fr. *ceves*, ciboule, oignon; *cepa*, Lat. V. Roq. Gloss.]

CHLORO'SIS. *n. s.* [from χλώρος, green.] The green-sickness.

CHLORO'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlorosis*.] Affected by chlorosis; subject to it.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns.
Battie.

To CHOAK. See CHOKE.

CHOCK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *choc*, a shock, a brunt, a violent encounter. Cotgrave. "*Choquer* sa teste contre le muraille, to run his head against a wall."] An encounter; an attack.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27.

CHO'COLATE.† *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span. Dr. Johnson. It was also called *chocolata* at first, and termed "an Indian drink." See A. Wood, Ath. Ox. vol. ii. col. 416. ed. 1692.]

1. The nut of the cacao-tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose empalement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an

oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See Cocoa. *Miller.*

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of the cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate.* *Chambers.*

3. The liquour made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquours: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below. *Pope.*

Cho'colate-house. *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house.*] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house.* *Tatler.*

Chode. [the old preterite, from *chide.*] See Chide.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Genesis,* xxxi. 36.

Choice.† *n. s.* [*choix,* French, according to Dr. Johnson; but it is rather from the Saxon ceoꝛan, cıꝛan, *to choose.* Yet the old French *chius* may be added. *Choice* is not often found in the plural number. I have met with an example in Scott.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryden.*

If they are not masters of their own *choices,* whatsoever the rigid laws of necessity determine them to they must necessarily chuse. *Scott, Christian Life,* P. II. ch. 5. § 3.

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice,*
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden, Persius.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice,* whether I will live to the world, or to myself. *L'Estrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice.* Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice.* *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty:
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakspeare.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton, P. L.*

Now, Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice.* *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis,* xxiii. 6.

Their riders, the flower and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton, P. R.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

7. *To make* Choice *of.* To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes *choice,*
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

Choice. *adj.* [*choisi,* French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.*

Choice-drawn.* *part. adj.* [from *choice* and *draw.*] Selected with particular care.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers of France? *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

Cho'iceless. *adj.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcileableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Cho'icely. *adv.* [from *choice.*]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shaks.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

Cho'iceness.† *n. s.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value.

Make exact animadversion where style hath degenerated, where flourished and thrived in *choiceness* of phrase. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Choir.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *choëur,* Sax. chop, Lat. *chorus.*]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir,*
Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divine worship.

The *choir*
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum.* *Shakspeare.*

3. The part of the church where the choiristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir,* fell off
At distance from her. *Shakspeare.*

Choir-Service.* *n. s.* [from *choir* and *service.*] The duty performed by the choir of a cathedral.

That part of our *choir-service* called the motet or anthem. *Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry,* iii. 183.

To Choke.† *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca, the *cheek* or *mouth.* According to Minsheu, from חכ; from whence, probably, the Spanish, *ahogar.* From the Goth. *kuak,* the throat; according to Serenius.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myself. *Shakspeare.*

The herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were *choked* in the sea. *St. Mark,* v. 13.

While you thunder'd clouds of dust did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whose porticos were *chok'd* with the resort. *Chapman.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obstruction, or confinement.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakspeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see,
Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light. *Davies.*

It seemeth the fire is so *choked,* as not to be able to remove the stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in ashes lay,
A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

Confess thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakspeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection: *St. Luke,* viii. 14.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden, Past.*

Choke.† *n. s.* [from the verb, or perhaps, from the Ital. *ciocco,* a lock of hair. See Artichoke.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

Choke-full.* *adj.* [from *choke* and *full.* Corruptly pronounced *chuck-full.*] Filled, so as to leave no more room.

We filled the skins *choak-full.* *Bruce's Travels,* iv. 549.

Choke-pear.† *n. s.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term, Dr. Johnson says, in citing the passage

from Richardson's Clarissa. But it is a phrase of a century's date, at least, beyond Richardson.

After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet, I'll give you a *choak-pear*.
Webster, Trag. of the White Devil.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choak-pears*. *Clarissa.*

CHO'KER. *n. s.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHO'KE-WEED. *n. s.* [*ervangina*.] A plant.

CHO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *n. s.* [χόλος, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. *n. s.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Marcilius Ficimuss increase these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*.
Wotton on Education.

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.
Shakspeare.

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakspeare.*

He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERA-MORBUS,* *n. s.* [Gr. χολὴ, *bile*, ῥέω, *to flow*; and the Lat. *morbus*, a disease.] In medicine, a sudden overflowing of the bile, or bilious matter, both upwards and downwards; a dangerous disease.

CHO'LERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Bechanus threateneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *cholerick* speech.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

CHO'LERICKNESS. † *n. s.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

Subject to like passions for covetousness, contentiousness, and *cholerickness*.
Bp. Gander, Anti-Baal Berith, 1661, p. 128.

CHOLIA'MBICS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *choliambi*, from χωλὸς, *lame*.] Verses differing from the true Iambick, having an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. They are the same as *scazons*.

After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into *choliambicks*.
Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris.

To CHOOSE.† *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. ceoþan, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ. *kiusan*, M. Goth. *kesa*, old Goth. Often written, in our old language, *chese*.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakspeare.*

If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him.
Shakspeare.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job*, xxxiv. 4.

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South, Serm.*

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job*, ix. 14.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE.† *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be, Dr. Johnson says. This is indeed the modern construction; but, formerly, it was otherwise; as in the Book of Homilies, "who can choose but marvaile?" p. 280. The word thus occurs in a passive form, "as it cannot *be chosen* but we must needs fall often." *Ib.* p. 260.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab. *Shakspeare.*

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper.
Bacon.

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay.
Dryden.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *n. s.* [from *choose*.] One that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she;
Come closely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooser* be,
For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*.
Hammond's Pract. Catechism.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgement. *Wotton.*

CHO'OSING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ceoþunʒ.] Choice; election. Wicliffe writes it *chesyng*.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?
——— *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakspeare.*

Within these three days his head is to be *chopt* off.
Shakspeare.

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown.
Dryden.

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopp'd up*.
L'Estrange.

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah*, iii. 3.

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

By dividing them into chapters and verses they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakspeare.*

To CHOP. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repercussing be near, and yet not so near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance. *L'Estrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP.† *v. n.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy, *kaupan*, Goth.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another. "To chop and change, *mercor*." *Huloet.*

To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

2. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. *Bacon.*

To CHOP.* *v. a.* To put one thing in the place of another.

My chance was great, for, from a poore man's son,
I rose aloft, and *chopt and chang'd* degree.
Mir. for Mag. 507.

Sets up communities and senses,
To *chop and change* intelligencies. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd and chang'd*,
The wat'ry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping and changing* our friends, as well as our horses. *L'Estrange.*

To CHOP *in*.* To become modish; to come in.

He that cometh lately out of Fraunce will talk French English, and never blush at the matter. Another *choppes in* with English Italianated.
Wilson's Rhetorick, (1553,) B. iii.

To CHOP *out*.* To give vent to; to come out.

Who has brought
A merry tale about him, to raise a laughter
Amongst our wine? Why Strato, where art thou?
Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably
When I desire them not.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

CHOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died.
Bacon.

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton *chops*.
King's Cook.

3. A crack; or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-FALLEN.* See CHAP-FALLEN.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,—
Alas! how *chop-fall'n* now! *R. Blair, The Grave.*

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat in silence. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN.† *n. s.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought up a *choppin* of white wine; and, for this particular, there are better French wines here than in England, and cheaper; for they are but a groat a quart. *Howell's Lett.* i. vi. 38.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

CHO'PPER.* *n. s.* [from *chop*.] A butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver.

CHO'PPING.* *n. s.* [from *chop*.]

1. Act of merchandizing; "*chopping* and changing, *mercatus*." *Huloet.*

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. Altercation.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick,
'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating.
L'Estrange.

CHO'PPING.† *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify *lusty*, from cap, Sax. by others, to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live. Dr. Johnson. But this is not the meaning; *stout*, *hearty*, being intended by it.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. s.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strait smooth elms are good for axle-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. s.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forrest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

CHO'PPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakspeare.*

CHOPS. *n. s.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from CHAPS, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too for company. *L'Estrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him
'Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the *chops*.
Shakspeare.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smith's vice.

*CHORA'GUS.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The superintendant of the ancient chorus.

He scruples not to affirm, that in this fantastick farce of life, in which the scene is ever changing and inconstant, the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only *charagus* of the entertainment. *Warburton on Prodigies*, p. 93.

CHO'RAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *choral*, from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison. *Milton, P. L.*
Choral symphonies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* seraphs sung the second day.
Amhurst.

CHO'RALLY.* *adv.* [from *choral*.] In the manner of a chorus.

When the words are attended to by the eye, there is a plaintive cast in the strain which makes the well-known anthem, "I call and cry," somewhat affecting; I think, however, a modern composer would judge ill if he chose to set the same words *chorally*. *Mason, Ch. M.* p. 116.

CHORD. *n. s.* [*chorda*. Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd
Their stops and *chords*, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, P. L.

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *n. s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

CHOREPIS'COPAL.* *adj.* [from *chorepiscopus*.] Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

Desiring his sense of several passages therein contained, relating to the Valentinian heresy, episcopal and *chorepiscopal* power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them.
Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

*CHOREPI'SCOPUS.** *n. s.* [Lat. from χωρος, a district or country, and ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop.] Formerly a suffragan or local bishop, delegated to exercise episcopal jurisdiction within certain districts.

CHORIA'MBICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *choriambe*, Lat. *choriambus*, Gr. χοριαμβος.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as *anxietas*; two being long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle.

CHO'RION.† *n. s.* [χωρεῖν, to contain, which seems to be the etymon of χορίον; a word having the same meaning in Greek as in English, as a learned observer on my additions to Johnson has shewn, who however doubts the etymon.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *choriste*, our parent word of *chorister*. A singing man in a choir. *Cotgrave.*

Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire.
Partheneria Sacra, 1633, p. 150,

CHO'RISTER.† *n. s.* [from *choriste*, Fr. See CHORIST.]

1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choristers* the joyous anthem sing. *Spenser.*

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

The musical voices and accents of the aerial *choristers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CHORO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [from χωρος, a region, and γράφω, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

Places unknown, better harped at in Camden and other *chorographers*.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.

Nurcia, situated in Umbria, which our modern *chorographers* call Spoleto. *Tuisden*, p. 8.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL.† *adj.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Methinks it would well please any man to look upon—*chorographical*, topographical delineations; to behold, as it were, all the remote provinces, towns, cities of the world.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 276.

The muse, yet observing her begun course of *chorographical* longitude, traces eastward the southern shore of the isle.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 2.

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY.† *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book. *Weever, Funeral Monum.*

CHORO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [See CHOROGRAPHER.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

For most of what I use of *chorography*, join with me in thanks to that most learned nourice of antiquity, my instructing friend, Mr. Camden.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Pref.

This I have described to your lordship, because I think there might be good use made of it for *chorography*; for, otherwise, to make landskips by it were illiberal. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 300.

We have some evidences of it in our first entrance into it, in this part of the *chorography* of Egypt. *Stillingfl. Orig. Sac.*

In delightfull raptures we descry,
As in a map, Sion's *chorography*.
Bp. H. King on Sandys's Psalms.

CHO'RUS.† *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

Parœus, commenting on the Revelation, divides the whole book as a tragedy, into acts distinguished each by a *chorus* of heavenly harpings and song between. *Milton, Introd. to Samson Agonistes.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unspotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addison.*

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the gen'ral *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,
Admit me *chorus* to this history. *Shakspeare.*

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

Sophocles, the genius of his age,
Increas'd the pomp and beauty of the stage.
Engag'd the *chorus song* in every part.
Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. [the preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, from *To choose.*]

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here be *chose* again to rule the land.
Dryden.

CHO'SEN. [the participle passive, from *To choose.*]

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast.
Shakspeare.

CHOUGH. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax. *chouca*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites, and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws, and *choughs.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and such republick birds.
Dryden.

CHOULE. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl.*] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CHOUSE.† *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French *gosser*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Skinner might have given the old Fr. *joucher*, as well as *joncher*, which signifies to cog, that is to cheat. V. Cotgrave in JOUCHER. But Serenius and Ihre consider the Goth. *kiusa*, to fascinate, as the original of this word; and connect it with the verb *cozen*, to trick or cheat. It was formerly written *chiause* or *chiauze*; which countenances Henshaw's opinion, that the word is Turkish. Coles gives to chouse for *cozen* or *deceive*, and notices the similarity of sound with the Turkish *chiaux*, or *chiaus*. See CHOUSE.

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Long practisers in the art, who make themselves sport at others follies and their own delusions: but our barber on the place is *chiauz'd*, a very pigeon, a younger brother.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. 18.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more.
Dryden.

Our islanders, however they may pretend to *chouse* one another, they make but very aukward rogues. *Tatler*, No. 213.

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows *of* sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE.† *n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by Henshaw from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a *fool.* Dr. Johnson might have added, that the Turkish *chiaus* or *chiaous* is a title of various character. The *alai chiaous* is a buffoon, who carries a baton tipt with silver, and plays a thousand monkey-tricks, fitter for the entertainment of children than of sensible men. Drummond's Travels, p. 151.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A scottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM.† *n. s.* [χρίσμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism.

O Lord, the God of our fathers, do thou bless this oil with power, energy, and illumination of the Holy Spirit, that it may be the *chrism* against all filthiness. *Ricaut, Greek Church*, p. 166.

He solicited the favour of England, by sending Henry a sacred rose, perfumed with musk, and anointed with *chrism.* *Hume, Hist. of E.* H. 8.

CHRI'SMAL.* *adj.* [from *chrism.*] Relating to chrism.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 316.

CHRI'SMATORY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *chrismatoire.*] A little vessel for the oil intended for chrism; and generally, a cruet or vessel.

Censers, *chrismatories*, corporasses, and chalices, which for thy whorish holiness might not sometime be touched, but will for thy sake be abhorred of all men. *Bale on the Revel.* P. II. Bb. viii.

The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory*, or cruet, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes orbis, a spherical body encompassing others. *Smith's Old Age*, p. 215.

CHRI'SOM.† *n. s.* [See CHRISM.]

1. A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chrisom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. The cloth itself; with which also women used to shroud the child, if dying within the month.

The godfathers and godmothers shall take and lay their hands upon the child, and the minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the *chrism.* *Ord. of Bapt. in K. Edw. VI. time.*

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism child* to smile.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. § 2.

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.* *n. s.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. It is corruptly written, as it is pronounced, *chriss-cross-row.* Dr. Ash so prints it; and Mr. Mason, *criss-cross-row*, who absurdly also calls it a cant word.

The cross of Christ, in its second and metaphorical acceptation, is the Christian's burden and badge; that which he is to take up, that which he is to glory in. The one is a paradox, and a smart one to the flesh; the other to the world; but both, truths to be learnt before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christ-cross-row*; as being indeed, though none of the letters, as instructive as all the four and twenty. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 527.

To CHRI'STEN.† *adj.* [chpiꝛtnian, Sax. *chrestienner*, old Fr.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

The minister of the parish, where the child was born or *christened*, shall examine whether the child be lawfully baptized or no.
Private Baptism, Com. Pr. Rubrick.

I am most certain this is the first example in England, since it was first *christened.*
Bp. Taylor, Discourse on Prayer.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium. *Burnet.*

Ere yet the morning shall new *christen* day.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice.

CHRI'STENDOM.† *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom.* The word is the same in Flemish.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom* most afflicted can best testify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better soldier, none
That *Christendom* gives out. *Shakspeare.*

His computation is universally received over all *Christendom.* *Holder on Time.*

CHRI'STENING. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening*, that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes, why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossips.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

CHRISTENING.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to the christening.

My thoughts no *christening* dinners crost,
No children cry'd for butter'd toast.
T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

CHRI'STIAN.† *n. s.* [*Christianus*, Lat. chpiꝛten, Sax. old Fr. *christian, christien.*] A professor of the religion of Christ.

The disciples were called *christians* first in Antioch. *Acts*, xi. 26.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRI'STIAN.† *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To *christian* intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ecclesiastical.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest.
Blackstone.

To CHRI'STIAN.* *v. a.* The same as *To* CHRISTEN, which see.

You allege the practice of all churches *christianed* to the contrary.
Falke against Allen, (1586,) p. 252.

CHRI'STIAN-NAME. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRI'STIANISM.† *n. s.* [old F. *christianisme*, from *christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out here out of Platonism into *Christianism*.
More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

Herein the worst of kings, professing *christianism*, have by far exceeded him.
Milton, Eiconoclast, ch. 1.

To believe antichristianity *christianism*, and christianity antichristian. *Chillingworth, Pref. to the Auth. of Charity Maintained.*

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIA'NITY. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation.
Hooker.

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*.
Addison.

To CHRI'STIANIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *christianizer*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

Good dispositions and natural graces, more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and *christianized* unto pieties.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 12.

Till this excellent piece of philosophy be, as Clemens saith of the Pagan school, τελειωμένη διὰ Χριστῦ, baptized by that baptist, *christianized* by the addition of repentance. *Hammond, Serm.* iv.

To *christianize* them, [the Psalms,] as Dr. Watts has done, would, I presume, deviate too far from the present practice of our establishment.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 194.

The principles of platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*.
Dryden.

CHRI'STIANLIKE.* *adj.* [from *christian* and *like*.] Befitting a Christian.

Although the duke was enemy to him,
Yet he, most *christianlike*, laments his death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

In the managing of quarrels you may say he is wise; for either he avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *christianlike* fear.
Shakspeare, Much Ado, &c.

CHRI'STIANLY.* *adj.* [from *christian*.] Becoming a Christian.

To inbreed in us this generous and *christianly* reverence one of another.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 2.

To do well, and say nothing, is *christianly*; to say well, and do nothing, is pharisaical.
Bp. Henshaw's Meditations.

CHRI'STIANLY.† *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

That they may see their children *christianly* and virtuously brought up.
Office of Matrimony.

Those deep and retired thoughts, which, with every man *christianly* instructed, ought to be most frequent of God, and of his miraculous ways and works amongst men.
Milton, of Reform in Eng. b. 1.

CHRI'STIANNESS.* *n. s.* [from *christian*.] The profession of christianity.

It is very irregular and unreasonable to measure any action by a rule that belongs not to it, to try the exactness of the circle by the square, which should be done by the compass; and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, which can only be judged by its conformity with the law of Christ, superiour to that of nature.
Hammond of Conscience, § 26.

CHRISTIANO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [from *christianus* and γράφω, to describe.] A general description of the nations professing christianity.

In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies.
Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 64.

CHRI'STMAS.† *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.]

1. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz. at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.
Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer.

2. The season of Christmas; the festivity relating to it; the twelve days succeeding Christmas day.

Here was a consent,
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a *christmas* comedy.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

Is not a commonty a *Christmas* gambol or a tumbling trick?
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

At *Christmas* I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows.
Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

The festivity of *Christmas* was observed much after the same manner, ceremonies, and solemnities, as in Italy. *Brown, Travels*, (1685,) p. 152.

CHRI'STMAS-BOX. *n. s.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.
Gay's Trivia.

CHRI'STMAS-FLOWER. *n. s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN.† *n. s.* [So called, as Skinner fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose; out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

The plains, in the finest cultivation, are divided by hedges of aloe, *christthorn*, or wild pomegranate. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, Lett. 2.

CHROMA'TICK.† *adj.* [χρῶμα. colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

3. Relating to a particular style in musick moving by semitones or half notes.

Those harsh *chromatick* jars
Of sin that all our musick mars.
Milton, Ode at a Sol. Musick, M.S. Reading.

Musick is not designed to please only *chromatick* ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable notes.
Addison, Spect. No. 29.

CHRO'NICAL. } *adj.* [old Fr. *chronique*, pe-
CHRO'NICK. } riodical; from χρόνος, time.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthmas, and the like.
Quincy.

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as, quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper.
Spectator, No. 449.

CHRO'NICLE. *n. s.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast.
Shakspeare.

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged.
Spenser on Ireland.

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing.
Shaksp.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*.
Dryden.

To CHRO'NICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell.
Shaksp.

Love is your master; for he masters you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks should not be *chronicled* for wise.
Shakspeare.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad.
Cong.

CHRO'NICLER. *n. s.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land.
Donne.

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*.
Spenser.

This custom was held by the Druids and bards of our antient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rhimers.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

CHRO'NIQUE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A chronicle.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled of of their late changes, must for the most part be collected from some aged grandsire's memory; a frail foundation to support an historical credit.
L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 74.

CHRO'NOGRAM.† *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action. Of this kind the following is an example.

Gloria lausque *D*eo, sæ*CL*or*VM* in sæc*V*la sunto.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which

includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867. *Howell.*

The Spaniards took it [Breda] again, as by inscriptions and *chronograms* are to be seen in divers places. *Brown, Travels,* (1685,) p.105.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram.*] Belonging to a chronogram. See the example from Howell in *chronogram.*

CHRONOGRA'MMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *chrogram.*] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist.* *Addison on Medals.*

CHRONO'GRAPHER.* *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to describe.] He that describes circumstance of past times; a chronologist.

The common printed chronicle — is indeed but an epitome, or defloration, made by Robert of Lorraine, and the numerous rest of our monkish and succeeding *chronographers.*

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Pref.

The author had before related, out of Pausanias the *chronographer,* that Sosibius an Antiochian had left, as a legacy to the city of Antioch, the yearly revenue of fifteen talents of gold.

Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 106.

CHRONO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *chronographie,* from the Gr. See CHRONOGRAPHER.] The description of past time; the arrangement of historical events.

CHRONO'LOGER.† *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

Among the Arabians there hath as yet come to my hands one only *chronologer* of these times.

Gregory's Posthuma, p. 8.

This publication, [his chronology,] bearing the name of the immortal Newton, though highly built upon by subsequent *chronologers,* is so unspeakably inferiour to that great man's other works, that I am almost unwilling to believe its authenticity; and can hardly be persuaded he ever would have published it himself.

Richardson on the Languages, &c. of the East, i. 1.

CHRONOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY.† *adv.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

Follow them politically, *chronologically,* and geographically. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CHRONOLO'GICK.* *adj.* [from *chronology.*] Denoting periods of time.

May *chronologick* spouts
Retain no cypher legible!

T. Warton, Epist. from T. Hearne.

The *chronologick* classing of those histories which my most sanguine wishes went to.

Pownal on Antiquities, p.127.

CHRONO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these *chronologists,* the prophecy of the Rabin that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO'LOGY. *n. s.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology;* though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

CHRONO'METER. *n. s.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer,* a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. s.* [from χρύσος, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOBERYL.* *n. s.* [χρύσος, gold, and *beryl.*] A gem of a brownish or yellowish green.

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. s.* [χρύσος, gold, and λιθος, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

Such another world,
Of one entire and perfect *chrysolite,*
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakspeare.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite.*

Milton, P. L.

CHRY'SOPRAS.† } *n. s.* [χρύσος, gold, and
CHRYSO'PRASUS. } *prasinus,* green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus.*

Rev. xxi. 20.

CHUB. *n. s.* [from *cop,* a great head, Skinner.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones; he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat.

Walton, Angler.

CHU'BBED. *adj.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.

CHU'BBY.* } *adj.* [from *chub.*] We still
CHUBFACED. } use the expression, "a *chubby* boy," for one having a large or fat face.

I never saw a fool lean; the *chub-faced* fop
Shines sleek with full-cramm'd fat of happiness.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick.*] To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK.† *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall.

Dryden, Fables.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together. [This is probably from *chock,* a blow. See CHOCK, and the subst. CHUCK.]

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

To CHUCK.* *v. n.* [Ital. *scuccherare;* Dutch, *scachen.*] To jeer; to laugh. The parent of our better known word, *chuckle.*

But, bold-fac'd Satyr, strain not over high,
But laugh and *chuck* at meaner gullery.

Marston, Sat. ii.

To CHUCK.* *v. a.* To throw, by a quick and dexterous motion, any heavy weight, so that it shall nicely fall in a given place. So carmen and waggoners say, "*chuck* that sack or parcel down here." This use of the verb seems to be taken from *chuck-farthing.*

CHUCK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them.

Temple.

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise. ——What promise, *chuck?*

Shakspeare.

3. A sudden small noise.
4. A little blow under the chin; written "*chock* under the chin," in Sherwood's old dictionary. See *To* CHUCK, in this sense; and also CHOCK.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. s.* [*chuck* and *farthing.*] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing,* shuffle-cap, and all fours. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

To CHU'CKLE.† *v. n.* [Ital. *scuccherare,* Dutch, *schachen.*] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well.

Dryden.

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She *chuckl'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

To CHUD.* [perhaps from *To chew.*] To champ or bite.

When she rides, the horse *chuds* his bit so cheerfully, as if he wished his burthen might grow to his back.

Stafford's Niobe dissolv'd into a Nilus, p. 119.

CHU'ET. *n. s.* [probably from *To chew.*] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat. See CHEWET.

As for *chuets,* which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten

them partly with cream, or almond or pistacho milk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CHUFF.† *n. s.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welsh, a stock, Dr. Johnson says. Dr. Jamieson considers the Scottish *coof* or *cufe* the same as our *chuff*; and thinks that the Su. Goth. *kufwa*, to keep under, to insult, or the Iceland. *kueif*, one who is cowardly or feeble, may be akin to this word. I differ from this. *Chuffe*, in our old lexicography, is a *countryman*; rusticus, as in the Prompt. Parv. The Su. *kyffe*, from the old Goth. *kofe*, is a cottage. This seems to suggest in some degree, the etymology of *chuff*. The phrase, says Mr. Steevens, of *fat chuffs* in Shakspeare, " is a term of contempt always applied to rich and avaricious people, and *chuff* is probably a corruption of *chough*, a thievish bird that collects his prey on the sea-shore." This will not be received; and " a *rich chuff*," and " a *fat chuff*," which are both mentioned in our old lexicography, are also interpreted " a good rich yeoman," as well as a " big or fat chuff." The old Fr. *joffu* must not be forgotten, which Cotgrave translates, " *chuffie*, fat-cheeked, or puffed up in the face," which hitherto has been overlooked; and this meaning of *bloated* or *fat* may countenance the Teut. *kuffe* and the Sax. cyf, *a barrel*, as the original.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakspeare.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

CHU'FFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomach-fully.

John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

CHU'FFINESS. *n. s.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHU'FFY.† *adj.* [from *chuff*; old Fr. *joffu*. But see CHUFF.] Blunt; surly; fat.

The goddess drank, a *chuffy* lad was by,
Who saw the liquour with a grudging eye,
And grinning cries, she's greedy more than dry.
Mainwaring, Ovid's Met. B. 5.

CHUM. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Moxon.*

CHURCH.† *n. s.* [Sax. cirice, cyric; Germ. *kirche*; Gr. κυριακὸν, from Κύριος, the Lord, and οἶκια, house.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church.

The *church* being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts, Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the nave or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hooker.*

Though you unty the winds, and let them fight
Against the *churches*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power of the state.

Lest I should grow tedious about small matters at a time when such great and weighty concerns are under consideration in *church* and state, I will come to a conclusion.
Sir G. Wheler, Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 128.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *church*, and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the *church*. *Leslie.*

5. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the church of England for women to come veiled, who came to be *churched*. *Wheatly on the Common Prayer.*

CHURCH-ALE.† *n. s.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemoratory of the dedication of the church. See ALE.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, *church-ales*, drinkings, temporal courts, or leets, lay injuries, musters, or any other profane usage, to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard. *Const. and Canons Ecclesiastical*, § 88.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BENCH.* *n. s.* The seat in the porch of a church.

Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two, and then all to bed. *Shaksp. Much Ado, &c.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial* according to the usage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CHU'RCHING.* *n. s.* [from *To church*.] The act of returning thanks in the church. See *To* CHURCH.

The absurdity, which some would introduce, of stifling their acknowledgements in private houses, and in giving thanks for their recovery and enlargement in no other place than that of their confinement and restraint; is a practice inconsistent with the very name of the office, which is called the *churching* of women, and consequently implies a ridiculous solecism of being *churched at home*. *Wheatly on the Common Prayer.*

CHU'RCHDOM.* *n. s.* [from *church* and *dom*.] Establishment; government.

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom*; and whatsoever is so new, is none. So necessary it is to believe the holy catholick church. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 9.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperours or bishops in those days were *church founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-LAND.* *n. s.* Land belonging to churches, religious houses, and benefices.

I shall not here enter into the religious account of *church lands*.
Sir H. Yelverton's Pref. to Bp. Morton's Episcopacy.

CHU'RCHLIKE.* *adj.* [from *church* and *like*.] Befitting a churchman.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold his scepter in his childish fist,
Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

CHU'RCHMAN. *n. s.* [*church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. *Bacon.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind.
Dryden, Fables.

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-MUSICK.* *n. s.* The service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals.

It was anciently customary for men and women of the first quality, ecclesiasticks, and others, who were lovers of *church-musick*, to be admitted into this corporation, [of parish-clerks.]
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 396.

CHURCH-PREFERMENT.* *n. s.* Benefice in the church.

For any *church-preferment* thou hast a mind to. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

He possessed some *church-preferments* in the reign of Edward the sixth.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 240.

CHU'RCHSHIP.* *n. s.* Institution of the church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship*, as selected and inclosed by God, from amidst all other nations, to be the seat of his worship, and the great conservatory of all the sacred oracles, and means of salvation. *South, Serm. on John*, i. 11.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. s.* [See WARDEN.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the

behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowel.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHU'RCH-WAY.* *n. s.* The road that leads to the church.

Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.
Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

CHU'RCHWORK.* *n. s.* An expression applied to work which is carried on slowly.

This siege was *church-work*; and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 111.

Contrary to the proverb, *church-work* went on the most speedily. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 36.

CHU'RCHYARD. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.
Shakspeare.

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL.† *n. s.* [ceorl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied, Dr. Johnson says. This may apply to the first and second senses which he has given, but not to the third; which belongs to the Goth. *karl*, an old, and a poor, and mean, man. See also CARLE.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or *churl*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the power this charm doth owe. *Shaksp.*

From this light cause the infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars.
Dryden.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falshood. *Sidney.*

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful.
Isaiah, xxxii. 5.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after! *Shakspeare.*

CHU'RLISH.† *adj.* [Sax. ceorlic.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,
Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd.
Shakspeare.

The interruption of their *churlish* drums
Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakspeare.*

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Estrange.*

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts,
Forbear'd to sleening on her breasts. *Waller.*

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.
1 *Sam.* xxv. 3.

This sullen *churlish* thief
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Iron, in a quick fire, relents and melts; but, take it out of the furnace, and it grows hard again, nay worse, *churlish* and unmalleable.
Abp. Sancroft's Serm. p. 103.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknit
This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war? *Shaks.*

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churlish* rub says nay. *Crashaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY.† *adv.* [from *churlish.*] Rudely; brutally.

A fool will upbraid *churlishly*.
Ecclus. xviii. 18.

How *churlishly* I chid Lucetta hence,
When willingly I would have had her here!
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

He was known to have borne himself *churlishly* and proudly towards Emma his sister.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. 6.

After he had breathed out a thousand fruitless threats, he assaults the walls with violence; but by Rustan as *churlishly* answered, and with great loss compelled to retreat.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 88.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire. *Howell.*

CHU'RLISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *churlish*; cyplıscnerre, Saxon.]

1. Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman. *Ecclus.* xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. *L'Estrange.*

2. Difficulty of management. See the third sense of CHURLISH.

I do find, Mr. Speaker, that when kingdoms and states are entered into terms and resolutions of hostility, one against the other, yet they are many times restrained from their attempts by four impediments.—The third, when they have conceived an apprehension of the difficulty, and *churlishness* of the enterprise, and that it is not prepared to their hand. *Bacon, Speech in Parl.* 39. Eliz.

CHU'RLY.* *adj.* [from *churl.*] Rude, boisterous; violent.

The ship, where Jonah sleeps,
Is vexed sore, and batter'd on the deeps,
And well nigh split upon the threatning rock,
With many a boisterous brush and *churly* knock.
Quarles, Feast for Worms, (1620,) § 2.

CHURME. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cyrme, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN.† *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dut. cierin, cepene, Sax. Goth. *kerna*, to churn. See QUERN. The Sax. cepene is considered a derivative of cyrnan, *to turn*. All these words, however, may be referred to the Lat. *gyrus*, or the Gr. γυρος.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay, Pastorals.

To CHURN.† *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch, cepnan, Sax. *kerna*, Goth. Our elder authors write it *cherne*. And *kern* is yet a local word.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, in proof of this meaning; but he reads *churning on* for *German one*, the true reading. The passage had been sophisticated by Pope and Warburton, and Johnson preferred erring with them to the adoption of the old and genuine lection, as the alteration here furnished a fancied illustration of this verb.

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.
Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose.
Addison.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

Skim milk: and sometimes labour in the *quern*;
And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn*.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Have you any *churn'd* milk, or new cheese.
Woedrophe's Fr. Gr. p. 211.

CHU'RNING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of making butter.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.
Prov. xxx. 33.

This is Mab, the mistress fairy,
That doth nightly rob the dairy,
And can hurt or help the *cherning*,
As she please without discerning.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I ne'er hurt their *churnings*.
Middleton's Witch, i. 2.

CHU'RNSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *churn* and *staff.*] The instrument employed for churning.
Sherwood.

CHU'RRWORM. *n. s.* [from cyrpan, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket.
Skinner, Philips.

To CHUSE. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation.
Floyer on the Humours.

CHYLE. *n. s.* [χύλος.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd mass to milky *chyle* converts.
Blackmore.

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *chyle.*] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylefaction*, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *adj.* [χύλος, and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [Lat. *chymicus.*]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MICK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chymique*, a chymist. Cotgrave.] A chymist. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. While in use, it seems to have been employed rather contemptuously.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians — we have now a fourth, that go under the name of *chymicks*, hermeticks, or Paracelsians. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 244.

He is turned *chymick*, sirrah; it seems so by his talk. — Here's old turning; these *chymicks*, seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver. *Brewer, Lingua*, iv. 1.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use: an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few *chymicks*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICALLY.† *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

Burgravius specifies a lamp to be made of man's blood, lucerna vitæ et mortis index, so he terms it; which *chymically* prepared 40 days, and afterward kept in a glass, shall shew all the accidents of his life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 281.

I need no muse to give my passion vent,
He brews his tears that studies to lament.
Verse *chymically* weeps; that pious rain,
Distill'd with art, is but the sweat o' the brain.
Cleveland, Eleg. on Abp. Laud.

CHY'MIST. *n. s.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope, Essay on Man.*

CHYMI'STICAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chymistique.*] Relating to chymistry.

Paracelsus, and his *chymistical* followers, are so many Promethei, will fetch fire from heaven, will cure all manner of diseases, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 377.

CHY'MISTRY.† *n. s.* [derived by some from χύμος, juice, or χύω, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kemia*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*. Some deduce it from the name of a person eminently skilled in the science; whose name, however, is written both Χύμης and Χίμης. Others consider *Chêmi*, the Coptick name of Egypt, which was the cradle of this science, as the original. V. Morin, Dict. Etm. Fr. et Gr. "It is derived originally from *chemia*, and that word from *Cham*.—The Egyptians were deeply skilled in astronomy, and geometry; also in *chymistry*, and physick." Bryant, Anc. Myth. vol. iii. p. 299.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Most of the substances belonging to our globe are constantly undergoing alterations in sensible qualities; and one variety of matter becomes, as it were, transmitted into another. *The object of chemical philosophy* is to ascertain the causes of all such phenomena, whether natural or artificial, and to discover the laws by which they are governed. *Sir H. Davy.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CI'BOL. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] See CHIBBAL. A small sort of onion used in salads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, or CI'CATRIX. *n. s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shaks.*

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakspeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare.*

CICATRI'SANT. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing or the discharge of matter is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last or skinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To CI'CATRIZE.† *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

The apothecary, or chirurgeon, giveth, with a cruel bill, the lately *cicatrized* wound a new gash. *Moral State of England*, (1670,) p. 54.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth cicatrix. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhis.*] A sort of herb.

*CICERO'NE.** *n. s.* [Ital.] plur. *ciceroni.* A word of modern introduction into our speech for a guide.

He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our *cicerone*. *Shenstone.*

One of the greatest vexations a curious person experiences in travelling through Spain, is the scarcity, the non-existence, of tolerable *ciceroni*; those you meet with are generally coblers, who throw a brown cloak over their ragged apparel, and conduct you to a church or two, where they cannot give you the least satisfactory information concerning antiquities or curiosities.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 37.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *chichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEASE. *n. s.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To CI'CURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CICURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and mansuete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild.
Ray on the Creation.

*CID.** *n. s.* [Span.] A chief; a commander.

CI'DER.† *n. s.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidre*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. σικέρα, שֵׁכָר. Dr. Johnson might have added, that the word is supposed to be originally of Egypt, and denoting an *inebriating liquour*. In old Fr. *cisere* is used for *ale*. The Saxons had the word cíber.]

1. All kind of strong liquours, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

He schal not drinke wyn ne *sydyr*.
Wicliffe, St. Luke, i.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this
Wide universe Silurian *cider* borne,
Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine.
Philips.

CI'DERIST. *n. s.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DER-KIN. *n. s.* [from *cider.*]

A low word used for the liquour made of the murk or gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water

added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours.
Philip, World of Words.
Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING. *n. s.* See CEILING.

CIERGE. n. s. [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.
The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicles of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.
Ray on the Creation.

CILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.
A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CIMA'R.† See CHIMERE, and SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH. *n. s.* [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CI'METER. *n. s.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkish. Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary.] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short; heavy; and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymiter*; as in the following examples.
By this *scimitar*
That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solyman. *Shaks.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryd.*

CI'MISS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cimex*, pl. *cimices*.] A noisome little worm, which raiseth wheals where it biteth; if it be broken, it yieldeth a stinking smell; the bug.
Bullokar.

CIMME'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *Cimmerii*, people of Italy, living in a valley between hills, which the sun, it is pretended, never visited; or, who lived in caves.] Extremely dark.
Let *cimmerian* darkness be my only habitation.
Sidney, Arcad. b. 3.
Hence, loathed melancholy, —
In dark *cimmerian* desart ever dwell.
Milton, L'All.

CI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]
1. Something worn round the body.
Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shakspeare.*
Columbus found the American, so girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild.
Milton, P. L.
He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast.
Pope.
2. An inclosure.
The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood-columns. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER. *n. s.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]
1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.
I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shakspeare.*
There is in smith's *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*
So snow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly.
Waller.
2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.
If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CI'NDER-WENCH. } *n. s.* [*cinder* and *wo-*
CI'NDER-WOMAN. } *man.*] A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.
'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade.
Essay on Satire.
She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.
In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. *Gay.*

CI'NDEROUS, or CI'NDROUS.* *adj.* Like a cinder.
Metals — by heat well purified and cleans'd,
Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humor.
Sylvester, Du Bart. 1621, p. 450.

CINERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINE'REOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cinereus*.] Of ash colour. *Ray.*
The hair is red at the tips, *cinereous* beneath.
Pennant.

CINERI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.
The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Cheyne.*
Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and *cineritious* earth.
Delany, Rev. Exam. ii. 226.

CINE'RULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CI'NGLE. *n. s.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CI'NNABAR.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cinnabre*, or *cinabre*; from the Gr. κιννάβαρι, Lat. *cinnabaris*. It is an Indian word, according to Pliny. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermillion.
Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter.
Woodward's Met. Fossils.
The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose *cinnabar*.
Newton, Opt.

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CI'NNAMON.† *n. s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat. through the Greek; from the Heb. *kinnamon*.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*
Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her *cinnamon* and sweet amomum boast.
Dryden, Fables.

CI'NNAMON *Water* is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine.
Chambers.

CINQUE.† *n. s.* [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words, Dr. Johnson says. *Cinque*, however, is not confined to *games*. It signifies simply a five.
These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers, as some writers have observed.
Potter on the Number 666, (1647,) p. 176.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE. *n. s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A of grave dance.
Wooing, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakspeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS.† *n. s.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.] Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Seaford, Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowel.*
They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakspeare.*
Temptations come in by those *cinque-ports*, the senses. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, (1639,) p. 297.

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.
On her left breast
A mole, *cinque spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. *Shakspeare.*

CI'ON. *n. s.* [*sion*, or *scion*, Fr.]
1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*.
Shakspeare.
The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal stem. *Howell.*
2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.
The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER.† *n. s.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.
2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

The *cipher* of itself implies a privation of value; but when disposed with other characters on the left of it, in the common arithmetick, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetick, to lessen the value of each figure to the right of it, in the same proportion. *Chambers.*

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakspeare.*

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,
ARMS AND THE MAN in golden *ciphers* shone. *Pope.*

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side,
To stamp the master's *cipher*, ready stand. *Thomson.*

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To brachygraphy may be added the writing by *zifers*, or notæ furtivæ, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it; as also the witty invention of dezifring or discovering the most difficult of those secret characters. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 261.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with mine several *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham.*

6. A species of juggling.

That body, wheresoever that it light,
May learned be by *ciphers*, or by magicke might. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. ii. 45.

With that he circles draws, and squares,
With *ciphers*, astral characters.
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down hab-nab at random. *Hudibras*, ii. iii.

To CI'PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never used your pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To CIPHER.† *v. a.*

1. To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterise.

The face of either *cipher'd* either's heart.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive
To *cipher* me, how fondly I did dote.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CIRC.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cirque*, Lat. *circus*. See CIRCUS.] An amphitheatrical circle for sports.

Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletick art. *Warton, Hist. of English Poetry*, i. Diss. 1.

CIRCE'NSIAL, or CIRCE'NSIAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *ludi circenses*, from the *circus*, in which the sports were exhibited.] Relating to the exhibitions in the amphitheatres of the Romans.

If the Romans had well known this airy chase, they would have left or less regarded their *circensial* recreations. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 117.

The *circensian* plays may very well include the representations of sea-fights, and sports performed in the amphitheatres. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq.* ii. v. 2.

To CI'RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

CIRCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE.† *n. s.* [cipcol, cipcul, Sax. *circulus*, Lat.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I understand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth; and which as to sense may seem circular. *Newton, Opt.*

Then a deeper still,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To close the face of things. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. The space included in a circular line.
3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Isaiah*, xi. 22.

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician,
Obscured in the *circle* of the forest. *Shakspeare.*

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,
And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king.
Pope, Horace.

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. *Addison.*

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every *circle*. *Tatler.*

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants and hot countries. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.
Dryden, Virg.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition is inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an impertinent *circle* and teacheth nothing. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Watts, Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
Fletcher, Q. of Corinth.

10. CIRCLES *of the German empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. *Trevoux.*

To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. To inclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose *circling* shadows kings have sought to sleep in? *Shakspeare.*

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.
Prior.

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled*, and an ambient cloud.
Pope.

3. *To* CIRCLE *in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them *in*. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh, and rural jests resounds.
Philips.

Now the *circling* years disclose,
The day predestin'd to reward his woes.
Pope, Odyssey.

CI'RCLED. *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

The inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shaksp.*

CI'RCLER.* *n. s.* [from *circle*. "Scriptor *cyclicus*," Hor. Art. Poet.] A mean poet; a circular poet. See CIRCULAR.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late,
I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

CI'RCLET.† *n. s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle. Formerly, a wreath, ring, or *circlet* of wicker, to set under a dish, in order to guard the table. *Sherwood.*

Certain ladies or countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold without flowers.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII. Order of Procession.

Then take repast, till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
Pope, Odyss.

CI'RCLING. *part. adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton, P. L.*

CI'RCLY.* *adj.* [from *circle*.] In the form of a circle or compass. *Huloet.*

CI'RCUIT.† *n. s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain
A *circuit* wide inclosed. *Milton, P.L.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of *circuit*. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in *circuit*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakspeare.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assises.

The *circuits*, in former times, went round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

Nobles, bishops, and judges, that have great dioceses, and jurisdictions, and *circuits*, must read much in God's Book; for they need much honye to feed the people under them with.

Bp. of Chichester's Serm. before the Queen, 1576.

He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh; and judged Israel in all those places. 1 *Sam.* vii. 16.

7. Long deduction of reason; circumlocution.

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet.*

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lettices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Donne.*

Ci'rcuit *of action.* [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. *Cowel.*

To Ci'rcuit. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

To Ci'rcuit.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To move round; to travel round.

He went from year to year in circuit to [in the margin, he *circuited*] Bethel, and Gilgal, &c. 1 *Sam.* vii. 16.

At length Geryon, having *circuited* the air like a faulcon towering without prey, deposits his burthen and vanishes. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 246.

Circuite'er.† *n. s.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit. Formerly written *circuiter*.

Whether the thieves condemned by any *circuiter* corrupted have done more villanies than their judge.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, (1654,) p. 513.

Like your fellow *circuiteer* the sun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

Circui'tion.† *n. s.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

Kimchi testifieth, that all words which come from the root סבב signify encompassing or *circuition*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. iii.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of discourse, and depth of judgement, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

Circu'itous.* *adj.* [from *circuit*.] Round about.

There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by *circuitous* means. *Burke.*

Circu'itously.* *adv.* [from *circuitous*.] In a circuitous manner.

Ci'rculable.* *adj.* [from *circle*.] That may be circulated.

Ci'rcular. *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground;
The form was *circular*. *Dryden, Fables.*

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*. *Sandys, Job*, p. 12.

From whence the innumerable race of things,
By *circular* successive order springs. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself, used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Carte's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular*, to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

5. Perfect; complete. Not now used.

In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*. *Massinger, Emp. of the East.*

6. Circular *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies. Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from publick offices, and *circulars* from superintendants of a feast or club.

7. Circular *Lines.* Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

8. Circular *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

Circula'rity. *n. s.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

Ci'rcularly. *adv.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

Ci'rculary.* *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.] Ending in itself.

Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which Damascene hath, touching cross, and *circulary* speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.* v. § 53.

To Ci'rculate. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood must *circulate*. *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To Ci'rculate.† *v. a.*

1. To travel round.

May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with *circulating* the earth?

Bp. H. Croft, Animadv. on Burnet's Theory, (1685,) Pref.

2. To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

Circula'tion.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *circulation*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet, Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before-mentioned. *Hooker.*

4. Currency of a substitute for money.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*. *Burke.*

Circulato'rious.* *adj.* [Lat. *circulatorius*.] Travelling in a circuit; showing tricks from house to house and from town to town.

Jesus did never make use of such unaccountable methods or instruments, as magical enchapters, divinators, *circulatorious* juglers, and such emissaries of the devil, or self seeking impostors are wont to use. *Barrow, Serm.* ii. 20.

Ci'rculatory. *n. s.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which

rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CI'RCULATORY.* *adj.* The same as circulatorious, in its low sense.

Borde's *circulatory* preregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor, might have furnished more ample materials for an English topography.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 76.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *n. s.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it concreteth, or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT.† *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

Some impute it to the quality of the *circumambient* air that hangs over the place.
Howell's Lett. i. i. 28.

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE.† *v. a.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet, to talk in harsher diction about glades of turf. *Seward's Letters*, i. 345.

*CIRCUMCE'LLIONS.** *n. s.* A set of illiterate savage peasants, and desperate ruffians, who adhered to the party of the Donatists, in the fourth century. V. Chambers. The word has passed into our language for an expression of contempt; for in Cockeram's old dictionary, "a *circumcellion*" is defined "a tavern-hunter."

There was another sort of jesuited Donatists, as I may say, whom they called *Circumcellions*, though as little reason can be given of their name as of their opinions. *Fuller, Holy State*, &c. p. 380.

They look like the old *Circumcelliones*, a company of vagrant hypocrites.
Bp. Ganden's Hieraspistes, 1653, p. 98.

To CI'RCUMCISE.† *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin. And our own word was formerly *circumcide.* "A doubt arose, whether those which came to the faith of the Gentiles should be *circumcided.*" Stapleton's Fort. of Faith, 1565, for 139. b.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child.
St. Luke, i. 59.

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised. Swift, Examiner.*

CI'RCUMCISER.* *n. s.* [from *circumcise.*] One who circumcises.

This concising punishment of *circumcisers* became a penal law among the Visigoths.
Milton, Civ. Power, in Ecc. Cases.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers.*
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 61.

CIRCUMCI'SION. *n. s.* [from *circumcise.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.
Milton, P. R.

CIRCUMCURSA'TION.* *n. s.* [from Lat. *circum* and *cursor.*] The act of running up and down.

The address of Felicissimus and Fortunatus to Pope Cornelius was but a factious *circumcursation* of desperate wretches. *Barrow, Serm.* i. p. 252.

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

CIRCUMDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

But thou scorn'st to stay
Under one title: thou hast made thy way
And flight about the isle, well near, by this
In thy admired Periegesis,
Or universal *circumduction*
Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy just *circumference*, O world!
Milton, P. L.

Because the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around.
Dryden, Fables.

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference.* If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue.
Newton, Opticks.

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
Milton, P. L.

To CIRCU'MFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CIRCUMFERE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *circumference.*] Belonging to the circumference; circular; that which surrounds.

How much must the influence of such an authority be upon the *circumferential* parts of its œcumenical sphere.
Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers.*

To CI'RCUMFLECT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *circumflecto.*] To place the accent, called circumflex on words.

CI'RCUMFLEX. *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent.*] An inclosure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,
A duteous people and industrious isle.
Pope, Odyss.

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Crystalline ocean. *Milton, P. L.*

Laertes' son girt with *circumfluous* tides.
Pope, Odyss.

CIRCUMFORA'NEAN.* *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Travelling about; wandering from house to house.

Not borrowed from *circumforanean* rogues and gipsies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 58.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. As a *circumforaneous* fidler; one that plays at doors.

Those *circumforaneous* wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it likes best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings.
Addison, Spect. No. 47.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfusus*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing.
Milton, P. L.

Earth with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleasant dwelling-house. *Milton, P. L.*

This nymph the God Cephisus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.*
Addison, Ovid.

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
Pope, Odyss.

CIRCUMFU'SION.† *n. s.* [from *circumfuse.*] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

The natural suit—was of daily creation and *circumfusion!* *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

CIRCUMGESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *circumgesto.*] The act of carrying about.

There are very many more things, in which the church of Rome hath greatly turned aside from the doctrines of scripture, and the practice of the catholick, apostolick, and primitive church. Such are these: the invocation of saints: *circumgestation* of the eucharist to be adored, &c.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 11.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE.† *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

The soul about itself *circumgyrates*
Her various forms.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 43.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *circumgyrate*.] The act of running round.

The dervis, and other santoons or enthusiasticks, being in the croud, express their zeal by *turning round*, so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited: — others I have seen in this vertiginous exercise; — a *circumgyration* we beheld with admiration.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*.
Howel, Instruct. For. Travels, (1642,) p. 11.

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*. *Cheyne.*

To CIRCUMGY'RE.* *v. n.* [from *circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll about.

A sweet river, — which after 20 little miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 43.

CIRCUMJA'CENT.† *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

The Euxine forced its way through the Thracian Bosphorus, overflowed the Archipelago, and made dreadful havock on the *circumjacent* coasts.
Drummond's Trav. p. 132.

CIRCUMI'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round.
Dict.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*. *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift.*

2. The use of indirect expressions.

My lord hath therefore declared rhetorycally, by a *circumlocution*, what manner of bagge it is, even a very satchel.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 45. b.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*. *L'Estrange.*

CIRCUMLO'CUTORY.* *adj.* [from *circumlocution*.] Expressing the sense of one word in many; periphrastical.

Circumlocutory; that not to be expressed in many words, which may be as fully in one.
Instruct. for Oratory, (Oxford, 1682,) p. 31.

Periphrase is another great aid to prolixity, being a diffused, *circumlocutary* manner of expressing a known idea.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Martin Scrib.

CIRCUMMU'RED: *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate*.] That may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*.
Ray on the Creation.

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE.† *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

Our commander landed here, in his *circumnavigating* the globe. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 392.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR.† *n. s.* One that sails round.

Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. *Guthrie, Geogr.*

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar*.] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *circum* and *position*.] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.
Dict.

CIRCUMROTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. Circumvolution; circumgyration.

He reckoned upon the way 17024 *circumrotations* of the wheel.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 317.

2. The state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMRO'TATORY.* *adj.* [from *circumrotation*.] Whirling round.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Shenstone.*

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE.† *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the last syllable, which the first citation from Shakspeare exemplifies; but the other poetical examples present the accent on the first syllable.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscribed* with his sword,
And brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.
Shakspeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head. *Shakspeare.*

He form'd the powers of heaven
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being.
Milton, P. L.

The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime.
Dryden.

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts, are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.
Southern.

3. To write around.

The verge of the marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is *circumscribed* this epitaph.
Ashmole, Berk. i. 180.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *circumscription*.] That may be limited or contained within bounds. *Bullokar.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION.† *n. s.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition,
Put into *circumscription* and confine. *Shaksp.*

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint; to wit, a limitation of their powers, a *circumscription* of their bounds, and a prefinition of their periods.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 270.

By such *circumscriptions* of pleasure the contemned philosophers reserved unto themselves the secret of delight. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 1.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of *circumscription*, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and indistancy.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

3. A writing round; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription* [of a grave-stone] cut likewise upon brass is much defaced.
Ashmole, Berk. i. 142.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *circumscriptive*.] In a limited or confined manner.

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Mountagu, Appeal to Cæs.* p. 231.

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes.
High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
Shakspeare.

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent.
Haywood.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon. *Boyle.*

To CI'RCUMSPECT.*. *v. a.* [from the adjective, the accent of which Dr. Johnson places upon the last syllable; though his poetical example presents it on the first. This is now perhaps the more usual pronunciation.] To examine carefully; to watch.

To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults.
Newcourt's Repertorium, Londin. p. 238.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions. *Clarendon.*

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,
But with sly *circumspection*. *Milton, P. L.*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Latin.] Looking round

every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,
All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.
Pope.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspective.*] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CI'RCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect.*] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'RCUMSPECTNESS. *n. s.* [*circumspect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE.† *n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon, Essays.*

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave
By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself. *Shaksp.*

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees:
Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumstances.* In this sense it is rarely in the singular number; but an example is offered.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances.* *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows. *Young, Night Th.* ii. 91.

6. Circumlocution. "To use great *circumstances* of words, to go about the bush." Barret.

Leaving all *circumstances*, to speak the truth; "positis *ambagibus* vera loqui." *Barret.*

I will not use many words to persuade you to continue in your fidelity and loyalty; neither long *circumstance* to encourage you to play the men. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

And therefore, without *circumstance*, to the point. *Massinger's Picture.*

To CI'RCUMSTANCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,
And such as they are *circumstanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner. *Addison, Spect.* No. 351.

CI'RCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Latin.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which
Distinction would be rich in. *Shakspeare.*

This jurisdiction, in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Add. Freeholder.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd and *circumstantial.* *Donne.*

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own. *Prior, Dedicat.*

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *circumstantial.*] The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial.*]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially.* *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance.*]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills freely. *Bp. Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

CIRCUMTERRA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *circum* and *terra.*] About the earth; round the earth.

Celsus writes, χρὴ γὰρ, &c. we ought to give credit to wise men, who affirm, that most of these lower and *circumterraneous* demons delight in geniture, blood, &c. And Origen agrees with him. *Hallywell, Melamp.* p. 101.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendious *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land. *Howell.*

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *n. s.* [*circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The state of being carried round.

To CI'RCUMVENT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton, P.L.*

Obstinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent.* *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVE'NTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *circonvention*, chicane.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier on Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention.* *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMVE'NTIVE.* *adj.* [from *To circumvent.*] Deluding; cheating; imposing upon.

To CIRCUMVE'ST.† *v. a.* [*circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Wotton, Poems.*

Every where all greatness of power and favour is *circumvested* with much prejudice. *Wotton, Life and Death of the D. of Buckingham.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE.† *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

This coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall, so high as hinders the affrighting sight of a *circumvolving* wilderness. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 169.

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternal rest. *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. li. 36.

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS } CI'RQUE. } *n. s.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stilling fleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! the unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chok'd with gods. *Pope.*

CISA'LPINE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cis* and *Alpes*.] On this side the Alps.

CISSO'ID.* *n. s.* In geometry, an algebraick curve.

CI'SSOR.* *n. s.* See CIZAR and SCISSOR.

CIST.† *n. s.* [*ciste*, old Fr. *cist*, bas Bret. *cist*, Welsh; a chest or coffer, Lat. *cista*.]

1. A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

2. An excavation.

These oval pits, or *cists*, were about four feet long; — they were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. *Archæologia*, xv. 340.

CI'STED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CI'STERN. *n. s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind,
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scal'd snakes. *Shakspeare.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

CI'STUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with Rockrose.

CIT. *n. s.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to shew what different things,
The *cits* or clowns are, from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit* with all thy worth;
But Bug and D — l, their honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL. *n. s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny, and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel* repair. *Dryden.*

CI'TAL. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakspeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION. *n. s.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confute them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CI'TATORY.† *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

In their letters *citatory*, they were warned to come and give an account to the synod of the doctrine which they had delivered in their schools and pulpits. *Balcanqual's Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales, Rem.* p. 136.

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shakspeare.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton, P. L.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shaksp.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed, than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker.*

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CI'TER. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS. *n. s.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.
Dryden, Prolog. to Alb. and Albanius.

CI'THERN.† *n. s.* [Sax. cyterne; Dutch *cyter*; Su. *zitra*; Germ. *cither*; Lat. *cithara*. Our word is more frequently written *cittern*; and has been also converted into *gittern* or *guittern*; whence the more modern word, *guitar*.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. 1 *Mac.* iv. 54.

The *cythron*, the pandore, and the theorbo strike. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 4.

CI'TICISM.* *n. s.* [from *city*.] The behaviour of a citizen.

Although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly havings, — reformed and transformed from his original *citycism*. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

CI'TIED.* *adj.* [from *city*.] Belonging to a city; having the quality of a city.

Whereas the hermit leads a sweet retired life,
From villages replete with ragg'd and sweating clowns,
And from the loathsome airs of smoky *citied* towns. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 13.

Where *citied* hill to hill reflected blaze. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. I.

CI'TIZEN. *n. s.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;
And one more *citizen* to Sybil gives. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in Shakspeare.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick. *Shakspeare.*

CI'TIZENSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *citizen*.] The quality of a citizen; "the freedom of a city." *Sherwood.*

They taking it otherwise, and refusing the good through an implanted evil disposition, and always prone to mischief, have not only rejected the *citizenship* as dishonourable, but also abhor both openly and secretly, the few among them who are well affected to us. *Bp. Wilson's Bible*, 3 *Maccab.* iii. 16.

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven. *Bp. Horne, Occas. Serm.* p. 158.

CITRINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *citrinatio*, "Citrinatio nihil aliud est quàm completa albedinis digestio," Arnoldus de Nov. Vill. Charpentier, Gloss.] An old chymical expression.

Our silver *citrination*,
Our cementing and fermentation. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

The urine of manne, being whityshe, sheweth imperfect digestion: but when he hath well rested and slept after the same, and the digestion perfected, the urine becometh *citrine*, or of a deep yellowe color: so is it in alchymye; which made Arnolde call this *citrination* perfect digestion, or the color proving the philosopher's stone brought almoste to the height of perfection. *Fr. Thynne, Animadv. on Speght's Chaucer.*

CI'TRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI'TRINE. *n. s.* [from *citrinus*, Lat.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is

ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine;* and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CI'TRON-TREE. *n. s.* [from *citrus*, Lat.] It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold in Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*

May the sun
With *citron* groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CI'TRON-WATER. *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL. *n. s.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CI'TY. *n. s.* [*cité*, from *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities.* *Temple.*

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Cowel.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the *city* but the people? ——
—— True, the people are the *city.* *Shakspeare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye. *Shasksp.*

CI'TY.† *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shaksp.*

He I accuse,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakpeare.*

In thee no wanton ears, to win with words,
Nor lurking toys, which *city* life affords.
Lodge, Pleas. Hist. of Glaucus, &c. (1610.)

CI'VET. *n. s.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabick, signifying *scent.*] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brazil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed.
Dict. Trevoux.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakspeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CI'VICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *civicus.*] Belonging to civil honours.

Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, *civical*, obsidional, had little of flowers in them.
Sir T. Brown, Tracts, p. 91.

CI'VICK. *adj.* [*civicus*, Lat.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns.
Pope, Temp. of Fame.

CI'VIL.† *adj.* [*civilis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their common weal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker*, iii. § 11.

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites
Of sacrifice. *Milton, P. L.*

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught. *Roscom.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others.
Bacon to Villiers.

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil.*

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain.
Articles of Religion, Art. 37.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

In case any estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death; as if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. *Blackstone.*

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

But let grave annals paint the warrior's fame;
Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;
Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim.
Shenstone.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

Private wrongs are an infringement of the rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries. *Blackstone.*

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil.*
Spenser on Ireland.

Ho! who's here?
If any thing that's *civil*, speak. *Shakps. Cymb.*

Kent, in the commentaries Cæsar writ,
Is term'd the *civil'st* place in all this isle.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song. *Shaksp.*

He was *civil* and well natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung?
Prior.

11. Grave; sober; not gay, or shewy.

A *civil* habit
Oft covers a good man.
Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
'Till *civil* suited morn appear. *Milton, Il Pens.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular, or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shaksp.*

CIVI'LIAN.† *n. s.* [*civilis*, Lat.]

1. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

2. A student in civil law at the university.

He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian.* *Graves, Recol. of Shenstone*, p. 36.

CIVILISA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *civilize.*]

1. A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. *Harris.*

2. The act of civilizing barbarous people.

It had the most salutary consequences in assisting the general growth of refinement and the progression of *civilization.* *Warton.*

America was not peopled by any nation of the ancient continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilization.* *Robertson.*

3. The state of being civilized or reclaimed from barbarism.

CI'VILIST.* *n. s.* [from *civil.*] A civilian.

If as a religionist he entered into society, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a *civilist*, he invented a commonwealth.
Warburton, All. of Ch. and State, (1st edit.) p. 34.

CIVI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *civil.*]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish: and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin.
Davies on Ireland.

Wheresoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread.
Denham, Poems.

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;
Or else a rude despiser of good manners,
That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty? *Shaksp.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others, in our own houses. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

4. Partaking of the nature of a civilized state; growing out of the civil law.

As matrimony hath something in it of nature, something of *civility*, something of divinity, as instituted by God and by Him to be regulated; so sure this last interest ought to oversway the other two. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* iii. 10.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service. *Ibid.* iv. 8.

To CI'VILIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *civilizer.*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities. *Denham.*

Amongst those who are accounted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. *Locke.*

Osiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CI'VILIZER. *n. s.* [from *civilize.*] One that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers!* — the disturbers, say; —
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind! *Philips, Briton.*

CI'VILLY. *adv.* [from *civil.*]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, is not possible. *Hooker*, b. i.

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden, Pref. to his Fables.*

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that lost their way,
And ask'd them *civilly* to stay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly.* *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

CI'ZAR.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson observes under *scissor*, that the word is also variously written *cisars*, *cizars*, and *scissars*; from the Fr. *ciseaux.* The spelling of *cizars*, *cissers*, and *ciselets*, for the little pair of sheers, or blades, is that of our old lexicography. *Huloet and Sherwood.*]

An operation of art, produced by a pair of *cizars.* *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, &c. edit. 1705. p. 293.

To CI'ZAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clip; to trim with a pair of scissars.

Let me know,
Why mine own barber is unblest; with him
My poor chin too; for 'tis not *cizard* just
To such a favourite's glass. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm.*

CIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing with regard to its external form; often written *size.*

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CLACK.† *n. s.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise, Dr. Johnson says; but we may refer, more plausibly, to the old Fr. *clac, clacquet*; or rather to the Teut. *klack*, a shrill noise. Mr. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the verb *click.* But see *To* CLACK.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,
And with its everlasting *clack*,
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Can any sober person think it reasonable, that the publick devotions of a whole congregation should be under the conduct and at the mercy, of a pert, empty, conceited holderforth, whose chief (if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack?* *South, Serm.* ii. 117.

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The* CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *claquer, claqueter, cliquer*; but some refer it to the Gr. κλάγγω, whence the Lat. *clangicare*; and some to the old Goth. *klaka*, to make a noise like birds.]

1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK.† *v. a.* [qui *clachent* lains, who *clack* wool. Kelham, Norm. Dict.] As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king. *Cowel.*

CLACK-DISH.* *n. s.* [from *clack* and *dish.*] A beggar's dish; a wooden dish with a movable cover, which they clacked, to excite the notice of passengers, or to signify the dish was empty. A custom in some parts of Oxfordshire is not yet extinct for the poor people and children, about Easter, to go a *clacking*, that is, with wooden bowls, and the like, to make a noise at the houses of their betters, in order to obtain the accustomed donations of money or meat. But see CLAP-DISH.

His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

CLA'CKER.* *n. s.* The same as the clack of a mill.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills; — their *clackers* beat much slower at those times than else. *Blount's Voyage into the Levant*, (1650,) p. 18.

CLA'CKING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prating.

Any thing rather than to weary the world with his foolish *clacking.* *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, § 19.

CLAD.† *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or some such word, like *kleeden*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. But *clad* is the Sax. claðed, geclaðed, clothed.] Clothed; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a spratt new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

He had *clad* himself with a new garment. 1 *Kings*, xi. 29.

Beyond
The flowery dale of Sibma, *clad* with with vine. *Milton, P. L.*

Their prayers *clad*
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great intercessor. *Milton, P. L.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*
In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heavens become serene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad.* *Swift.*

To CLAIM.† *v. a.* [*clamer*, Fr.]

1. To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*
If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

2. To call; to name. Written by Spenser, who also uses the substantive in a similar sense, *clame.* [old Fr. *clamer*, nommer, appeller.]

Nor all, that else through all the world is named
To all the heathen gods, might like to this be *clamed.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. x. 30.

CLAIM.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakspeare.*

Forsworn thyself! The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then disprove thy *claim.* *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several *claims* upon him. *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family hath been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowel.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim.*

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained. *Locke.*

5. A call. Written by Spenser *clame.*

I knockt, but no man answred me by name;
I cald, but no man answred to my *clame.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. x. 11.

CLA'IMABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clamable.*] That may be demanded as due; challengeable. *Cotgrave.*

CLA'IMANT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clamant.*] One

that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

Such *claimants* might have the true right, but yet, by the death of witnesses or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury.

Blackstone.

CLA'IMER.† *n. s.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly with-held from him.

His funeral was fain to be deferred till an agreement was made, and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer.*

Temple, Introduct. to Hist. of Eng. p. 296.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. *n. s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CLA'MANT.* *adj.* [from *clamo*, Lat. to cry. A word perhaps coined by Thomson.] Crying; beseeching earnestly.

Instant o'er his shivering thought
Comes winter unprovided, and a train
Of *clamant* children dear.

Thomson, Autumn, ver. 349.

To CLAM.† *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*, from clæmian, Sax. to glew together. Written also sometimes *clem.* Germ. *klemmen*, to tie. Somner gives the Sax. clam, a band or tie. Old Goth. *kleima*, to besmear. *Clammed up* is, in some of our provinces, clogged or choaked up. To *clem*, though sometimes written and pronounced *clam*, is to hunger-starve. See *To* CLEM.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves, 'till there was no getting out again. *L'Estrange.*

The sprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Estrange.*

To CLAM.* *v. n.* To be moist.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs.

Dryden, Amphitryon.

To CLAM.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *clamour.* See *To* CLAMOUR.] A term in ringing, which Dr. Johnson, in his remarks on Shakspeare, confounds with *buffeting*; for, to clam a bell, he says, is to cover the clapper with felt, which drowns the blow and hinders the sound. This is, however, to buffet. See *To* BUFFET. To clam, is to unite certain sounds in the peal. See *To* CLAMOUR.

Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony.

School of Recreation, 1684.

To CLAM, or CLEM.* To starve. See *To* CLEM.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber, clamber.*] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then.

Shakspeare.

The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray, on the Creation.*

They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives.

Addison, Freeholder.

CLA'MMINESS. *n. s.* [from *clammy.*] Vicosity; viscidity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY.† *adj.* [Dutch *klam*, clammy; Su. *klemmig.*] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire.

Glanville, Scepsis.

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread.

Dryden.

Joyful thou'lt see
The *clammy* surface all o'er strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stum of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CLA'MOROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clamoreux.*] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as Papists, and they whom Papists suborn.

Hooker, iv. § 9.

He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields.

Shakspeare.

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakspeare.*

Then various elements against thee join'd
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind.

Pope.

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous.*

Swift.

CLA'MOROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *clamorous.*] In a violent or noisy manner.

Disturbances and sad rencounters in it do *clamorously* tell us, we come not into the world to run a race of delight. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 23.

Where a jest, a grin, or a laugh, will carry it off, they are unmerciful and triumph *clamorously.*

Leslie, Short Meth. with Deists, Pref.

CLA'MOUR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clamour, clameour, clameur*; Lat. *clamor.*]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakspeare.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace.

Addison.

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night.

Shakspeare.

To CLA'MOUR.* *v. a.* [The following example from Bacon is placed by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter; under which also he introduces, from Shakspeare, "*Clamour* your tongues and not a word more," as seeming to mean actively, to stop from noise; which is a meaning that has been justly disputed; and the passage is yet left open to conjecture.] To stun or overpower with noise.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon, Essays.*

To CLA'MOUR *bells.** A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators on Shakspeare imagine to be merely his own opinion; which, however, is right, as Archdeacon Nares has observed in his Glossary, though wrong in the explanation, as in the words which I have cited for the example. To clamour is much the same as to clam, that is, when the bells are pulled off all at once so as to unite in a general sound. See Nares's Gloss. in V. *To* CLAMOUR.

When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called *clamouring* them. *Warburton.*

CLA'MOURER.* *n. s.* [from *clamour.*] One who makes an outcry or clamour.

These *clamourers*, who make the greatest cry, do not yield the fairest fleece.

Bp. Gander's Hieraspistes, 1653. p. 468.

The non-residence therefore of the minister, or even his neglects of duty, are a mere pretence set up against paying tithes; and I am afraid that if he would graciously remit his dues, too many of these *clamourers* would readily dispense with his residence. *Abp. Hort's Charge.*

CLAMP. *n. s.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another as an addition of strength.
2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven tons of coals.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped.* Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

To CLAMP.* *v. n.* [*klampig*, Swed. *klompen*, Dutch.] To tread heavily. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's Northern Words.

CLAN.† *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original; *klann*, in the Highlands, signifies *children.* So far Dr. Johnson. Ir. *clann.* Mr. Chalmers observes, that it is the general denomination among the Irish, and Scoto-Irish Celts, for the numerous tribes, into which they were divided.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumbered. *Milton, P. L.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR.† *adj.* [*clancularius*, Lat. Considered as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656; though *clancularly* is in the edition of Bullokar's Expositor,

published in that same year.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion.

Decay of Piety.

CLA'NCULARLY.* *adv.* [from *clancular*.] Closely; covertly; privately. *Bullokar.*

Since they were members of the synod, they would do nothing *clancularly* without the consent and privity of the whole company.

Hales, Let. p. 20.

Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, but in open court.

Barrow, Serm. ii. xx.

Yet all this while it was a marriage *clancularly*.

Bernard's Life of Heylin, p. 18.

CLANDE'STINE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clandestin*, Lat. *clandestinus*. The accent, in modern times, is often placed on the first syllable. This adjective is in Cockeram's Vocabulary, and defined *close, secret*.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

It is the worst *clandestine* marriage, when God is not invited to it.

Fuller's Holy State, &c. 1648, p. 207.

Their marriage was huddled up after a very *clandestine* manner.

Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell. Speech in 1682, p. 90.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath.

Blackmore.

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANDE'STINENESS.* *n. s.* [from *clandestine*.] An act of privacy or secrecy.

CLANDESTI'NITY.* *n. s.* [from *clandestine*.] An act of privacy or secrecy.

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only the proof more difficult.

Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell. Speech in 1682, p. 87.

CLANG.† *n. s.* [*klang*, Germ. *clangor*, Lat. κλάγγη, Gr.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out brake. *Milton, Ode.*

An island, salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*.

Milton, P. L.

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang*? *Shakspeare.*

The Lybians clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat. *Prior.*

To CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;
Industrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clangueur*, Lat. *clangor*.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,
Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakspeare.*

Their ears were full of *clangour*, their hearts of horror. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, (1639,) p. 265.

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,
And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.

Dryden.

CLA'NGOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clangueux*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK. *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever. *Spectator*, No. 617.

CLA'NSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *clan*.] Association of persons or families.

The mountains on the south are well planted, and finally cultivated, high up, interspersed with the habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in small groupes, as if they loved society or *clanship*. *Penant, Tour in Scotland.*

To CLAP.† *v. a.* [Icel. and Goth. *klappa*; Sax. clappan; Dutch, *klappen, cloppen*; Dan. *klappe*.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers at the very heels,
With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare.*

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 23.

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop? *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall.

Dryden, Fables.

Each poet of the air her glory sings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flowery wreathes the royal virgin drest
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breast.

Addison.

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue. *Shakspeare.*

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe: which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her. *Bp. Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* sin, or folly, or infirmity into his account.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.

Moxon, Mech. Exer.

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Estrange.*

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part.

Dryden.

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapp'd* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addison.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them.

Locke.

I have observed a certain chearfulness in as bad a system of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely.

Addison, Spect. No. 86.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer.

Watts on the Mind.

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches.

Shakspeare.

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion.

Wotton's Life of Buckingham.

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage.

Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wiseman.*

Let men and manners every dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*?

King.

6. *To* CLAP *hands.* To plight mutual troth, by clapping the hands together.

Give me your answer; i'faith do; and so *clap hands*, and a bargain. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

There these young lovers shall *clap hands* together. *Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's.*

7. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shaks.*

Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly? *Shaks.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that suddenness, that the forces which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts.

Howell, Vocal Forest.

8. *To* CLAP *up.* To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt* him up as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP.† *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*.

Dryden.

2. Originally, to make a noise, as, to knock.

This sompnour *clappeth* at the widow's gate;
Come out he sayd, thou olde very trate:—
Who *clappeth*, said this wife.

Chaucer, Frere's Tale.

3. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song. ——
— Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakspeare.*

4. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*.
Shakspeare.

CLAP.† *n. s.* [Dutch. *klap*; Germ. *klappe*.]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift, Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes.
Hakewill on Providence.

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear.
Dryden, Juv.

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are often startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A stroke; a blow. [*klap*, Dutch.] In colloquial language, "a *clap* on the ear, a *clap* on the head."

6. A sudden or unexpected misfortune. Obsolete.

Joyne us to mourn with wailfull plaints the deadly wound,
Which fatall *clap* hath made.
Bryskett, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

7. A venereal infection [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

8. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP-DISH.* *n. s.* A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars in general, and originally by lepers. See CLACK-DISH, and CLAPPER.

Thou art the ugliest creature; and when trimm'd up
To the height, as thou imagin'st, in mine eyes,
A leper with a *clap-dish*, (to give notice
He is infectious,) in respect of thee,
Appears a young Adonis.
Massinger, Parl. of Love, edit. Gifford.

I, that was wont so many to command,
Worse now than with a *clap-dish* in my hand.
Drayton's Epist. Et. Cobham to D. Humphry.

He *claps his dish* at a wrong man's door.
Ray's Proverbs.

CLA'PPER.† *n. s.* [Sax. clipup, Germ. *klapper*; old Almannick, *clepel*, the tongue of a bell.]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. *The* CLA'PPER *of a Mill.* A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

4. The cover of the cup called the clap-dish, which the diseased mendicant opened and shut with a loud clap to attract attention.

Thus shalt thou go begging fro hous to hous,
With cup and *clapper* like a Lazarous.
Henryson, Test. of Creseide.

CLA'PPERS.* *n. s.* pl. [old Fr. *clapier*, low Lat. *claperia*.] Places for rabbits to burrow in, either within an inclosure, or in an open warren. Cotgrave calls them rabbits' nests. Huloet describes them as places also in which birds and fish are kept; and Barret expressly terms a *clapper* a dovecote.

Connis there were also playing,
That comin out of their *clapers*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 1405.

To CLA'PPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shakspeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. s.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of *Clarence*.

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*,
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or change in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLA'RET. *n. s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl.
Thomson.

CLA'RICHORD.† *n. s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

The *claricord* hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is wrested high and low.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

CLARIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CLA'RIFY.† *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French. But see CLEAR.]

1. To purify or clear any liquour; to separate from feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

They cast therein three or four bruised almonds; they, in less than an hour, *clarify* it like crystal; which effect they have upon no other water. *Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 105.

Such [places,] as is the general site of Bohemia, the north-wind *clarifies*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 259.

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the authority only of South. This meaning, however, seems to have been not uncommon. Formerly the word signified to *glorify* or *make famous*: "Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne." Wicliffe, St. John, xvii.

Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be *clarified* with age; and such afterwards prove the best. *Fuller's Holy State*, p. 100.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South, Sermons.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South, Sermons.*

Nouns for brevity are sometimes verbalized; as, to complete, to contrary, to experience; sometimes by *fy* affixed, as, to make clear, to *clarify*, to beautify.
Instruct. for Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 32.

Our affection being perfectly subdued to the reason of our minds, and drained and *clarified* from all its gross and carnal love.
Scott, Serm. xxi.

To CLARIFY. *v. n.* To clear up, to grow bright.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words.
Bacon, Essays.

CLA'RINET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *clarinette*.] A kind of hautboy, but of a shriller tone.

CLA'RION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *claron*; Span. *clarin*; low Lat. *clario*, from *clarus*, loud.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With shaums, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings.
Spenser, F. Q.

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton, P. L.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLA'RITUDE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *claritudo*.] Splendour; any thing bright. Not in use.

Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
Beaumont's Psyche, vii. 57.

CLA'RITY.† *n. s.* [*clarté*, and *clerté*, old French; *claritas*, Latin. Written originally *cleerte*. "The holy cite Jerusalem —having the *cleerte* of God, and the light of it lyke a precious stoon, &c." Wicliffe, Apoc. xxi.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.
Sir Walter Ralegh.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To CLART.* *v. a.* [Su.-Goth. *lort*, Craven Dial.] To daub; to smear; to spread. A word found in our Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Yorkshire dialects; and formerly perhaps was in general use.

There must be a specifick essence, which is the root of those powers, properties, or operations, from whence we conclude distinct species of things: for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to conceit that these are *clarted* on them; but the specifick powers arise immediately and inseparably from the nature of the thing; else why might they not be other powers as well as these. *Annotations upon Bp. Rust's Disc. of Truth*, 1683, p. 235.

Three essences *clarted* upon some fourth essence, or glewed together one to another.
Ibid. p. 237.

CLA'RTY.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Wet; slippery; dirty; miry. North.
Grose, and Brockett.

CLA'RY. *n. s.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness: as in *clary* and burr.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To CLA'RY.* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *clarus*, shrill.] To make a loud or shrill noise.
The crane that goeth before — if aught be to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*.
A. Golding's Tr. of Solinus, (1587,) ch. 14.

To CLASH.† *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Dut. to make a noise; or rather from the Germ. *klatschen*.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.
Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*
Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*
How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*
2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.
Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South, Sermons.*
3. To contradict; to oppose.
Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*
The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed.
Spectator, No. 595.

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.
The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sullen sound and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Germ. also *klatch*.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.
I heard no words between them, but what their weapons spoke, *clash and clatter*.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.
The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
Denham.
He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms.
Pope.
2. Opposition; contradiction.
Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.
Denham.
In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

CLA'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *clash*.] Opposition; enmity; contradiction.
Good Lord! what fiery *clashings* we have had lately for a cap and a surplice!
Howell, Lett. iv. 29.
Yet still the man should find a civil war within himself, a great scuffle and disturbance, his thoughts divided between contrary principles, the *clashings* of prudence and revenge.
South, Serm. viii. 185.

CLASP.† *n. s.* [*chespe*, Dutch, according to Dr. Johnson. Serenius refers to the old Goth. *klypa*, to bind closely; which may countenance a supposition that *clasp* may be a corruption of our word *clip*, to embrace.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.
The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent,
And here the crabs in lesser *clasps* are bent.
Addison.
He took me aside, opening the *clasps* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. An embrace, in contempt.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor. *Shaks.*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.
Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasped*.
Hooker, v. 22.
There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide.
Pope.
2. To catch and hold by twining.
Direct
The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milton, P. L.*
3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.
Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received, and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon, Ess.*
4. To embrace.
Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claspt*, but bred a dog. *Shaks.*
Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton, P. L.*
He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the heroes knees, and pray'd. *Dryden.*
Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*
5. To inclose.
Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints,
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shaks.*

CLA'SPER. *n. s.* [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.
The tendrels or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.
Ray on the Creation.

CLA'SPKNIFE. *n. s.* [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *classe*, a rank, order, &c. Cotgrave; Lat. *classis*.]

1. A rank or order of persons.
Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*
2. An assembly of persons, within a certain division.
Assemblies are either *classes* or synods: *classes* are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve.
Bp. Bancroft's Dangerous Positions, &c. iii. 13.
The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion,] divided into a certain number of provinces, made up of representatives from the several *classes* within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; those parochial presbyteries were combined into *classes*, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national. Thus, the city of London being distributed into twelve *classes*, each *class* chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Poems.
3. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.
We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits.
Watts on the Mind.
4. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.
Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men.
Addison, Freeholder.
Whate'er of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits.
Pope, Dunciad.

To CLASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.
I considered that by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLA'SSICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *classique*, Lat.
CLA'SSICK. } *classicus*.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature. Addison is supposed to be the first who thus applied the word, and was ridiculed for it.
Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground.
Addison.
With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived.
Felton on the Classicks.
2. Of the first order or rank. This is the old meaning of the word; Cotgrave and Bullokar define it approved, orderly, in due or fit rank, authentical, chief. "Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called *classical*." Bullok. ed. 1656. See the subst. CLASSICK.
May his just fame remain a known and *classick* history, describing him in his full pourtraieture, among the best of subjects, of friends, of scholars, and of men. *Fell's Life of Hammond.*
From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
3. Relating to the order and rules of the presbyterian assemblies. See CLASS.
We perceive it [presbyterian government] aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies. *Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. and Irish.*
Surely when we put down bishops and put up presbyters, which the most of them have made use of to enrich and exalt themselves, and turn the first heel against their benefactors, we did not think, that one *classick* fraternity, so obscure and so remote, should involve us and all state-affairs within the censure and jurisdiction of Belfast, upon pretence of overseeing their own charge.
Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. and Irish.
Dare ye for this adjure the civil sword
To force our consciences that Christ set free,
And ride us with a *classick* hierarchy?
Milton on the New Forcers of Conscience.
After they have so long contended for their *classical* ordination, will they at length submit to any episcopal?
Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.
Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the *classical* and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests.
Bp. Nicholson to Mr. Yates, 1699.

CLA'SSICALLY.* *adv.* [from *classical*.] In a classical manner.

CLA'SSICK.† *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors. They are called *classicks*, from the circumstance of the senators, in the comitia centuriata of the Romans, voting first; all other persons, who voted afterwards, being styled *infra classem*.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLASSIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *classis* and *facio*, Lat.] Ranging into classes and divisions.

In the *classification* of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. *Burke.*

To CLA'SSIFY.* *v. a.* [from *classis*.] To arrange.

CLA'SSIS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

2. A convention or assembly of persons, within a particular district.

Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, *classis*, or provincial synod, the precedency and the pre-eminence of deceiving. *Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace between Earl of Ormond and Irish.*

To CLA'TTER.† *v. n.* [clatpunz, a rattle, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. But it is rather from the Teut. *klatteren*, to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet, from afar,
Had rouz'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body sound. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound,
Helmets and broken launces spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, siker, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter*, it will be good to see further his knowledge of religion what it was, and by that we may likewise guess at the sincerity of his times in those that were not heretical. *Milton, of Ref. in England.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft' shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton, S. A.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. Martin. A low word.

CLA'TTER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. See the verb, and its derivation from *klatteren*. The Sax. cleaðup is *clatter* or *clutter*.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

O'Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'TTERER.* *n. s.* [from *clatter*.]

1. Who makes any noise.

Holye-water, swyngers, and even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites. *Bale, Yet a Course*, &c. fol. 88. b.

2. One who will disclose any light secret. *Huloet.*

CLA'TTERING.* *n. s.* [Sax. clatpunge.] A noise; mere clamour; rattle.

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

CLA'VATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLA'UDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; confining. *Dict.*

CLA'UDICANT.* *adj.* [*claudico*, Lat.] Limping; halting.

To CLA'UDICATE.† *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt; to limp. *Cockeram.*

CLAUDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *claudication*, from the Lat. *claudico*.] The act or habit of halting; lameness. *Cotgrave.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER.† *n. s.* [clæpep pypt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See CLOVER. Mr. Pegge pronounces *claver*, however, to be a corruption of pronunciation for *clover*; which is so far from being the case, that *claver* is more analogous to the etymology, and is also used by an author of good note.

The desert with sweet *claver* fills,
And richly shades the joyfull hills.
Sandys, Ps. p. 101.

CLA'VICHORD.* *n. s.* [from *clavis* and *chorda*, Lat.] An instrument having many strings of one sound, saving that, with small pieces of cloth, the sound is distinct. Barret's Alv. 1580. Another name, perhaps, for the *clarichord*, which see.

CLA'VICLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clavicule*, from *clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CLAUSE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clause*, from the Lat. part. *clausa* of *claudere*, to shut up or close. This substantive formerly signified an end or conclusion, a close; and is so used by Chaucer.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker*, ii. § 2.

2. An article or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop. *Hooker*, iv. § 4.

When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *claustral*, from the Lat. *claustrum*; "prieur *claustral*," Cotgrave.] Relating to a cloister or religious house.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses. *Ayliffe.*

This Dunstane — compelled men and women to vow chastity, and to kepe *claustrale* obedience. *Bale, Eng. Votaries*, P. I. fol. 62.

This might better be verified of *clausteral* monks and nuns. *Fulke's Apology*, (1586,) p. 19.

CLA'USURE. *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW.† *n. s.* [clap, Saxon; *klaue*, German.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.*

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To CLAW.† *v. a.* [clapan, Sax.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakspeare.*

2. To pull as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or scratch in general.

For Age with stealing steps
Hath *claw'd* me with his crutch. *Old Ballad in Lord Surrey's Poems.*

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions stand fast,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvast. *Hudibras.*

Oh, the folly of us poor creatures, who, in the midst of our distresses, or escapes, are ready to *claw* or caress one another, upon matters that so seldom depend on our wisdom or our weakness, on our good or evil conduct towards each other. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

4. To flatter; which Dr. Johnson calls an obsolete sense, and of which he gives no example; but produces, under a definition of "to scratch or tickle," the passage of Shakspeare cited in the present sense, which is the true meaning of the word. This word is indeed frequently thus employed by our old authors.

I will *clawe* him, and saye, well might he fare!
Wilson on Usury, (1571,) p. 141.

Using your *clawing* colour, because some and such do not observe the said injunctions.
Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 65. b.

Thus golden asses *claw'd* by *clawbacks* are.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, O. 4.

I laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Men — who have dealt with king Richard, as some trivial *clawing* pamphleters, and historical parasites, with the magnificent prelate, Thomas Wolsey. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III.* p. 78.

5. To *claw off*, or *away*. To scold; to rail at.

Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but *claws off* the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests.
Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Yates.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for't, if you should lose it. *L'Estrange.*

6. To *claw off*, in naval language. To beat or turn to windward from a lee shore, so as to escape the danger of shipwreck. *Chambers.*

CLA'WBACK.† *n. s.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheedler. See the 4th sense of *To* CLAW. Our old lexicography renders this word *adulateur*.

The miserable *clawbackes* of our countrie, not regarding what absurdities they commit, so that their wicked heresy may take place.
Stapleton's Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 146. b.

The overweening of thy wits does make thy foes to smile,
Thy friends to weepe, and *clawbacks* thee with soothings to beguile.
Warner, Albion's England, (1597.)

Misgovern'd both my kingdome and my life,
I gave my selfe to ease, to sleepe, and sinne:
And I had *clawbackes* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gaines to winne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 73.

CLA'WBACK.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Flattering; behaving in the manner of a clawback.

Like a *clawback* parasite. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

CLA'WED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CLAY.† *n. s.* [*clai*, Cimbr. and Welsh; *kley*, Dutch; clæg, clæia, Sax.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth; such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. *Hill on Fossils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable.
Woodward on Fossils.

The sun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*.
Watts.

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure is scarce. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway? *Donne.*

3. Dirt, or moistened earth.

When he had spoken thus, he spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. *St. John*, ix. 6.

To CLAY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay. This is an old verb in our language; "*clayen*, to dress with clay." *Huloet.*

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CLAY-COLD.† *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth. Formerly *key-cold* was used in the same sense. See KEY-COLD.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,
And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe.*

Her face was like an April morn,
Clad in a wintry cloud;
And *clay-cold* was her lily hand,
That held her sable shrowd.
Mallet's Margaret's Ghost.

CLAY-GROUND.* *n. s.* Ground abounding with clay; thick or heavy ground.

In the plain of Jordan did the king cast them in the *clay-ground*, between Succoth and Zarthan.
1 *Kings*, vii. 46.

CLAY-PIT. *n. s.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLAYES. *n. s.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

CLA'YISH.† *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay; or, "full of clay." *Huloet.*

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CLA'YMARL. *n. s.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near akin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CLA'YMORE.* *n. s.* A two-handed sword. See GLAYMORE.

CLA'YSTONE.* *n. s.* A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

CLEAN.† *adj.* [*glan*, Welsh; clæne, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. But it is more probably from the Goth. *glan*, brightness; which Serenius deduces from the Scythick root, *hloa*, to shine.]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess. *St. Matthew*, xxiii. 25.

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless. [Sax. clæn heoptan, the pure in heart, St. Matth. v. 8.]

Your blood be upon your own heads; I am *clean*. *Acts*, xviii. 6.

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart.
Psalms.

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God. *Psalms.*

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clean*, in some more knotty. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Yet thy waist is strait and *clean*,
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus*, xiii. 6.

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

6. Entire.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor and to the stranger.
Levit. xxiii. 22.

CLEAN.† *adv.* [Sax. adv. clæne.]

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used. It is of frequent occurrence in our present version of the bible.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto those before mentioned. *Hooker*, i. § 4.

Being seated, and domestick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakspeare.*

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clean* contrary.
Hakewill on Providence.

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer, but they say Broome went before, and kindly swept the way.
Henley.

CLEAN-TIMBERED.* *adj.* [from *clean* and *timber*.] Well-proportioned; borrowed from the application of this adjective to trees. See Lord Bacon under the 2d. definition of CLEAN. The phrase is yet in use.

I think, Hector was not so *clean-timber'd*: his leg is too big for Hector. *Shaksp. Love's Lab. Lost.*

To CLEAN.† *v. a.* [Sax. clænan.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clean'd* their vigorous wings.
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomson.*

CLE'ANLILY. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender skin assumes
A sweetness above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanliness* remains,
Incapable of outward stains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY.† *adj.* [Sax. clænlice.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,
Pull'd by some plain but *cleanly* country maid.
Dryden.

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds. *Addison.*

2. That which makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling and his *cleanly* play,
All those royal signs had stole away. *Spenser.*

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *cleanly* evasion. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

CLE'ANLY†. *adv.*

1. Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly* as a nobleman should.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 134.

2. Purely; innocently.

I will skip over it as *cleanly* as I may, as men commonly do over bogs and quagmires.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 308.

3. Dexterously; cleverly.

I will not poison thee with my attaint,
Nor fold my fault in *cleanly* coin'd excuses.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

To have a quick hand, and convey things *cleanly.*
Middleton's Witch, ii. 3.

CLE'ANNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. clænneſſe.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful.
Sidney.

He minded only the clearness of his satyr, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

Marriage ought to be used with muche honestie, *cleanness,* and sobernesse, after the godlye example of Tobias and Sara.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 79. b.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults at first view. *Pope.*

CLE'ANSABLE.* *adj.* [from *cleanse.*] That may be cleansed or purified. *Sherwood.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænſian, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.

Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common sand.
Prior.

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueness of a wound *cleanseth* away evil.
Proverbs, xx. 30.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakspeare.*

This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and *cleansing,* by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To free from leprosy.

Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy *cleansing* those things which Moses commanded.
St. Mark, i. 44.

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse,* so they might have what they found.
Addison on Italy.

CLE'ANSER.† *n. s.* [clænſepe, Sax.]

1. That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanser.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which cleanses any thing.
Sherwood.

His comb was the *cleanser* of his head.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. v.

CLE'ANSING.* *n. s.* [Sax. clænſung.] Purification.

And Neemias called this thing Naphthar; which is as much as to say, a *cleansing.* 2 *Macc.* i. 36.

Such as direct their humiliations and penitential *cleansings* only to some great actual sin.
South, Serm. vi. 462.

CLEAR.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clère,* mod. *clair;* Dutch, *klaer;* Germ. *klar;* Welsh, *claer;* Lat. *clarus;* Gr. γλαυρος.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark. Wicliffe, for our present word *gay,* gives *clear;* meaning fine or splendid: "Him that is clothed with *cleer* clothing." St. James, ii. 3.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear,*
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had seen.
Denham.

You may tilt the hogshead the next day, and in a fortnight get a dozen or two of good *clear* wine to dispose of as you please.
Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

2. Perspicacious; sharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd *clearer* sight
Had bred. *Milton, P. L.*

A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so *clear.*
Dryden, Fables.

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice,
Not to incur; but soon his *clear* aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd.
Milton, P. L.

4. Free from clouds; serene.

I will darken the earth in a *clear* day.
Amos, viii. 9.

And the *clear* sun on his wide watery glass,
Gaz'd hot. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled. Dr. Johnson offers no example of this meaning, which indeed is not common. Wicliffe's translation of the N. T. gives this word for what is now rendered *pure,* i. e. sincere.

I write to you this secound epistle, in which I stir your *cleer* soul by monishyng, &c.
Wicliffe, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton, P. L.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.

The hemisphere of earth in *clearest* ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L.

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifest.
Hooker, iii. § 1.

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more *clear,* and the chains of them more long. *Burnet, Theory.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.

Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear,* not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise.
Milton, P. L.

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.

Duncan has been so *clear* in his great office.
Shakspeare.

Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Shakspeare.

Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and *clear.* *Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke.*

Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear.* *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.

Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear.*
Gay.

13. Free from deductions or incumbrances.

Hope, if the success happens to fail, is *clear* gains as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

I often wish'd that I had *clear,*
For life, six hundred pounds a-year. *Swift.*

14. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.

If he be so far beyond his health,
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakspeare.*

A post boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addison.*

A *clear* stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone.
Pope, Essay on Homer.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unintangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got *clear of* our ship.
Shakspeare.

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep *clear of* clashing with his own reasonings.
L'Estrange.

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a *clear* voice. *Addison, Spect.*

Hark! the numbers soft and *clear,*
Gently steal upon the ear,
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless; with *from*.
I am *clear from* the blood of this woman.
Hist. of Susanna, ver. 46.
None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings.
Dryden, Juv. Ded.

19. Sometimes with *of*.
The air is *clearer of* gross and damp exhalations.
Temple.

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible.

CLEAR. *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obscurely.
Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain.
Milton, P. L.

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.
He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off.
L'Estrange.

CLEAR. *n. s.* A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.
Your eyes that seem so clear,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and *clear'd*.
Milton, P. L.
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy north.
Dryden.
A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great.
Dryden.

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.
To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations.
Burnet's Theory.
When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience.
Dryden.
By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up.
Boyle.
Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*.
Prior.

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.
Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty.
Sir John Hayward.
To *clear* the Deity *from* the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.
To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt.
Dryden.
I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me *from* partiality.
Dryden, Fables.
How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion?
Addison, Cato.
Before you pray *clear* your soul *from* all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God.
Wake's Prepar. for Death.

4. To cleanse: with *of*, or *from*.
My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed.
Shakspeare.

5. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment.
A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door.
Wilkin.
This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt.
Dryden.
A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish.
Addison, Spect.
Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence.
Addison, Freeholder.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.
To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead.
Dryd.
It should be the skill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing.
Locke on Education.
Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta.
Arbuthnot.

7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.
He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt.
Addison.

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.
Our common prints would *clear* up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue.
Addison, Spectator.

10. *To* CLEAR *a ship*, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.
So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.
Shakspeare.

2. Sometimes with *up*.
The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears up*.
Addison, Cato.
Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again.
Norris.
Advise him to stay 'till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain.
Swift, Directions to the Groom.

3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements.
He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate.
Bacon, Ess.

CLE'ARAGE.* *n. s.* [from *clear*.] The act of removing any thing.

CLE'ARANCE. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.
Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant.
Addison, Spect.

CLE'ARING.* *n. s.* [from *clear*.] Justification; defence; vindication.
What carefulness is wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves, yea, what indignation.
2 *Cor.* vii. 11.

CLE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously.
Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.
Hooker, iii. § 11.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.
Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world.
Rogers.

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.
There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues.
B. Jonson.

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.
He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*.
Bacon, Ess.

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.
When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves.
Tillotson.

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.
By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davies on Ireland.

CLE'ARNESS.† *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.
It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Splendour; lustre.
Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me.
Sidney, b. ii.

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.
If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity.
Addison, Spectator.

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.
When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible.
Bacon.

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.
I require a *clearness*.
Shaksp. Mac.

CLE'ARSHINING.* *adj.* [from *clear* and *shine*.] Shining brightly.
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale *clear-shining* sky.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

CLEARSI'GHTED.† *adj.* [*clear* and *sight*.] Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.
And I the wisest man I could get for money, because I had rather follow the *clear-sighted*.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.
Clearsighted reason, wisdom's judgement leads;
And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads.
Denham.
Where judgement sits *clear-sighted*, and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring gaze.
Thomson's Happy Man.

CLEARSI'GHTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *clear-sighted*.] Discernment; sound judgement.
As if we should suppose any thing endowed with a perfect *clearsightedness*, in order to view the sun and the stars.
Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 527.

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.
He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a taylor's widow who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands.
Addison.

CLE'ARSTARCHER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The person whose business is to clear-starch.
Your petitioner was bred a *clear-starcher* and sempstress.
Tatler, No. 118.

CLE'ARVOICED.* *part. adj.* [from *clear* and *voice*.] Having a clear voice.

From whose tops the *clear-voiced* boys sing thrice, every twenty four hours, eulogies.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 129.

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave.* [cleopan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.
The clarifying of liquours by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquours, whereby the grosser part sticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods *cleave* fast together. *Job*, xxxviii. 38.
The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*.
Dryden, Fab.

2. To unite aptly; to fit.
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of use. *Shakspeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.
The apostles did conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker*, iv. § 11.
The men of Judah *clave* unto their king.
2 Sam. xx. 2.
If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make honour for you. *Shakspeare.*
The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.
We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other. *Hooker*, v. § 22.

To CLEAVE.† *v. a.* preterite, *I clove, I clave, I cleft*; part. pass. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [Sax. clipian, cliopian, cleopian; Dutch, *kloven*; perhaps from the Goth. *klyfa*, a segment. Seren.]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.
And at their passing *cleave* the Assyrian flood.
Milton, P. R.
The fountains of it are said to have been *cloven*, or burst open. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
The blessed minister his wings display'd,
And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night.
Dryden.
Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies.
Dryden.
Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*
Or had the sun
Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd.
Blackmore.
Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*
Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.
And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut.* xiv. 6.

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.
Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
The ground *clave* asunder that was under them.
Numb. xvi. 31.
He cut the *cleaving* sky,
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To suffer division.
It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness.
Newton, Opticks.

CLE'AVER. *n. s.* [from *cleave.*]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.
You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*
Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEDGE.* *n. s.* A name given by miners to the upper part of the stratum of fullers' earth. *Chambers.*

CLEES.† *n. s.* pl. The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. Skinner. It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*, Dr. Johnson says. Nevertheless, this word is found in our old lexicography; as in Barret's Alv. " of a disease in cattell betwixt the *clees* of their feete." Gower has the " cat's *clees*," Conf. Am. B. 4. *Clays* is still the Warwickshire pronunciation of *claws*.

CLEF. *n. s.* [from *clef*, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin.
Chambers.

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave.*] Divided; parted asunder.
Fat, with incense strew'd,
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton, P. L.*
I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Dryden.*

CLEFT.† *n. s.* [from *cleave.*] See CLIFT.

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevise.
To go into the *clefts* of the rocks, and into the tops of the ragged rocks. *Isaiah*, ii. 21.
He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts*. *Amos*, vi. 11.
The cascades seem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addison, Guardian.*
The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*
The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and sides of the rocks near the bottoms of them.
Woodward.

2. In farriery.
Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisom stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CLE'FTGRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.
Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut.
Mortimer.

CLEG.* *n. s.* [Dan. *klaeg.*] A cleg-fly, *solipuga*. Barret. It is the horse-fly; still called by this name in the north of England.

To CLEM.* *v. a.* [written also *cleam*, and *clam*. Goth. *klamma*; Germ. *klemmen*; to pinch, to squeeze. But see to CLAM.] To starve.
What will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him an' he will *clem* me. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*
Clemm'd or *clamm'd*, starved; because, by famine, the guts and bowels are, as it were, clammed or stuck together. *Ray, N. C. Words.*

To CLEM.* *v. n.* To starve.
Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clem*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

CLE'MENCY.† *n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat. Spenser has once adopted *clemence* from the French, F. Q. v. vii. 22.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.
Be careful for the country, and our nation which is pressed on every side, according to the *clemency*, that thou readily shewest unto all.
2 Macc. xiv. 9.
I pray thee that thou wouldst hear us, of thy *clemency*, a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.
For us, and for our tragedy,
Here stooping to your *clemency*,
We beg the hearing patiently. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Mildness; softness.
Then in the *clemency* of upward air,
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder scar.
Dryden.

CLE'MENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clement*, from *clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.
You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shaks.*
No patron, intercessor none! now past
The sweet, the *clement*, mediatorial hour.
Young, Night Th. 9.

CLE'MENTLY.* *adv.* [from *clement.*] In a mild or merciful manner.
O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers, which are full of praises, and most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ!
Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery, ii. 9.

CLENCH.† [old Fr. *clenche*, the latch of a door. Lacombe.] See CLINCH.

To CLEPE.† *v. a.* [clypian. Saxon.] To call. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, where the true reading is *clap*, in the sense of *clap hands*, or plight troth. It is therefore removed for the following example.
They *clepe* us drunkards. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To CLEPE.* *v. n.* To call.
To the gods *I clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech.
Sackville's Gorboduc.

CLE'PSYDRA. *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. κλέπτω, to form, and ὕδωρ, water.]

1. A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by water; that is, measuring the space of time by the fall of a certain quantity of water; hence the application of the word to an hour-glass of sand. See Phil. Trans. vol. xliv. p. 171. And Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705. p. 231.

2. A chymial vessel.

CLE'RGICAL.* *adj.* [from *clergy.* Chaucer has *clergial* for *learning.*] Relating to the clergy.
Constantine might have done more justly to have punished those *clergical* faults which he could not conceal, than to leave them unpunished that that they remain concealed.
Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.

CLE'RGY. *n. s.* [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Gr.] The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state whereunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker*, b. iii.

The convocation give a greater sum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shaksp.*

CLE'RGYABLE.* *adj.* [from *clergy*.] The term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy; which are called *clergyable* offences, *clergyable* felonies.

Chambers, and Blackstone.

CLE'RGYMAN. *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,
The sums I have collected shall express. *Shaksp.*

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clerical*, from *clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

I cannot subscribe to the counsel of Leonardus Lessius, that it were meet for *clerical* and religious persons rather to suffer death than to kill a murtherer; since no reason can be shewed, why their life should not be as dear to them as others. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* ii. 1.

Sir P. P. having observed many to look with an evil eye on the *clerical* revenue, his lordship sent him in a letter the following paper. *Bp. Barlow's Remains*, p. 271.

CLE'RICK.* *n. s.* [Sax. clepic, Lat. *clericus*.] A clergyman.

What means the profession furnishes, the *cleric* who is the most intent upon its proper duties, the most addicted to a life of study and devotion, is the least qualified to improve. *Bp. Horsley, Serm. for Sons of the Clergy*, (1786.)

CLE'RICK.* *adj.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.

CLERK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clerc*, sçavant, instruit; and, for the clergy, *clerex*, *clerkus*; Sax. clepic; Lat. *clericus*. Formerly *clerk* was the usual term for a scholar; most situations of trust or talent being filled by the *clergy*. See Blackstone's Comment. vol. I. Introduct. Thus *clergie*, in old French, is a general term for science.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark
Who's now a lord, his grand-sire was a *clerk*.
Granville.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellius. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

By the *clerks* in the rubrick of the Common-Prayer-Book, (which was first inserted in the second book of K. Edw. VI.) I suppose were meant such persons as were appointed, at the beginning of the Reformation, to attend the incumbent in his performance of the offices; and such are still in some cathedral and collegiate churches, which have *lay-clerks* to look out the lessons, name the anthem, set the psalms, and the like; of which sort I take our *parish-clerks* to be, though we have now seldom more than one to a church. *Wheatley, on Comm. Pr.* ii. § 17.

CLERK-ALE.* *n. s.* [from *clerk* and *ale*.] The feast of the parish clerk. See ALE.

Clerk-ale occurs in Aubrey's manuscript History of Wiltshire. "In the Easter holidays was the *clarkes-ale* for his private benefit and the solace of the neighbourhood."

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 129.

CLE'RKLESS.* *adj.* [from *clerk* and *less*.] Ignorant; uncivilized.

Like the Turk, whose military janisaries and bashaws rule all in their *clerkless* and cruel way. *Waterhouse's Apol. for Learn.* 1653, p. 40.

CLE'RKLIKE.* *adj.* [from *clerk* and *like*.] Accomplished as a clerk or learned person.

You are certainly a gentleman; thereto,
Clerk-like, experienc'd. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

CLE'RKLY.* *adj.* [from *clerk*.] Clever; scholar-like; cunning.

I have answered to your *clerkly* dialogue between the scholler and the rude man.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, fol. 393.

Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John.
Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.

CLE'RKLY.* *adv.* In an ingenious or learned manner.

They [the poets] did *clerkly*, in figures, set before us sundry tales.
Gascoigne, Delic. Diet for Drunkards.

Ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

Then practis'd they by proclamation spread,
Nought to forget, that mought defame him dead;
Which was so curious, and so *clerkly* penn'd.
Mir. for Mag. p. 431.

CLE'RKSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

I have heard that Abraham was a great scholar; what portion of *clerkship* he hath otherwise and upon other occasions exprest, I know not.
Hales, Rem. Serm. at the Close, p. 6.

How many shrewd men have you known and very well accomplished in most parts of conversation, that never had any great matter of *clerkship!* *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference*, P. i.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

Of these *clerkships* your majesty had formerly granted two reversions. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

CLEVE.
CLIF.
CLIVE. } In composition, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

CLE'VER.† *adj.* [of no certain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It may be an abbreviation or corruption of our old adjective *deliver*, nimble, active, (so used by Spenser's contemporary commentator,) from the old Fr. "delivre de sa personne, an active wight, one that can wield his limbs at pleasure;" Cotgrave: and hence, perhaps, in our sense of *clever*, one that can turn his hand to any thing, dexterous.]

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two.
L'Estrange.

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever*,
To me and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him gundy guts, and he called her lousy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. s.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. s.* [clype, cleop, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftsoons untwisting his deceitful *clew*,
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile.
Spenser, F. Q.

While guided by some *clew* of heavenly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.
Roscommon.

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order strong.
Dryden.

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts, Logick.*

3. CLEW *of the sail of a Ship*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To CLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a sea term.] *To clew the Sails*, is to raise them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To CLEW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To direct; to guide as by a thread.

Direct and *clew* me out the way to happiness.
Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.

To CLICK.† *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dut. *cliqueter*,

French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added that the old Fr. *claquer* and *cliquer* is to *click*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she dy'd;
And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*

To CLICK.* *v. a.* [Sax. ȝelæccan, to snatch.] To catch or snatch hastily; yet used in the north of England.

CLICK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cliche*, i. e. *clichet* or *cliquet*. See CLICKET.] The latch of a door.

CLI'CKER. *n. s.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLI'CKET.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cliquet*.]

1. The ring, knocker, or hammer of a door. *Cotgrave, and Skinner.*
2. Formerly, a key.

This freshe May of which I spake of yore,
In warm wex hath enprinted the *cliket*
That January bare of the smal wicket.
Chaucer, March. Tale.

CLI'ENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *client*; Lat. *cliens*, *cluo*, from the Gr. κλύω, to hear.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon, Ess.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *B. Jonson.*

CLIE'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *client*.] Dependant.

In order to continue the *cliental* bond, and not to break up an old and strong confederacy and thereby disperse the tribe.
Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

CLI'ENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *clienled* petivoguers, do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

CLI'ENTELE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clientèle*, Lat. *clientela*.] The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used, Dr. Johnson says, citing the authority only of Ben Jonson. It is, however, repeatedly used by a better writer than the facetious bard.

Those of the Roman *clientele* are not more careful and punctual in scanning and observing the rules and practice of their espousals, than ours here are incurious in both.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF.† *n. s.* [*clivus*, Lat. clıf, clıȝ, Sax. part. cleoȝeb from cleoȝan, to cleave; Icel. *kliufa*, the same; Goth. *klyft*, a segment. "In our ancient language, the cut-off or broken mountains on the sea-sides are more rightly and properly called *cliffs*, than by the name of rocks or hills; that appellation being more fitting unto the inland mountains; but the name of *clifft*, coming from our verb to *cleave*, is unto these more aptly given, for that they seem unto our view as *clefft* or *cloven* from the part that sometime belonged unto them. And albeit many *cliffs* are in many places of the sea-shore to be seen, as well as at Dover; yet are they not seen so to be answered, and corresponded unto by others right over against them." Verstegan, Restit. of Dec. Intell. ch. 4.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to Skinner, broken and craggy. [*rupes*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Where-ever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in musick. Properly CLEF. [Fr.]

A bird
Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

Cliff is a mark in musick at the beginning of the lines of a song; and is the indication of the the pitch, and bespeaks what kind of voice, as base, tenour, or treble, it is proper for. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

CLI'FFY.* *adj.* [from *cliff*.] Broken; craggy.

Calling them craggie or *cleffie* mountains, as being full of downe-falls and hollow places.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 301.

Beneath the shade of Vecta's *cliffy* isle. *Dyer.*

CLIFT.† *n. s.*

1. The same with CLIFF; now disused, Dr. Johnson says; and he notices only the usage of it by Spenser. It has, however, another meaning.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift*.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. A crack; a fissure.

I will put thee in a *clift* of the rock.
Exod. xxxiii. 22.

CLI'FTED.* *adj.* [from *clift*.] Broken.

The swarming populace spread every wall,
And cling, as if with claws they did enforce
Their hold, thro' *clifted* stones, stretching and staring,
As if they were all eyes, and every limb
Would feed its faculty of admiration.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, i. 3.

CLI'FTY.* *adj.* The same as CLIFFY.

The rocks below widen considerably, and their *clifty* sides are fringed with weed. *Penant.*

CLIMA'CTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *climactère*, from Gr. κλιμακτὴρ.] A certain space of time, or progression of years, which is supposed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, settling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CLIMACTE'RICK.† } *n. s.* [from *climacter*.]
CLIMACTE'RICAL. } A certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befal the body; sometimes applied to things; even by Johnson himself, who gives, in his dictionary, this word as an adjective, when the examples of Brown, Dryden, and Pope, which he produces, shew that it is a substantive.

Certain observable years are supposed to be attended with some considerable change in the body; as the seventh year; the twenty-first, made up of three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine times seven; and the eighty-first, which is nine times nine: which two last are called the grand *climactericks*.

The numbers seven and nine multiplied into themselves, do make up sixty-three, commonly esteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Many abbey lands have survived the dangerous *climacterical* of the third generation.
Fuller, Ch. Hist. B. 6.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the least decay of your excellent judgement and comprehension.
Dryden.

My mother is something better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick*. *Pope.*

It had been a task worthy of the moral philosophers to have considered with equal care the *climactericks* of the mind; to have pointed out the time at which every passion begins and ceases to predominate, and noted the regular variations of desire, and the succession of one appetite to another. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 151.

CLI'MATE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *climat*, from Gr. κλίμα.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.
2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold,
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryden.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown?
Dryden.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in Shakspeare.

The blessed gods,
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MATURE. *n. s.* The same with CLIMATE. Not in use.

Such harbingers preceding still the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakspeare.*

CLI'MAX. *n. s.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; ascent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou do'st nothing, movest nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the best. *Dryden, Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still rising in a *climax*, 'till the last,
Surpassing all, is not to be surpast. *Granville.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed*. It is pronounced like *clime*. [climan, climban, Sax. *klim-*

men, Dutch.] To ascend up any place; to mount by means of some hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and successive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and *climbing* fire.
Shakspeare.

When shall I come to th' top of that same hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour.
Shakspeare.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands, and upon his feet. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 13.

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the first grand thief into God's fold.
Milton, P. L.

Thou sun! of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou *climb'st*,
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou fall'st. *Milton, P. L.*

No rebel Titan's sacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb*.
Roscommon.

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden.

What controuling cause
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain the aspiring mountain's height?
Blackmore.

To CLIMB. *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in spite of me the owner?
Shakspeare.

Thy arms pursue
Paths of renown, and *climb* ascents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

CLI'MBABLE.* *adj.* [from *climb*. Pronounced, and formerly written, *climable*.] Ascendible. *Sherwood.*

CLI'MBER.† *n. s.* [from *climb*.]

1. One that mounts or scales any place or thing; a mounter; a riser.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne shoulder *climbers* down the stairs
Carew's Survey.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shaks.*

Pretended learning — in publick is the common *climber* into every chair, where either religion is preached, or law reported.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

2. A plant that creeps upon other supports.

Ivy, briony, honey-suckles, and other *climbers*, must be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The seeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard*. *Miller.*

To CLI'MBER. *v. n.* [from *clamber*.] To mount with effort; to climb.

In scaling the youngest to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tusser.

CLI'MBING.* *n. s.* [from *climb*.] The act of ascending any place.

As the *climbing* of a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, so is a wife full of words to a quiet man. *Ecclus.* xxv. 20.

CLIME. *n. s.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can spread thy name o'er land and seas,
Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton, Sonn. 8.

They apply the celestial description of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of beauty sing, her shining progress view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light pursue.
Granville.

We shall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a safer shore. *Addison.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful seasons, in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar blessings. *Atterbury.*

To CLINCH.† *v. a.* [clýnza, Sax. to knock, Junius. *Clingo*, in Festus, to encompass; Minsheu. These are given by Dr. Johnson. But the true etymology seems to be the Swedish *klinka*, a bolt; whence their verb, *klinka*, to clinch.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the shields
Of heroes, whose dismember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed spear.
Dryden.

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high, the tops whereof I could but just reach with my fist *clinched*. *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other side.

Thou hast hit the nail on the head, and I will give thee six pots for't, though I ne'er *clinch* shoe again. *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

4. To confirm; to fix: as, to *clinch* an argument.

To CLINCH.* *v. n.* To hold fast upon.

The savages held out a stick on which the birds *clinched*, and were immediately tied by a small string. *Tr. of Buffon, Hist. of Birds*, vi. 165.

CLINCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expression. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other side*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in sense, is likewise a *clinch*.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; searching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the suburbian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes.
Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is fastened to the ring of the anchor.

CLI'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down to fasten planks.

The wimbles for the work, Calypso found;
With those he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To CLING.† *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung*. [*klynger*, Danish, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added the Sax. clinzan.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to stick to; to hold fast upon.

The broil long doubtful stood;
As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakspeare.*

The fontanel in his neck was described by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaister.
Wiseman, Surgery.

When they united and together *clung*
When undistinguish'd in one heap they hung.
Blackmore.

See in the circle, next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love, close *clinging* to her waist.
Pope.

That they may the closer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a string. *Swift.*

2. To adhere as followers, or friends.

Most popular consul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

To CLING.† *v. a.* To dry up; to consume; to waste. [Geclungen peop, a withered tree.] See CLUNG. Common in this sense throughout the north.

——— A virtue rare,
That makes wealth slave to need,
And gold become his thrall;
Clings not his guts with niggish fare,
To keep his chest withall.
Lord Surrey's Ecclesiastes, before 1567, ch. 5.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

CLI'NGY. *adj.* [from *cling*. Apt to cling; Adhesive.

CLI'NICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *clinique*, from Gr.
CLI'NICK. } κλίνω, to lie down.] Those that keep their beds; those that are sick, past hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a discourse upon a disease, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert* is one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of Bishop Taylor. See the substantive.

CLI'NICK.* *n. s.* [The *Clinici*, in the primitive church, were those that would not be baptized till they were ready to die. Hammond's Works, vol. iv. p. 515.] One on his death-bed.

We are all *clinicks* in this point; would fain have a baptism in reserve, a wash for all our sins, when we cannot possibly commit them any more.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 100.

Bring to us a *clinick*, or a lunatick, or a demoniack, and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health, without any other conjuration and charm than that of his powerful name.
Killingbeck, Serm. p. 131.

To CLINK.† *v. a.* [perhaps softened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click*, Dr. Johnson says. I would rather suppose *click* a corruption of *clink*. However, *clink* is the Teut. *klincken*, to ring, to make a shrill noise; Germ. also *klingen*.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise. One of our oldest verbs.

I shall *clinken* you so mery a bell,
That I shall waken all this compagnie.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale, Prol.

And let me the canakin *clink*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Five years! a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter.
Shakspeare.

To CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a small, sharp, interrupted noise.

The sever'd bars,
Submissive *clink* against your brazen portals.
Prior.

Underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread.
Gay, Trivia.

CLINK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of swords. *Shaksp.*

2. It seems in Spenser to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door, Dr. Johnson says. If he had looked into the contemporary exposition of Spenser's old words, he would

have found that it is used by the poet for a *key-hole*.

Tho' creeping close, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out through a chink.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

CLI'NQUANT.† *adj.* [Fr.] Dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *Shaksp.*

A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
To catch the eye. *Beaum. & Fl. Maid in the Mill.*

To CLIP.† *v. a.* [clippan, Saxon, from the Goth. *klypa*, to strain closely. See *To* CLASP.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He, that before shunn'd her, to shun such harms
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sid.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my sword, and do contest
Hotly, and nobly with thy love. *Shaksp.*

O nation, that thou couldst remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.
Shakspeare.

Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shaksp.*

The oak's not envious of the sailing cedar,
The lusty vine not jealous of the ivy,
Because she *clips* the elm. *B. & Fl. Lover's Prog.*

The male resteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense, since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing. The Sax. clýpan also is to clip or cut.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame.
Suckling.

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Dryden, Fables.

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have consented to *clip* them.
Bentley.

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew.
Pope.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve.
Bentley, Serm.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut short.

That they added, changed, or *clipped* any thing from the tenor of their commission.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 401.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipp'd* the king's English.
Addison, Spect.

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shaksp. Hen. IV.* P. I.

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Streight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind.
Dryden.

CLIP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An embrace.

Finding these northern climes do coldly him embrace,
Not us'd to frozen *clips*, he strave to find some part,
Where with most ease and warmth he might employ his art. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

CLI'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *clip*.]

1. One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a *clipper*. *Shaksp.*

No coins please some medallists more than those which had passed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

2. A barber. *Huloet.*

CLI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

To CLISH-CLASH.* *v. n.* [A reduplication of *clash*, in imitation of the sound. See *To* CLASH.] To sound like the clashing of swords.

The weapons *clish-clash*.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 481.

CLI'VER. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine.
Miller.

CLOAK. *n. s.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may bear it,
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Shaksp.*

Their *clokes* were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faster. *Locke.*

Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness. 1 *Peter*, ii. 16.

To CLOAK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, 'till she did fall;
Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Neither let incest be coloured or covered with the *cloked* pretence of matrimonie.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) ch. 10.

The most deboist and barbarous,
Believe it, the most void of all humanity,
Howe'r his cunning *cloak* it to his uncle.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

CLO'AKBAG. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shaksp.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all
That answers to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLO'CHARD.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cloche*, a bell; *clocher*, to ring a bell. V. Dict. Languedoc.] A belfry.

King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a *clochard* of stone and timber; and placed therein three bells for the use of St. Stephen's chapel. *Weever, Fun. Mon.* p. 491.

CLO'AKEDLY.* *adv.* [from the verb.] In a disguised or concealed manner.

The French ambassador came to declare, first how the emperour wronged divers of his master's subjects and vassals; arrested also his merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war.
K. Edward VI. Journal, Burnet's Hist. Ref. ii.

CLOCK.† *n. s.* [*clocc.* Welsh, from *clôch*, a bell, Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, French; cluc̣a, Sax.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a *clock* hanging by.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light.
Dryden.

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What hour is it? Or ten o'clock for the tenth hour.

What is't o'clock? ——
——Upon the stroke of four.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

Macicaus set forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port.
Clarendon, b. viii.

3. *The clock of a stocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravished from him. *Swift.*

4. An insect; a sort of beetle. *Dict.*
5. The sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens. See *To* CLOCK.

To CLOCK.* *v. a.* [Sax. cloccan; Teut. *klocken*; old Fr. *cloucloquer*; Lat. *glocio*.] To call, as the hen calls her chickens. See *To* CLUCK.

So long doth the great brood-hen *clock* her chickens, as she takes them to be her's. *Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet*, Ff. 4. b.

To CLOCK.* *v. n.* To make a noise like the hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock
Began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
The Silkewormes, 1599.

CLO'CKMAKER. *n. s.* [*clock* and *maker*.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKSETTER.* *n. s.* [from *clock* and *set*.] One who regulates the clock.

Old time the *clocksetter*, that bald sexton time.
Shakspeare, K. John.

CLO'CKWORK. *n. s.* [*clock* and *work*.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells this being, what's o'clock. *Prior.*
Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addison, Guardian.*
You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD. *n. s.* [clud, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.
The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*
I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and strike together flints
And *clods*, the ungrateful senate and the people. *B. Jonson.*
Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.
Byzantians boast, that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.
Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in *clods* of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a mass of metal.
One at the forge
Labouring, two massy *clods* of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his soul.
And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkness, lend desired light. *Spenser, Epithal.*
The spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*. *Milton, P. L.*
How the purer spirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*
In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold *clod* of clay, which we carry about with us. *Burnet, Theory.*

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.
The vulgar! a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate; for this we sometimes use *clot*.
Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton, S. A.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY.† *adj.* [Sax. clubiz.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.
The glorious sun,
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakspeare.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.
These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CLO'DHOPPER.* See CLODPOLL.

CLO'DPATE. *n. s.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thick skull.

CLO'DPATED. *adj.* [from *clodpate*.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.
My *clodpated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL.† *n. s.* [from *clod* and *poll*.] A thick-skull; a dolt; a blockhead. Formerly written also *clotpoll*, which see. The modern vulgarism is *clodhopper*.
This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakspeare.*
O! your parasite
Is a most precious thing dropt from above,
Not bred 'mongst clods and *clodpouls* here on earth. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

To CLOG.† *v. a.* [It is imagined by Skinner to come from *log*; by Casaubon derived from κλόδ, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs. The Sax. clæg, clayey, and the Dan. *klaeg*, might also be offered. But Mr. Chalmers adduces the Welsh *clog*, a stone; used as a stone.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.
If you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shakspeare.*
Let a man wean himself from these worldly impediments, that here *clog* his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*
The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and snow. *Dryden.*
Fleshy lusts do debase men's minds, and *clog* their spirits, make them gross and foul, listless and unactive. *Tillotson.*
Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to *clog* the guiltless keel. *Shakspeare.*
His majesty's ships were over-pestered and *clogged* with great ordnance, whereof there is superfluity. *Ralegh, Ess.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarrass.
Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty soul. *Shakspeare.*
You'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*
They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*
All the commodities are *clogged* with impositions. *Addison.*

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hinderance.
Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never so much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for *clod* or *clot*.
Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsick matter.
In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

CLOG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any incumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.
I'm glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakspeare.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty. *Milton, P. R.*
As a dog committed close,
For some offence, by chance breaks loose,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He still draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An incumbrance; a hinderance; an obstruction; an impediment.
Weariness of the flesh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*
They're our *clogs*, not their own: if a man be Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*
Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and passions. *Swift.*
Slavery is, of all things, the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.
In France the peasantry goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLO'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloggy*.] The state of being clogged.

CLO'GGING.* *n. s.* [from *clog*.] An obstruction; an hinderance.
But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
All ascititious *cloggings*. *More, Song of the Soul*, ii. iii. 25.

CLO'GGY. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.
By additaments of some such nature, some grosser and *cloggy* parts are retained; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

CLO'ISTER. *n. s.* [clâs, Welsh; clauꝛcep, Sax. *closter*, Germ. *klooster*, Dut. *claustro*, Ital. *cloistre*, Fr. *claustrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.
Nor in a secret *cloister* doth he keep
These virgin spirits, until their marriage-day. *Davies.*
Some solitary *cloister* will I choose,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd. *Dryd.*
How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the *cloister*, to perform those acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.
Cloister thee in some religious house. *Shaksp.*
They have by commandment, though in form of courtesy, *cloistered* us within these walls for three days. *Bacon.*
It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*
Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up. *Rymer, Tragedies.*

CLO'ISTERAL.† *adj.* [from *cloister*.] Solitary; retired: religiously recluse.
So *cloysterall* men, who, in pretence of feare
All contributions to this life forbeare. *Donne, Poems*, p. 189.
Upon this ground many *cloisteral* men of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton, Angler.*

CLO'ISTERED.† *participial adj.* [from *cloister*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Ye would not be offended, though I rate this *cloistered* lubber according to his deserts.
Milton, Apology for Smectym.

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.
The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men.
Wotton, Architecture.

CLOI'STERER.* *n. s.* [from *cloister.*] A friar; one belonging to the cloister.
Their loosing of princes from their solemn leagues, of married people from the bonds of matrimony, of *cloysterers* from their vows of celibate. *Bp. Bramhall's Schism Guarded*, p. 149.
Learn then, heavy-headed *cloisterer*; unable to manage these mysteries of state.
Sir J. Haywood, Answ. to Doleman, ch. 5.

CLO'ISTRESS. *n. s.* [from *cloister.*] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.
Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakspeare.*

CLOKE. *n. s.* See CLOAK.

CLOMB.† [pret. of *To climb.*]
Ask to what end they *clomb* that tedious height.
Spenser.
So *clomb* this first grand thief into God's fold.
Milton, P. L.

CLONG.* The old part. and pret. of *To* CLING.

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæmian, Sax. which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.
Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the skirts, all but the door.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*closa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, Fr. *clausus*, Latin.]

1. To shut; to lay together.
Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes.
Milton, P. L.
When the said wife has *clos'd* her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet intirely dead? *Prior.*
I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades
Of my great ancestors. Cephisa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *close* thy mistress' eyes.
Philips.

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.
One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryd.*
I *close* this with my earnest desires that you will seriously consider your estate.
Wake, Preparation for Death.
Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a sigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of base mankind.
Pope, Hor.

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposite.
Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers *closing* rivets *up*. *Shakspeare.*
There being no winter yet to *close up* and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness. *Burnet.*
As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *closed up* by moderation and good offices. *Addison on Italy.*
All the traces drawn there are immediately *closed up*, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.
They, and all that appertained unto them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. *Numb.* xvi. 33.
In plants you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *closing* and opening. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. *To* CLOSE *upon.* To agree upon; to join in.
The jealousy of such a design in us, would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures between them, to our disadvantage.
Temple.

3. *To* CLOSE *with.* } To come to an
To CLOSE *in with.* } agreement with; to comply with; to unite with.
Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *close with* us.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
It would become me better, than to *close*
In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would *close with* the evidence.
South.
He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd*.
Dryden.
Pride is so unsociable a vice, that there is no *closing with* it. *Collier of Friendship.*
This spirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water: the acid spirit is more attracted by the fixed body, and lets go the water, to *close with* the fixed body. *Newton, Opt.*
Such a proof as would have been *closed with* certainly at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. *Atterbury.*
These governours bent all their thoughts and applications to *close in with* the people, now the stronger party. *Swift.*

4. *To* CLOSE *with.* To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE.† *n. s.* [See the verb.]

1. Any thing shut, without outlet. [Sax. clura.]
The admirable effects of this distillation in *close*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A small field inclosed. [Fr. *clos*, the same.]
I have a tree, which grows here in my *close*,
That mine own use invites me to cut down,
And shortly must I fell it. *Shakspeare.*
Certain hedgers dividing a *close*, chanced upon a great chest. *Carew, Survey of Cornw.*

3. The manner of shutting: in this and the following sense it is pronounced as *cloze*.
The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of shutting up.
In the *close* of night,
Philomel begins her heavenly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wrestling.
The king went of purpose into the North, laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*
Both fill'd with dust, but starting up, the third *close* they had made,
Had not Achilles' self stood up.
Chapman, Iliads.

6. Pause; cessation; rest; Dr. Johnson says; but his examples from Milton and Dryden shew that it is particularly applied to instruments or the voice; to which I add other examples of this musical sense. And see CADENCE.
The air such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heavenly *close*. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*
At every *close* she made the attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Fables.
The setting sun, and musick at the *close*,
As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.
For though, perchance thy first strains pleasing are,
I dare engage mine ears, the *close* will jarre.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, i. 1.
Restore the vanish'd musick of each *close*.
Ibid. iii. sc. ult.

7. A conclusion or end.
Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries, and the balm.
Milton, S. A.
Thro' Syria, Persia, Greece she goes;
And takes the Romans in the *close*. *Prior.*

CLOSE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut fast; so as to leave no part open; as a *close* box; a *close* house.
We suppose this bag to be tied *close* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.
Nor could his acts too *close*, a vizard wear,
To 'scape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; stagnant; without ventilation.
If the rooms be low roofed, or full of windows and doors, the one maketh the air *close*, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Compact; solid; dense; without interstices or vacuities.
The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact.
Burnet's Theory.
The golden globe being put into a press, which was driven by the extreme force of skrews, the water made itself way through the pores of that very *close* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.
This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression.
You lay your thoughts so *close* together, that were they *closer* they would be crouded, and even a due connection would be wanting.
Dryden, Juv.
Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*
Read these instructive leaves, in which conspire
Fresnoy's *close* art and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.
Was I a man bred great as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heaven! *B. Jonson.*
We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and must bring things *close* to the test of true or false.
Burnet's Theory.
Plant the spring crocuses *close* to a wall.
Mortimer.
Where'er my name I find;
Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.
Now sit we *close* about this taper here,
And call in question our necessities. *Shakspeare.*

9. Narrow; as, a *close* alley.

10. Admitting small distance.

Short crooked swords in *closer* fight they wear.
Dryden.

11. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.
Close observe him for the sake of mockery. *Close*, in the name of jesting! lie you there.
Shakspeare.

12. Hidden; secret; not revealed.
A *close* intent at last to shew me grace.
Spenser, F. Q.
Some spagyrists, that keep their best things *close*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.
Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*. *Shakspeare.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.
That *close* aspect of his,
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.
Shakspeare.

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.
I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point: home.
I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side.
Dryden.

17. Retired; solitary.
He kept himself *close* because of Saul.
Chronicles, xii. 1.

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE.† *adv.* It has the same meanings with *closely*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.
All on her gazing, wisht, and vow'd, and pray'd,
And to the queen of beautie *close* did call,
That she unto their portion might befall.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 26.
He his sleep
Disturb'd not, waiting *close* the approach of morn.
Milton, P. L.
Behind her Death
Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse. *Milton, P. L.*

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.
Nor in the house with chamber ambushes
Close-banded durst attack me. *Milton, S. A.*

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.
If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CLOSE-COMPACTED.* *adj.* In close order.
Thickening their ranks, and wedg'd in firm array,
The *close-compacted* Britons win their way
Addison, Campaign.

CLOSE-COUCHED.* *adj.* Concealed; deceitful.
Whereby they might be the abler to discover, and avoid, that deceitful and *close-couched* evil of flattery that ever attends them.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

CLOSE-CURTAINED.* *adj.* [from *close* and *curtain.*] Encircled with curtains.
The litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
Milton, Com.

CLOSE-FISTED.* *adj.* Penurious; covetous.
Ibycus is a carking, griping, *close-fisted* fellow.
Bp. Berkley, Maxims conc. Patriots.

CLOSE-HANDED.† *adj.* Covetous.
Men who are prodigal of their money in taverns and ordinaries, are *close-handed* enough, when either pious uses, or necessary and publick expence requires their liberality.
Hales, Rem. p. 86.
Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *close-handed.*] Penuriousness.
For the Grecians let Constantinople be a witness, where, by a *close-handedness* in an instant war, the inhabitants confounded their empire and themselves.
Archdn. Holyday, against Disloyalty, (1661,) p. 28.

CLOSE-PENT.† *adj.* Shut close; without vent.
Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,
And smouldering as it went, in silence fed.
Dryden.
Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness,
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
Webster, Duchess of Malfy.

CLOSE-TONGUED.* *adj.* Cautious in speaking.
Grim cave of death, whispering conspirator
With *close-tongu'd* treason and the ravisher.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CLO'SELY.† *adv.* [from *close.*]

1. Without inlet or outlet.
Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted.
Boyle.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.
Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels. *Shaksp.*

3. Attentively.
If we look more *closely*, we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind.
Pop

4. Secretly; slily.
Of her love he was entyrely seized,
And *closely* did her wed, but knowne to few.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 5.
A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night.
Carew, Surv. of Cornw.

5. Without deviation.
I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

6. Tightly; as, the garment fitted *closely*. See CLOSE-BODIED.

CLO'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *close.*]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.
In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.
I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactness; solidity.
The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the *closeness* of the bark cause prickles in boughs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture? *Bentley.*

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.
I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shaks.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.
To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closeness*, like a business of love than state. *Wotton.*
We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius. *Bacon, Ess.*
This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding.
Collier of Friendship.

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.
Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness. *Addison, Spect.*

8. Connection; dependance.
The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design. *South.*

CLO'SER.† *n. s.* [from *close.*] A finisher; a concluder; "a strengthener; a settler; a fastener;" Cotgrave. A boot-*closer*, one who closes the legs of boots, is in London the name of a workman distinct from the cordwainer.

CLO'SESTOOL. *n. s.* [*close* and *stool.*] A chamber implement.
A pestle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan. *Garth.*

CLO'SET.† *n. s.* [from *close.*]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement; used also figuratively.
Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound —
But to herselfe it secretly retayned
Within the *closet* of her covert brest.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 44.
The taper burneth in your *closet*. *Shakspeare.*
He would make a step into his *closet*, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.
He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the *closet* of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.
He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells.
Dryden, Fab.

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up or conceal in a closet.
The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth *closet* up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.
About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *Swift.*

CLO'SET-SIN.* *n. s.* [from *closet* and *sin.*] Wickedness committed secretly.
There are stage-sins, and there are *closet-sins*.
Bp. Holl, Contempl. B. iv.

CLOSH. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SING.* *n. s.* [Sax. clyrung.] Period; conclusion.

CLO'SURE.† *n. s.* [*closure*, Fr. *clausura*, Lat.]

1. The act of shutting up; reunion.

The chink was carefully closed up: upon which *closure* there appeared not any change.
Boyle's Spring of the Air.

When the church and nation would least have been deprived of his aids toward the cementing of those breaches, which then began to offer at a *closure*. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

And must so break with men on such occasions, as to leave room and to prepare the way for a *closure*. *Atterbury, Serm.* iv. 330.

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

On the *closure* and different apertures of the nostrils, by help of the uvula, the sole difference in the articulation of divers letters depends.
Wallis, Def. of the Royal Society, (1678,) p. 16.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death.
Shakspeare.

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shaksp.*

CLOT.† *n. s.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*; but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch; a mass.]

1. Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch.
Bacon.

The opening itself was stopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

I have a *clott* of soil, wherein are some thousands of little ones, [sea-stars.]
Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Lhwyd, 1697.

2. A dull, heavy man. See CLOD.

The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding
To abuse *clots* and clowns with.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To CLOT.† *v. a.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains
Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds.
Philips.

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood. [*klotter melc*, Teut. Kilian.]

The *clotted* blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.
Hudibras, i. iii.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLO'TBIRD.* *n. s.* An old English name, and still used in many counties, for the common *oenanthe*; which Barret terms "a bird that appeareth not in winter, a smatch, an arling."

CLOTH.† *n. s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [clað, Saxon, pl. claðaṛ. Icel. and Su.-Goth. *klaede*, clothes. These may be referred to the Celt. *clyd*, that which maketh warm.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error pass,
The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass.
Pope, Imit. Hor.

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden, Pref. Dufresnoy.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue.
B. Jonson.

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloath* and bread
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth* taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*. Pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellaes *clothes*. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iv. 28.

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercise than of *cloaths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness.
Addison, Freeholder.

The Britons in Cæsar's time painted their bodies, and *cloathed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be the exhaustless granary of a world.
Thomson.

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds.
Pope, Statius.

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clothed* me.
Job, xxix. 14.

Hast thou *clothed* his neck with thunder?
Job, xxxix. 19.

I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation.
Psalm cxxxii. 16.

If thou beest he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with transcendant brightness, did'st outshine
Myriads though bright! *Milton, P. L.*

They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light.
Dryden.

Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

Drousiness shall *clothe* a man with rags.
Proverbs, xxiii. 21.

To CLOTHE. *v. n.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

CLO'THIER. *n. s.* [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price.
Hayward.

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinners, at best.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

CLO'THING. *n. s.* [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thine with it, in heaven's pure *clothing* drest,
Through clearest skies might take united flight.
Fairfax.

Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLO'THSHEARER. *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth shearer*. *Hakewill on Provid.* p. 436.

CLO'THWORKER.* *n. s.* [from *cloth* and *work*.] A maker of cloth.

Clothworkers, plaisterers, and other inferiour trades, in their policy this way exceed those of a higher rank.
Scott's Essay on Drapery, &c. (1655.) p. 165.

CLO'TPOLL. *n. s.* [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clott-poll* back. *Shakspeare.*

2. Head in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragged the trembling sire,
Sliddering through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
Dryden, Æneid.

CLO'TTY. *adj.* [from *clot*.] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty* bluish streaks.
Harvey on Consumptions.

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it.
Mortimer.

CLOUD.† *n. s.* [The derivation is not known. Minsheu derives it from *claudo*, to shut; Somner from *clod*; Casaubon from αχλὺς, darkness; Skinner from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot. So far Dr. Johnson. To these may be added Junius, who derives it from the Greek κλύδων, a wave, because of the resemblance of a cloud to a wave. Serenius cites the old Goth. *glâte*, a clear vapour; and *laud*, moisture. But Mr. H. Tooke thinks it the Sax. participle ge-hlod, covered; the word being thus formed, *gehloud*, *gloud*, *cloud*.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, 'till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmology.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below.
Locke, Elem. Nat. Philos.

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;
And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply.
Roscommon.

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a *cloud*
Not of war only, but detractions, rude, &c.
Milton, Sonn. xvi.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost.
Waller.

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham: the lord chancellor told him that he was "a good expounder of dark places."
Aubrey, Relat. of Ld. Bacon's Apophthegms.

How can I see the brave and young,
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addison.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of sullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not dishearten'd then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene.
Milton, P. L.

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow?
Pope, Statius.

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light.
Decay of Piety.

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain.
Pope, Odyssey.

5. To sully; to defame.

I would be not a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

To CLOUD.† *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

[Her] beams upon his hairless face are fix'd,
As if from thence they borrow'd all their shine:
Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his *clouded* with his brows' repine;
But her's, which through the crystal tears gave light,
Shone like the moon, in water seen by night.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

CLO'UDBERRY. *n. s.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus.*] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*. *Miller.*

CLO'UDASCENDING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *ascend.*] Mounting to the clouds.

Like tall cedars mounted on
Cloud-ascending Lebanon. *Sandys, Ps.* 92.

CLO'UDBORN.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *born.*] Born of a cloud.

Like *cloud-born* centaurs, from the mountain's height
With rapid course descending to the fight,
They rush along; the rattling woods give way;
The branches bend before the sweepy sway.
Dryden, Virg. Æn. 7.

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve. *Shaksp.*

CLO'UDCOMPELLING.† *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγέρετης, ill understood.]

1. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, echo'd from the affrighted shore;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd.*

2. Simply, collecting clouds.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn.

CLO'UDCOVERED.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cover.*] Wrapt in clouds.

Witness, thou Sinai! whose *cloud-cover'd* height,
And shaken basis, own'd the present God.
Young, Night Th. 7.

CLO'UDECLIPSED.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *eclipse.*] Eclipsed by the intervention of a cloud.

Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed* so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with woe.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CLO'UDDISPELLING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *dispel.*] Having power to disperse.

The northern breath, that freezes floods, he binds,
With all the race of *cloud-dispelling* winds.
Dryden, Ovid.

CLO'UDKISSING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *kiss.*] Touching, as it were, the clouds.

Threatening *cloud-kissing* Ilion with annoy.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

At length we gaine
A steepe *cloud-kissing* rocke, whose horned crowne
With proud imperiall looke beholds the maine.
Mir. for Mag. p. 650.

CLO'UDTOPT.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *top.*] Having the top covered with clouds.

Mountains, ye mourn in vain
Modred, whose magick song
Made huge Plinlimmon bow his *cloud-topt* head.
Gray, The Bard.

CLO'UDTOUCHING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *touch.*] Ascending, as it were, to the clouds.

Cloud-touching mountains to new seats are borne
From their foundations, by his fury torne.
Sandys, Job, p. 14.

Propt by thy hand,
Cloud-touching mountains stedfast stand.
Sandys, Ps. p. 101.

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

CLO'UDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*. *Shaksp.*

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm.
Harvey on Consumptions.

2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*. *Boyle.*

CLO'UDLESS.† *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

As the morning light,
The *cloudless* morning, so should be thine house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, 1599.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,
When next he looks thro' Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night might give us some faint glimpse. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

CLO'UDY.† *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door.
Exodus, xxxiii. 9.

At last his sail-broad vans
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Uplifted spurns the ground; thence many a league,
As in a *cloudy* chair, ascending rides.
Milton, P. L.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be? *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd
With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd.
Spenser.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up. *Shakspeare.*

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre, or clearness.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

Before the wine grows *cloudy*, shake the hogshead, and carry a glass of it to your master.
Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

CLOVE. the preterite of *cleave*. See *To* CLEAVE.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On the other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway.
Spenser, F. Q.

CLOVE.† *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail, Dr. Johnson says; but it is perhaps from the Sax. clufe.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterite of *cleave*.]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred pow'r.
Tate, Juvenal.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This genus may be divided into three classes: 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes. The first, called flakes, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquetts: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLO'VEN.† part. pret. [from *cleave*. Sax. cloꝑen.] See *To* CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakspeare.*
Now, heap'd high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*
A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLO'VEN-FOOT.* *adj.* [Sax. cluꝑen-ꝑoꝛe.] Relating to a foot divided into two parts. See CLOVEN-FOOTED.

I think there are two more trusty characters to distinguish the apparition of an evil from a good angel, than the *cloven-foot* vulgar opinion affixeth to the devil. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 231.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*,
CLO'VEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bis ulcous or *cloven-hoofs*; as camels and beavers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us.
Dryden.
Great variety of water fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters.
Ray on the Creation.

CLO'VER. } *n. s.* [more properly
CLO'VER-FLOWER.* } *claver*, clæꝑep, Sax.
CLO'VER-GRASS. } *klaver*, Dutch. See CLAVER. The Sax. exhibits also clyꝑep. The word is, no doubt, from the verb cleꝑan, to cleave, from the appearance of the *cleaved* leaves.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*.
Shakspeare.
Nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare.
Dryden, Virg.
Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
The crow-flower, and thereby the *clover-flower* they stick. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.
My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clover-grass*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in* CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* spent.
Ogle.

CLO'VERED.† *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale.
Thomson, Summer.
Through the deep groves I hear the chaunting birds,
And through the *clover'd* vale the various lowing herds. *T. Warton, Ode* 8.

CLOUGH.† *n. s.* [clough, Saxon; *cloiche*, Irish, a rock.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition a hilly place, Dr. Johnson says. In Northumberland, it means a valley between two hills; a narrow glen. The old Norm. or Fr. *clough* is a valley, whence perhaps the the introduction of the word into Domesday Book.

A *clough*, or *clowgh*, is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill.
Verstegan, Restit. of Decayed Intell. ch. 9.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT.† *n. s.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was.
Spenser, F. Q.
A *clout* upon that head
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
In power of spittle and a *clout*,
When-e'er he please to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

No man putteth a *clout* of boistrous cloth into an olde clothing, for it doith away the fulnesse of the cloth, and a worse brekynge is made.
Wicliffe, St. Matt. ix.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. [*clouette*, Fr.]

He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve score.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

5. A blow; as, a *clout* on the ear: a vulgarism. But see *To* CLOUT.

To CLOUT.† *v. a.* [from the noun. "To sette peces to a thynge, or *clowten*." Prompt. Parv. To *clout* boots or shoes, is to strengthen them with *clout* or *hob*-nails, old Fr. *clou*, *clouët*, a little nail; and sometimes with a thin plate of iron, called a *clout*.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

Can you *clout* me a payre of botes?
I wolde have them well underlayed, and easily,
For I use alwaye to goe on the one side.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.
Wynchester, when he either preacheth or disputeth, how he *clowteth* the old broken holes with patches of papistry.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 98. b.
I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
Milton, Com.

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

All their divine service is notably patched up and *clouted* therewith, [idolatry.]
Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 412
Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Ascham.*

To CLOUT.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Dutch, *klouw*, a blow or stroke, most properly with the fist; *klouwen*, to strike or bang.] To beat; to strike.

I wis, with his fist he wolde all-to *clout* you.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.
Pay him o'er the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies. *Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.*
The late queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and *clowted* Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 43.

CLO'UTED.† *particip. adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for *clotted*.

With flawns, and *clowted creame*, and country dainties stored. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 14.
I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.
Gay.

CLO'UTERLY.† *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is rather from the Teut. *kloete*, a stupid fellow.] Clumsy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
Let us observe Spenser with all his rusty, obsolete words; with all his rough-hewn, *clowterly* verses; yet take him throughout, and we shall find in him a graceful and poetick majesty.
Phillips, Theatr. Poet. 1675. Pref.

CLOWN.† *n. s.* [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dutch, a word nearly of the same import. Lye, in his additions to Junius, deduces it from the Cimbr. *luin*, idle, stupid, slow. Serenius proposes the old Goth. *klunnalegr*, rude, and *klenne*, a slave.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horst upon eart-jades *Sidney.*
The *clowns*, a boist'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew.
Dryden.

2. A coarse ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*.
Spectator.
A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

3. Formerly, a domestick fool, or licensed jester; an eccentric character in the old mysteries and moralities; the buffoon of the morris dance; the fool in the ancient exhibitions, or dumb shews, at fairs; and thence perhaps, in modern times, the laughter-stirring clumsy mimick in our pantomimes.

To CLOWN.* *v. n.* To affect the behaviour of a clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.
When Tarlton *clown'd* it in a pleasant vein,
And with conceits did good opinion gain;
Upon the stage, his merry humour's shop,
Clowns knew the clown by his great clownish slop.
The Letting of Humors' Blood, &c. 1611, *Epigr.* 31.

CLO'WNAGE.* *n. s.* [from *clown.*] The behaviour of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! ingratitude,
Beyond the coarseness yet of any *clownage*
Shewn to a lady! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

CLO'WNERY.† *n. s.* [from *clown.*] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

That's a court indeed,
Not mix'd with *clowneries* us'd in common houses.
Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois.

The fool's conceit hath both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Estrange.*

CLO'WNISH.† *adj.* [from *clown.*]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns; relating to them.

I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor *clownish* pleasures.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the *clownish* neighbourhood.
Dryden.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 23.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court? *Shaks.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

There was amongst his nearest attendants, one Henry Cuffe, a man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of proportionate counsels smothered under the habit of a scholar, and slubbered over with a certain rude and *clownish* fashion, that had the semblance of integrity.
Wotton, Parallel, &c.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clownish* mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLO'WNISHLY.† *adv.* [from *clownish.*] Coarsely; rudely; brutally. *Sherwood.*

CLO'WNISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *clownish.*]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness.* *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call *clownishness.* *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

'Tis *clownishness*, they say, to reject any,
And folly too. *Fanshawe, Past. Fid.* i. 2.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY.† *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. from the Lat. *claudere*, to shut, i. e. so to fill, as that there is no place left for any more. To cloy with pleasure, is common; but to cloy with woe, not so. Yet Milton uses the latter expression.] To nail up; to stop up.

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we *cloy* God with too much service. *Hooker.* v. § 42.

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast! *Shakspeare.*

For *cloyd* with woes and trouble store,
Surcharg'd my soul doth lie. *Milton, Ps.* lxxxviii.

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes *cloys* his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease. *Roscommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with custard and with praise.
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense: perhaps to strike the beak together, Dr. Johnson says. But it means to *claw* the beak, an accustomed action, Mr. Steevens says, with hawks and eagles. *Cloy* is used for *cley*, which, as well as *clee*, in our old language, is the same as *claw*. See CLEES.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd *Shakspeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole. It is also a term used among farriers, when a horse is pricked with a nail in shoeing. Kersey. [old Fr. *cloier*, to prick.] To the latter of these senses may be referred the following passage in Spenser.

That foe of his, [the boar,]
Which with his cruel tuske him deadly *cloy'd.*
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 48.

CLO'YLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy.*] Of which too much cannot be had; that cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite. *Shaks.*

CLO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be called appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
Shakspeare.

CLUB.† *n. s.* [*clwppa*, Welsh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroak of a *club.* *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came.
Dryden.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride.
Pope.

3. [From cleopan, to divide. Skinner.] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquour: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade.
L'Estrange.

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites, in proof of this, only the example from Dryden; in which *factious clubs*, however, can hadly be said to consist of *good fellows*. Nor is *club* of so confined a meaning as Dr. Johnson represents. For, under the adjective *good*, he describes "*good fellows* as companionable, sociable, merry fellows;" such, we may suppose, as Goldsmith's "club of *choice spirits*" consisted of, and not as members of the "humdrum club, where a man might *sit in silence*," Goldsmith's Ess. 4. In short, a club is not always an "assembly of good fellows" in Dr. Johnson's meaning; but an association of persons subjected to particular rules.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government?
Dryden's Medal, Dedication.

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward deserved persons with our interest and our recommendations. We admit none but men of wit and interest.
Swift, Letters.

This *club* of duellists, consisting only of men of honour, did not continue long, most of the members of it being put to the sword, or hanged, soon after its institution. *Spectator*, No. 9.

The *club* of ugly faces was instituted originally at Cambridge, in the merry reign of Charles II.
Spectator, No. 78.

Soon after his [Johnson's] return to London, which was in February 1764, was founded that *club* which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of THE LITERARY CLUB.
Boswell, Life of Johnson.

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,
Though got by implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

6. An old term for a booby. Grose's Glossary, under Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon. See also CLUBBISH.

To CLUB.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

A taverne-haunter—sending for bottles of wine, and *clubbing.* *White's First Cent. of Malignant Priests*, 1643, p. 21.

This——was in a less proportion than what was paid by the inhabitants, who were chiefly concerned to pay for their own ease: I should not, my lord, be against the parson's continuing to *club* with them.
Bp. Nicolson, to the E. of Thanet, 1706.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream.
Dryden.

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay a common reckoning.

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea?
Collier on Thought.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their testers now to take your life. *Pope.*

CLU'BBED.* *adj.* [from *club.*] Heavy, like a club.

When I bete my knaves,
She bringeth me the grete *clobbed* staves.
Chaucer, Monkes Tale, Prol.

CLU'BBER.* *n. s.* See CLUBBIST.

CLU'BBISH.* *adj.* [from *club.* An old adjective for *clownish.* Sherwood.] Rustick.

The highest trees be soonest blowen downe:
Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.
Mir. for Mag. p. 231.

I indeed did rule the *clubbish* train. *Ibid.* p. 474.

CLU'BBIST.* *n. s.* [from *club.*] One who belongs to a particular association. The word is modern; it was formerly a *clubber*, forgotten and disused; as in Cha-

racters annexed to two Essaies on Love and Marriage, 1657.

The difference between the *clubbists* and the old adherents to the monarchy of this country is hardly worth a scuffle. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

CLU'BFIST.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *fist.*] A large fist; applied contemptuously to persons.

The racscall rude, the rogue, the *clubfist* gript
My slender arme, and pluckt me on in hast.
Mir. for Mag. p. 40.

CLUBFI'STED.* *adj.* [from *clubfist.*] Having a large fist.

As Logick is *clubfisted* and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight. *Howell's Lett.* i. v. 9.

CLUBFO'OTED.* *adj.* [from *club* and *foot.*] Short in the foot, or crooked in the foot; "crumpfooted." *Cotgrave.*

CLUBHE'ADED. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *n. s.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *club-law*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CLU'BMAN.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *man.*] One who carries a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

CLU'BROOM. *n. s.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company assembles.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom.* *Addison, Spectator.*

To CLUCK.† *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

To CLUCK.* *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens. The following example has been given by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter. See also *To* CLOCK.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A few Christians, by *clucking* themselves into a conventicle, shall presently seem a complete body to themselves. *Bp. Ganden's Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 125.

CLUE.* *n. s.* The same as CLEW, which see. "A *clue* of yarn or thread." *Huloet.*

Speak, is't so?
If it be not, you have wound a goodly *clue.*
Shakspeare, All's Well.

CLUMP.† *n. s.* [formed from *lump*, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Germ. *klump*, a mass, a clod. The Su. *klamp* is also an unshapen piece of wood. Both perhaps from the Icel. *klimpa.*]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.
2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plump.*

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant's or camel's back. *Shenstone.*

To CLU'MPER.* *v. a.* [Germ. *klumpern.*] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours which now themselves consort
In several parts, and closely do conspire,
Clumper'd in balls of clouds.
More, Song of the Soul, Infin. of Worlds.

CLUMPS.† *n. s.* A numbscull. Skinner. In Lincolnshire, *clumps* is idle, lazy, unhandy. Grose. Perhaps a corruption of *clumsy*, which see. But *clumperton* was formerly our word for a clown. Sherwood. *Clumpse* is defined both by Sherwood and Cotgrave *asleep, benummed.*

CLU'MSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. *Ray on Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially managed when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS. *n. s.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY.† *adj.* [This word, omitted in other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from *lompsch*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump, clump, lumpish, clumpish, clumpishly, clumsily, clumsy.* Still we may go to the Germ. *klump*, as the original; and not omit the Su. *klampig*, which means clumsy.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness, or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed,
Hast shamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG.† The preterite and participle of *cling*, formerly also written *clong.* [Sax. ȝeclunȝne.]

CLUNG.† *adj.* [clunȝu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold. See the citation from Shakspeare's Macbeth in *To* CLING. The word is yet used in the north of England for any thing shrivelled or shrunk. It is the past part of *cling*, rather than an adjective.

To CLUNG.† *v. n.* [clinȝan, Sax.]

1. To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To* CLING.
2. To adhere; to remain fixed.

Globes entire
Of crudled smoke, and heavy *clunging* mists.
More, Song of the Soul, Infin. of Worlds.

CLU'STER. *n. s.* [clyꝛcep, cluꝛcep, Sax. *klister*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A swelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows,
And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. *Denham.*

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whose embraces led,
The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters.* *Milton, P. L.*

There with their clasping feet together clung,
And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts
And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,
Who did hoot him out o' the city. *Shakspeare.*

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches, to congregate.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine.
Milton, P. L.

Great father Bacchus to my song repair;
For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care.
Dryden.

Or from the forest, falls the *cluster'd* snow,
Myriads of gems. *Thomson, Winter.*

To CLU'STER.† *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

Clouds *cluster'd* darkness, lightnings terrours stream'd. *Sir W. Alexander's Hours*, i. 73.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *n. s.* [from *cluster* and *grape.*]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CLU'STERY.† *adj.* [from *cluster.*] Growing in clusters; full of clusters. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To CLUTCH.† *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Sax. ȝe-læccan, to snatch, to seize; ȝeclihꝺ hanꝺ is the hand closed, the grasp or seizure having been made.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger that I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I'll trust the sea first,
When with her hollow murmurs she invites me
And *clutches* in her storms.
Beaum. and Fl. False One.

They,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprize; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shakspeare, K. John.

CLUTCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

His cloak hangs on his shoulders much like a fiddler's;—and he feares to touch the sides on't, or give it a wispe under his arme, for feare his dirty *clutch* should grease it. *Characters about* 1661, 12mo.

2. Generally in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Estrange.*

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*
Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*.
Hudibras.
I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stilling fleet.*

CLU'TTER.† *n. s.* [See CLATTER. Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. Serenius gives the old Goth. *klutr*, debate, dispute. The Teut. verb *kloteren* or *kleuteren*, to beat or knock often, may be also looked upon as nearly allied to our word. Others give a Welsh etymon: "*Cluther, clutters*, in heaps. Welsh, *cluder*." Craven Dialect, 1824.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*
The favourite child that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great *clutter*,
'Till he has windows on his bread and butter.
King.
Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

To CLU'TTER.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle.

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
Lovelace, Luc. Posth. 1659, p. 73.

To CLU'TTER.* *v. a.* To hurry together; to put into confusion.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history, which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them, throughout the whole narration. *L. Bacon to K. J.* 1. *Sir T. Mathews's Lett.* (1660,) p. 32.

CLY'STER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *clystère*, Gr. κλυστὴρ from κλύζω, to wash.] A liquid remedy, or injection, introduced into the intestines by the fundament.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*.
Arbuthnot.

CLY'STER-PIPE.* *n. s.* The tube or pipe, by which a clyster is injected. "A certain bird, called Ibis, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians *the way of administering clysters*; for this bird has been often observed, by means of his *crooked bill* intromitted into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed." Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 232. Shakspeare uses the word *clyster-pipe*, in a contemptuous sense.

To CLY'STERIZE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *clysteriser*.] To apply a clyster.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

CLY'STERWISE.* *adv.* In the manner of a clyster.

Grant an entire efficacy to this balsamick liquor, thus *clysterwise* immitted into the intestines.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.

To COACE'RVATE.† *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a huge magazine of your favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in oblivion.
Howell, Lett. i. i. 33.

COACERVA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coacervation*.] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close *coacervation* of them.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

COACH.† *n. s.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. Minsheu. Formerly written *coch*, see COACHMAKER; and, soon after its general use in this country, called *quitch*. "He kept his *coach*, which was rare in those days, [in the time of queen Elizabeth;] they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*." Aubrey's relation of Dr. Aubrey, Anec. ii. 219. Burton seems to distinguish the *coach* from a *caroche*. "They shall have gowns, tires, jewels, *coaches*, and *caroches*." Anat. of Mel. p. 500. See CAROCHE.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*
A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and six. *Pope.*
Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

To COACH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry in a coach.

When I run,
Ride, sail, am *coach'd*, know I how far I have gone;
And my mind's motion not?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.
The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loose, now fast,
And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. *Pope.*

2. To draw together, as horses harnessed to a coach.

For wit, ye may be *coach'd* together.
Every Woman in her Humour, 1609.

To COACH.* *v. n.* To ride in a coach.

Affecting genteel fashions, *coaching* it to all quarters. *Waterhouse's Apol. for Learn.* 1653, p. 157.

CO'ACHBOX. *n. s.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

CO'ACHFUL.* *n. s.* [from *coach* and *full*.] A coach filled with persons.

Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in *coachfuls* to Westminster Hall.
Addison, Spect. No. 21.

COACH-HIRE. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise,
For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays.
Dryden.
My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article.
Spectator.

COACH-HORSE.* *n. s.* [*coach* and *horse*.] A horse designed principally for drawing a coach.

They drew together like *coach-horses*.
Narrative of the King's Entertainment, 1603.

'Tis the swaggering *coach-horse* Anaides, that draws with him there. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*coach* and *house*.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*.
Swift.

CO'ACHMAKER.† *n. s.* [*coach* and *maker*. Formerly *coachwright*. "Our only and true Salomon, who hath devised and built this *coch* by his trusty and faithful *cochwrights* and carpenters." Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 364.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner, Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*.
Shakspeare.
Take care of your wheels: get a new sett bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you.
Swift.

CO'ACHMAN.† *n. s.* [from *coach* and *man*. The old word was *coacher*. "His coche was pluckt in pieces by evil *cochers*." Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm, p. 375.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leannest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*
She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

COA'CHMANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *coachman*.] The skill of a coachman.

In two or three years he acquired the usual advantages of this sort of education, such as the arts of sporting, billiards, and *coachmanship*. *Jenyns.*

To COA'CT.† *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakspeare.*

COA'CTED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *coactus*.] Forced.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him. I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house, in a family where I govern.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

COA'CTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coaction*.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

Christ left all men in liberty to marry, if they list; forbidding all men fyrmely to make any law of *coaction* or of separation, where God hath set fredome in marriage.
Bale, Acts of Eng. Votaries, (1560,) i. 16.
Feede the flocke of Christ, as much as in you lyeth; not taking care thereof by *coaction*, but willingly.
Woolton's Christian Manuell, (1576.) D. ii.
All outward *coaction* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.
His services not flowing naturally from propensity and inclination, but being drawn and forced from him by terrour and *coaction*.
South, Serm. ii. 53.
It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction* and despotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Ralegh.*
They do all intend *coactive* jurisdiction in the exteriour court of the church.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 136.

There may be considered in them the power of jurisdiction; in foro externo, and *coactive*.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 612.

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shaksp.*

COA'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *coactive*.] In a compulsory or restrictive manner.

All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, *coactively*, in the exteriour court of the church over English subjects.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 177.

COADJU'MENT. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adjuto*.] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coadjuteur*.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the criticks.
Dryden.

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies.
Garth's Dispensary.

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Ayliffe.*

Valerius procured Augustine in his life-time to be designed bishop of Hippo, and to be joined fellow-bishop with himself, though it was flatly against the canons. For a *coadjutor* commonly proves an hinderer; and by his envious clashing, doth often dig his partner's grave with whom he is joined. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 273.

I find a learned and late canonist has very much about *coadjutors*; but it is for *coadjutors* to archdeacons, and dignified men, below the order of bishops. *Bp. Barlow, Remains*, p. 160.

COADJU'TRIX.* *n. s.* [from *coadjutor*.] She who is a fellow-helper.

She is admirably qualified to be his companion, confidant, counsellor, and *coadjutrix*. *Smollett.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldness of the earth, some concurrence, and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COADUNI'TION. *n. s.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of, or corruption from the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

COADVE'NTURER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer.

There is a worthy captain in this town, who was *coadventurer* in that expedition.
Howell, Lett. ii. 61.

To COAFFO'REST.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *afforest*.] To convert ground into forest.

Henry Fitz-Empresse (viz. the second) did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of.
Howell, Lett. iv. 16.

Unfortunate Druina, and all her *coafforested* territories. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 23.

COA'GENT.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *agent*.] An associate; one co-operating with another.

Your doom is then
To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

To COAGME'NT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *coaugmenter*, from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coacervation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third is the skin and coat, which rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words; when as it is smooth, gentle, and sweet, &c. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rainwater, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'ersized with *coagulate* gore. *Shaksp.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.
Arbuthnot.

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the spirit swims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coagulation*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

From insensible attractions of most minute particles at the smallest distance, are derived cohesion, dissolution, *coagulation*, animal secretion, fermentation, and all chemical operations.
Bp. Berkely, Siris, § 236.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COA'GULATOR. *n. s.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAK. *n. s.* See COKE.

COAL.† *n. s.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ, *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fewel.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fewel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are solid, dry, opake, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes. *Hill on Fossils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own consent:
As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent.
Denham.

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marle.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major: as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailstones in the sun. *Shakspeare.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakspeare.*

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*.
Dryden.

4. *To call over the coals.* An expression, not yet disused, signifying to call to a severe account; in allusion perhaps to the ancient ordeal of the burning ploughshare.

To COAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same when it is *coaled*, through such far, foul, and cumbersome ways. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smoak.
Spenser, F. Q.

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflorescencies, and complectional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone.
Dryden.

COAL-BOX. *n. s.* [*coal* and *box*.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things. *Swift.*

COAL-FISH. *n. s.* [*asellus niger.*] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-HOUSE.* *n. s.* [from *coal* and *house.*] A place to put coals in.

Bonner's conscience made his palace a *coal-house*, and a dungeon.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 812.

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines.*

Mortimer.

COAL-MINER.* *n. s.* [from *coal* and *mine.*] One who works in a coal mine.

Like *coalminers* about a line, when the candles burning blue tell the damp cometh, they will fasten upon the bait. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* p. 295.

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coalpit.* *Woodward.*

COAL-SHIP.* *n. s.* [from *coal* and *ship.*] A ship that carries coals; what is now termed a *collier.*

The pirate never spends his shot upon *coal-ships*, but lets fly at the rich merchant.

Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 389.

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *stone.*] A sort of cannel coal. See COAL.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *n. s.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery.* *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE†. *v. n.* [old Fr. *coalescer*, *coalesco*, Latin.]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superfices; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [from *coalesce.*] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 2.

But in the second consideration it is *symptoma morbi, nempe solutæ unitatis*, when by reason of the breaking of the Golden Bowl, and shrinking up into itself, there immediately follows a *coalescence* of all the vessels thereof.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 224.

From these modes of natural *coalescence* arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, of the accusative by its verb.

Harris, Hermes, ii. § 3.

COALE'SCENT.* *adj.* [*coalescens*, Lat.] joined; united.

The human and divine nature of Christ being *coalescent* into one person. *Annot. on Glanville's Lux Orient.* 1682, p. 159.

COALI'TION. *n. s.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties. *Glanville.*

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee.

Milton, Vas. E.

COAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COA'RCT.† } *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Latin;
To COA'RCTATE. } *coarcter*, old Fr.]

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass.

Rancour *coarcted*, and long detained in a narrow roome, at the last brasteth out with intolerable violence, and bringeth all to confusion.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 6.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarcted* therein, forced the stones of the window like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straightened himself so far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *coarct*; old Fr. *coarctacion.*]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space.

Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation.* *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty.

Election is opposed not only to coaction, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COARSE.† *adj.* [The Goth. *kaurids*, heavy, depressed, seems akin to this word. "*kauridai slepa*, they were heavy with sleep," St. Luke, ix. 32.]

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not soft or fine; used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

In cloth is to be considered wool, the matter of it, whether it be *coarse* or fine.

Scott's Essay on Drapery, (1635,) p. 5.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

Those who have been polished in France, make use of the most *coarse* uncivilized words in our language, and utter themselves often in such a manner as a clown would blush to hear.

Addison, Spect. No. 119.

4. Gross; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarser* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomson, Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished.

Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill consort, and a *coarse* perfume,
Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows.

Otway, Orphan.

From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts,
Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts.

Dryden, Virg.

CO'ARSELY.† *adv.* [from *coarse.*]

1. Without fineness; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author.

Dryden, Virg. Ded.

5. Not delicately; grossly.

There is a gentleman, that serves the count,
Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. s.* [from *coarse.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined state.

First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or dearness. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.

A base wild olive he remains;
The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains.

Garth.

5. Meanness; want of nicety;

Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

To COASSU'ME.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *assume.*] To take upon one's self one thing or quality together with another.

Was it not enough to assume our nature, and the properties belonging to that nature, and the actions arising from those properties, but thou must *coassume* the weakness of nature, of properties, of actions?

Walsall, Life and Death of Christ, (1615,) B. 6. b.

COAST.† *n. s.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Lat.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters.

He sees in English ships the Holland *coast.*

Dryden.

2. The border, limit, or frontier of a country. This meaning is given in our ancient lexicography; and what our present version of the N. Test. renders *coasts*, Wicliffe renders *countries* or *ends.* This sense is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

The four *coasts* and quarters of the world.

Huloet.

Herod — slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the *coasts* thereof.
St. Matt. ii. 16.

The Jews — raised persecution against Paul and and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their *coasts*. *Acts*, xiii. 50.

3. It seems to be taken by Newton for *side*, like the French *coste*. It was likewise so used by Bacon. And we still use the expression of a *coast* of mutton.

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton, Opt.*

4. *The* COAST *is clear*. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and seeing that the *coast was clear*, Zelmane dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast was clear*,
Sought not the garden, but retired unseen. *Dryd.*

To COAST.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *costoyer*, old Eng. *costay*, Ch.]

1. To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land.

But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land.
Dryden, Virgil.

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To approach; to draw near. See *To* ACCOST.

Where towards me a sorry wight did *coast*.
Spenser, Daphnaida.

And all in haste she *coasteth* to the cry.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

To COAST.† *v. a.*

1. To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to *coast* that shore.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The greatest entertainment we found in *coasting* it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn fields, which lie on the borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To keep close to; to pursue.

William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.
Holinshed's Chron. iii. 352.

We'll gallop to Segovia,
And if we light of no news there, hear nothing;
We'll e'en turn fairly home, and *coast* the other side. *Beaum. & Fl. The Pilgrim.*

My lord is *coasted* one way,
My father, though his hurts forbad his travel,
Hath took another.
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

CO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *coast*.] One that sails near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far; We here but *coasters*, not discoverers, are. *Dryden.*

COAT.† *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital. Dr. Johnson says. To these may be added the Germ. *cutt*, probably from the Celt. *kutten*, to cover; Goth. *kot*. The Armorick *cod* is a garment which covers the breast. The Lat. *cocta* is termed a coat: "Interior tunica *cocta* vocatur," Poggii Facetiæ, p. 462. Low Lat. *cota* and *cotta*. V. Du Cange.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thousand shekels of brass.
1 *Sam.* xvi. 5.

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no.
Genesis, xxxvii. 30.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in *coats*, was not easily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuseable, because many of his *coat*, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

Men of his *coat* should be minding their prayers,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs.
Swift.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal. So a hawk of the first *coat*, two years old.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Milton, P. L.

Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own *coat*
Against the winter's cold. *Thomson, Spring.*

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins.
Peacham.

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

Amber is a nodule, invested with a *coat*, called rock amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

6 That on which the ensigns armorial, are portrayed. [allied to the Gr. σκύτος, a shield.]

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose *coat* armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.
Spenser.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Those other glorious notes,
Inscribed in touch, or marble, or the *coats*
Painted or carv'd upon our great men's tombs,
Or in their windows, do but prove the wombs
That bred them graves. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's *coat* of arms and knightly charge.
Dryden.

7. A card, called rightly a *coat*-card, and corruptly a court-card. See COAT-CARD.

Some may be *coats*, as in the cards.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

O, Gnotho, how is't? here's a trick of discarded cards of us! We were rank'd with *coats*, as long as old master lived. *Massinger, Old Law.*

To COAT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread; as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is *coated* and booted for it. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A victor he, from the deep phalanx pierc'd
Of iron-*coated* Macedon.
Thomson, Liberty, iii. 262.

COAT-CARD.* *n. s.* This expression is taken from the *dress* or *coat*, in which the king, queen, and knave, principal cards, are represented; and not from *court*, as it has often been pretended. See 7th sense of COAT.

Mad. We call'd him a *coat-card*
O'the last order.
Pen. jun. What's that? a *knave?*
Mad. Some readings have it so; my manuscript Doth speak it varlet. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To COAX.† *v. a.* [B. Jonson and others write it *cokes*. It may be a corruption of our word *cock* or *cocker*. But Bishop Kennet and Lye think it formed from *cog*, a boat; whence *cogciones*, and *cociones*; and so applying the custom of *sailors* begging money by pretences of shipwreck and other losses to *coaxing* or *wheedling* men out of their charity. This will hardly be received. Lye applies the same to the verb COG. But Serenius refers *coax* to the Swed. *kuska*, to entice, from *kus*, a kiss. This may be further carried to the M. Goth. *bikukjan*.] To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

Here he used to hunt; — and sometimes, to *cokes* the neighbouring rusticks, give them a buck he had hunted. *Heath's Flagellum*, 1679, p. 159.

The nurse had changed her note; she was nuzzling and *coaxing* the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it.
Farquhar, Rec. Officer.

COAX.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dupe; the person wheedled.

Go! you're a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.

Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*,
And mock, to air, all the deep diligences
Of such a solemn and effectual ass.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

COAXA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *coax*.] The art of coaxing, or flattering for any particular purpose.

CO'AXER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB.† *n. s.*

1. A sort of sea fowl, called also *sea-cob*; the sea-mew. *Phillips.*

2. In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*. [Dutch, *cob*, a spider.]

3. A horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, *cob* is a testicle. It is also used for a strong pony.

4. A coin, so called perhaps from its roundness: so *cob-nut*, a corruption of the Sax. cop, *a head*.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table. *Sheridan's Life of Swift*, § 1.

CO'BALT.† *n. s.* A brittle metal, of a greyish colour; used in the state of oxide to give a beautiful blue colour to porcelain and glass.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the anti-

monial ores It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also zaffre and smalt. *Hill on Fossils.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely; used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you. — Why, sir, *cobble* you. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i'th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes.
Dryden.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment and tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are since continually ordered and disposed for the best, and that principally for the benefit and pleasure of man; than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering; — nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together? *Bentley, Serm.* 1.

CO'BBLE, or CO'BLE.* *n. s.*

1. A fishing boat. [Sax. cuople.]

Every day the *cobles*, or little fishing boats, are drawn on shore. *Pennant.*

2. A pebble; still used in this sense, in the north of England. "As hard as a *cobble*."

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round. *Fairfax, Tasso*, xx. 29.

CO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you? —
Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler.*
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base,
Would the high family of Brutus grace?
Dryden, Juv.

CO'BBY.* *adj.* Headstrong; tyrannical. Cumberland. In Northumberland, it means stout, hearty, brisk: in Derbyshire, well, or in good spirits, clever, &c., as, "I'm pretty *cobby* t'day." Grose. Mr. Brockett, N. Country Words, writes it *cobby* or *coppy*: the latter form reminds us of *cop*, the head, as a probable etymon.

CO'BCOALS. *n. s.* pl. Large round coals. North. *Grose.*

CO'BIRONS. *n. s.* pl. [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

CO'BISHOP. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop.*] A co-adjutant bishop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BLOAF.* *n. s.* A crusty uneven loaf. North. Shakspeare applies the word contemptuously to personal appearance, where Ajax calls Thersites "a *cobloaf*," Tr. and Cressida. A corruption of *cop*; a loaf with a large *head.*

CO'BNUT.† *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut.*]

1. A boy's game; the conquering nut.

2. A large nut; what some now call the nut of the Barcelona hazle, and what was formerly "the name of a walnut." *Barret.*

COBO'B.* *n. s.* See CABOB.

CO'BSTONES.* *n. s.* Large stones. North. *Grose.*

CO'BSWAN.† *n. s.* [*cob*, and *swan.*] The head or leading swan, Dr. Johnson says. I should rather suppose the male swan. See COB.

I'm not taken
With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As foolish Leda and Europa were.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

CO'BWEB.† *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch; *atter-coppa*, Sax. *atter-cop*, Cumb. the spider's web.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider. [See COB.]

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept?
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

The spider in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.

For he a rope of sand could twist,
As tough as learned Sorbonist;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull
That's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'BWEB.* *adj.* This word is often used adjectively, both simply and figuratively, denoting any thing fine, slight, or flimsy; whence the application of it to *lawn*, a fashionable article of female dress in elder times. In Norfolk, a *cobweb* morning is a *misty* morning.

Break through such tender *cobweb* niceties,
That oft entangle these blind buzzing flies.
More, Philos. Poems, p. 319.

Item, a charm surrounding fearfully
Your partie-per-pale picture one half drawn
In solemn cyprus, th' other *cobweb lawn.*
B. Jonson, Epig.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
Such a proud piece of *cobweb lawn.*
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Opinion's feeble coverings, and the veil
Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times
To hide the feeling heart.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

CO'BWEBBED.* *adj.* [from *cobweb.* Employed by one of our forgotten poets, and borrowed by Young.] Covered with the webs of spiders.

Who loves the golden mean, doth safely want
A *cobwebb'd* cot, and wrongs entail'd upon 't.
Lovelace, Lucasta, Posth. p. 57.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage, with its ragged wall
Of mouldering mud, is royalty to me.
Young, Night Th. 1.

COCA. See CACAO, and COCOA.

COCCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from κοκκός, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are so called that have berries. *Quincy.*

*CO'CCULUS INDICUS.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A poisonous narcotick berry, known mostly now to poachers, who have got a trick of intoxicating fish therewith, so as to take them out of the water with their hands; for which reason these berries are called *baccæ piscatoriæ*, fisher-berries. *Chambers.*

CO'CCYX.* *n. s.* [Lat. *coccyx*, the cuckoo.] In anatomy, a bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; so called, as some think, from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.

CO'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cochinilla.* Span. a woodlouse.]

An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screw-form; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK.† *n. s.* [cocc, Saxon; *coq*, French; κόκκυξ, Gr. whence κοκκύζω, to crow like a cock.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless *cock.*
Thomson, Spring.

2. The male of any small birds.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, *cock* sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shakspeare.*

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop. The handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room [strelsy,
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with min-
I have retir'd me to a wasteful *cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock*.
Pope.

5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. Skinner. Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club since he left us. *Addison.*

My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the school.
Swift.

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shaks.*

He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first *cock*. *Shakspeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized *cocks*, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks*. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

12. The style or gnomon of a dial.
Chambers.
13. The needle of a balance.
14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. [Some think that this expression is taken from one who madly draws the *cock* out of a barrel, and lays it on the hoop or top of the cask, letting all the liquor run to waste. But Cotgrave, under the old Fr. adjective *hupé*, gives us "copped, crested; hence also, proud, *cocket*, loftie, statelie, that bears himselfe high, that thinks well of himselfe." This etymology will probably be preferred.]

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set *cock on the hoop?*
Camden, Remains.

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set *cock a hoop!* *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop*. *Hudibras.*

15. *Cock and a Bull.* An expression yet in use, though unnoticed in our dictionaries; denoting tedious, unmeaning stories; mere babble.

Some men's sole delight is, to take tobacco, and drink all day long in a tavern or ale-house, to discourse, sing, jest, roar, talk of a *cock and a bull* over a pot, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 271.

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.
Gay, Pastorals.

Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open.
Dryden, Ded. Æn.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the *cocked* hay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To Cock.† *v. n.*

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Now in our times — war is made as much by money as by sword; and he that may longest pay his soldiers, goeth victor away. And if they be both disposed to *cock* it throughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace.
Sir T. Smith, Orat. III. Append. to his Life.

Belshazzar was found wanting of days attainable by his age and constitution, in that he was found *cocking* up against God.
Archd. Arnway's Alarum, (1661.) p. 161.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ,
The ladies would mistake him for a wit;
And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
B. Jonson.

3. To cocker; to indulge too much.

Where *cocking* dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age.
Tusser, in his own Life, p. 162.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

Cocka'de.† *n. s.* [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

Pert infidelity is wit's *cockade*.
Young, Night Thoughts, 7.

Cocka'ded.* *adj.* [from *cockade*.] Wearing a cockade in the hat.

A pamper'd spendthrift, whose fantastick air,
Well-fashion'd figure, and *cockaded* brow,
He took in change. *Young, Night Th. 5.*

Co'ckal.* *n. s.* Formerly used for the die itself, and for a game similar to that at dice; the "play at the huckle bone," as Barret calls it.

The ancients used to play at *cockal*, or casting of hucklebones, which is done with smooth sheep's bones.
Kinder's Sanct. of Salvation, (1658,) p. 368.

Cockals, which the Dutch call *teelings*, are different from dice; for they are square with four sides, and dice have six. *Ibid.*

Cockato'o.* *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *caqueteur*, a prattler; though Sir T. Herbert offers a punning, but not admissible, etymology.] A bird of the parrot kind.

Here are also — [in the Mauritius] herons white and beautiful; — *cacatoes*, a sort of parrot, whose nature may well take name from κακὸν ᾠὸν, it is so fierce and so indomitable.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

She had two little dogs on a cushion in her lap, and a *cockatoo* on her shoulder.
Gray, Lett. to Dr. Warton.

Co'ckatrice.† *n. s.* [from *cock* and αττερ, Sax. a serpent; or rather from the old Fr. *cocatrice*.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakspeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon.
Bp. Taylor.

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice!*
Congreve.

Co'ckboat.† *n. s.* A small boat belonging to a ship. Formerly *cogboat*. See Cog. And sometimes *cocket*. [low Lat. *coca*; Armor. *coket*.]

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man. *Stillingfleet.*

Co'ckbrained.* *adj.* Giddy; rash; hairbrained.

His instances out of the common law are all so quite beside the matter which he would prove, as may be a warning to all clients how they venture their business with such a *cockbrained* solicitor.
Milton, Colasterion.

Co'ckbroth. *n. s.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley.
Harvey on Consumptions.

Co'ckcrowing. *n. s.* [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cock-crowing*, or in the morning. *St. Mark*, xiii. 35.

To CO'CKER.† *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, French, Dr. Johnson says. It may, however, be a word of northern origin. Goth. *bikukjan*, to kiss. "Ni swaif *bikukjan* fotuns meinans," St. Luke, vii. 45. Hath not ceased to kiss my feet.] To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

Shall a beardless boy,
A *cocker'd* silken wanton brave our fields?
Shakspeare, K. John.

What should I do,
But *cocker up* my genius, and live free
To all delights my fortune calls me to.
B. Jonson, For.

He that will give his son sugar-plumbs to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heiress;
Dress'd like any lady may'ress,
Cocker'd by the servants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'CKER. *n. s.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Co'CKER.* *n. s.* A sort of spatterdash. The word is yet used in the north of England.

Now doth he inly scorne his Kendal green,
And his patch'd *cockers* now despised been.
Bp. Hall, Sat. B. 4. S. 6.

Co'CKEREL. *n. s.* [from *cock.*] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow? — The old cock? — The *cockerel.* *Shakspeare.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

Co'CKERING.* *n. s.* [from *cocker.*] Indulgence. *Barret and Sherwood.*

What discipline is this, Paræus, to nourish violent affections in youth, by *cockering* and wanton indulgencies, and to chastise them in mature age with a boyish rod of correction.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

Co'CKET.* *adj.* [from *To cock.*] Brisk; pert; "to wax *cocket.*" *Sherwood.*

Co'CKET.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says. Possibly, in the sense of acquittance, the warrant being delivered to the merchant, from "*quo quietus* recessit," according to the form of acquittances or discharges given at the Exchequer, usually concluding, *abindè recessit quietus.*]

1. A seal belonging to the king's custom-house: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*

The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

2. A cock-boat. [old Fr. *cocquet.* See Cock-boat.] *Sherwood.*

Co'CKFIGHT.† } *n. s.* [*cock* and *fight.*] A
Co'CKFIGHTING. } battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

All we have seen compar'd to his experience,
Has been but cudgel-play or *cock-fighting.*
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

At the seasons of foot ball and *cockfighting*, these little republics resume their national hatred to each other. *Addison.*

Co'CKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock* and *horse.*] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *cockhorse* on her throne, the brain. *Prior.*

Co'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *To cock.*] The sport of cockfighting.

The *cocking* holds at Derby.
Beaum. and Fl. Monsieur Thomas.

CO'CKLE.† *n. s.* [*coquille*, French, *cochlea*, Lat. κόχλος, Gr. from κόχλω, to turn round. Dr. Johnson has given a second definition of this word, viz. a little or young cock, of which he gives a pretended example from Spenser's Shep. Calendar: "as *cockle* on his dunghill, &c." But, in truth, Spenser has no such word. The true reading is, "as *cocke* on his dunghill crowing crancke," Septemb. ver. 46.] A small testaceous fish.

It is a *cockle*, or a walnut shell. *Shakspeare.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

Co'CKLE-STAIRS. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs. *Chambers.*

Co'CKLE.† *n. s.* [coccel, Sax.; *lolium, zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn. The same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. *Job*, xxxi. 40.

You make mountains not of mole-hills, but of motes; long harvest for a small deal not of corn, but of *cockle*; and (as one said at the shearing of hogs) great cry for a little, and that not very fine, wool. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, ch. 7.

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition.
Shakspeare.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys
The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays. *Donne.*

To Co'CKLE.† *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle; "to crumple." *Sherwood.*

Showers soon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain. *Gay.*

Co'CKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails.
Shakspeare.

Co'CKLER.* *n. s.* [from *cockle.*] One whose trade it is to take and sell cockles. Used in the north of England.

An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a *cockler*, as he styled him, driving a little cart with two daughters, &c. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

Co'CKLOFT.† *n. s.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost, unless it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the house. It is written *cotloft* by Fuller in his Holy State, and *cockleloft* repeatedly by Anthony Wood in his life of himself.

The word *cænaculum* in the most usual and latest Roman sense is still meant of the garret, or *cockloft* as we call it; which was indeed the most contemptible part of the house, and of no better use than to be hired out to very ordinary and common people.
Gregory's Notes on Scripture, p. 16.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.
Dryden, Juv.

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'CKMASTER. *n. s.* [*cock* and *master.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Estrange.*

Co'CKMATCH. *n. s.* [*cock* and *match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a *cockmatch.* *Addison.*

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Co'CKNEY.† *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Païs de Cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un païs de Cocaigne. *Boileau.*

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by west Spayng.
Is a lond yhote Cocayng.

On which Dr. Hickes has this remark: "Nunc *coquin, coquine.* Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum, ignavam, desidiosum, desidiosam, segnem* significabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & desidiosam avocatos pagani nostri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos, & moniales, ut segne genus hominum, qui desidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur, monasteria & monasticam vitam, in descriptione terræ *Cockaineæ*, perabolice perstringens." So far Dr. Johnson. — The etymology of this word has indeed exercised the conjectures of the learned in various ways. Meric Casaubon would refer it to the Greek οἰκογένης, (*oicogenes*,) one born and bred at home. Gratifying as such an origin must be, in point of classical antiquity, to those who are still called *cockneys*, it would now be difficult to find a believer in this imposing and sonorous etymon! — One of our oldest lexicographers thus defines a *cockney*, "molliculus, ineptus, delicatus, qui nescit res discernere, et qui se inaniter jactat," *an effeminate, foolish fellow, who knows not how to distinguish things, and who is also very conceited*, Huloet; who, in a similar manner, explains *to play the cockney*, to play the fool. After him comes Barret, late in the reign of Elizabeth, who defines a *cockney*, "a child tenderly brought up, a dearling." This may seem to countenance the opinion of those, who derive the word from *cocker* or *cock*; and which Decker, a writer contemporary with Barret, in his "Knight's Conjuring," boldly affirms to be the derivation. "'Tis not their fault, but our mothers', our *cockering* mothers', who for their labour make us to be called *cockneys*." Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the Eng. Language, inclines to this etymology; deducing it, however, from the old Fr. *coqueliner*, to fondle, particip. *coqueliné*, whence, by dropping the penultimate, *coquené*. Mr. Douce thinks, that the word may have once been a term of fondness used to-

wards male children, (in London more particularly,) as *pigsney* in like manner has been applied to a woman. Mr. Ellis, in his specimens of the Early English Poets, deduces it, in conformity to a remark made by Mr. Tyrwhitt that the word is probably borrowed originally from the *kitchen*, i. e. from *coquina*; and he cites a passage from Pierce Plowman's Visions, "I have no salt bacon, ne no *cokeney*, collops for to make," to shew that *cockney* means a *cook*, and that therefore the intelligence which the inhabitants of the metropolis displayed in the *culinary art* might have procured them the appellation of *cockneys* from the uplandish or country-men. But *cokeney*, in the passage which he cites, unfortunately means nothing more than a *little cock*, as Mr. Douce also has observed; the dish to be prepared, but not the cook to dress it. The authority of Bishop Percy and Mr. Tyrwhitt in thus also assigning, in the old ballad of The Turnament of Tottenham, the meaning of *cook* to *cockney*, has been rightly questioned by Mr. Douce.

At that feast where they served in rich array,
Every five and five had a *cokeney*:

Where it signifies a *little cock*, or perhaps a *peacock*, a favourite dish among our ancestors. Cotgrave, under the word COQUINE, calls a "*cockney* a simper-de-cockit, a nice thing." The citation of Camden in his Britannia,

Were I in my castle of Bungey
Upon the river of Waveney
I would ne care for the king of *Cockeney*;

shews, whencesoever the triplet comes, that *London* was known by this name; and hence a *cockney* might be assumed for a *Londoner*. After all, there is most reason to believe, that this contemptuous or satirical expression originates in that imaginary region of luxury and idleness formerly called *Cocaigne*, or Plenty; as in the poem cited by Hickes. Probably the festival of the *Cocagna* at Naples may have suggested the poem as well as the word. See Keysler's Trav. vol. ii. p. 369. Hobbes, in allusion to the old poem, has "the land of *Cockany*, where fowls ready roasted cry, come and eat me;" for, among the delicacies of this happy country, ready roasted geese fly into the house, exclaiming, all hot, all hot!

The gees irosted on the spitte,
Flee to that abbai, god hit wot,
And gredith, [crieth,] Gees al hote!

Perhaps, no apology is necessary for so long a remark on *cockney*; which, however, is now falling into little use.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i'the pasty alive. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may
Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play?
Dorset.

Hence I believe it was, that that synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwich.
Whitlock, Mann. of the English, (1654,) p. 221.

The *cockney* travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs.
Watts.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

Co'CKNEYLIKE.* *adj.* Resembling the manners or character of a cockney.

Some again draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, *cockney-like*, and curious in their observations of meats, times, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 73.

Co'CKPIT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold,
The vasty field of France? *Shakspeare.*

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.
Harris.

Co'CK'SCOMB. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

Co'CK'SHEAD. *n. s.* A plant, named also *sainfoin*. *Miller.*

Co'CKSHUT.† *n. s.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost, Dr. Johnson says. Minsheu calls it *twilight*, either in the morning, or the evening. See Minsh. in TWILIGHT. In like manner *cock-leet* (cock-light) is day-break, and sometimes the dusk of the evening, in some parts of the west of England. But Archdeacon Nares says, that *cockshut* is the name of a net used to catch, or *shut in*, *woodcocks*, in the twilight of the evening, when those birds go out to feed. See Nares's Gloss. in V. COCKSHUT.

Surrey and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop,
Went through the army. *Shakspeare.*

Co'CKSPUR. *n. s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'CKSURE.† *adj.* Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt, Dr. Johnson says. But it seems not to have been used as such originally; but in the present sense of safe, sure, beyond doubt or danger. The word is also not an adverb as Dr. Johnson states, but an adjective. See, under SURE, *To make sure*.

Whiles the red hat doth endure,
He maketh himself *cocksure*;
The red hat with his lure
Bringeth all things under cure. *Skelton.*

A few priests, men in white rochets, ruled all; who with setting up of six-foot roods, and rebuilding of rood-lofts, thought to make all *cocksure*.
Sir T. Smith, Orat. IV. Append. to his Life.

We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure*. *Shakspeare.*

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope, Letters.*

Co'CKSWAIN.† *n. s.* [cogzrpaine, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.

Their majesties, lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *cockswain*.
Drummond's Travels, p. 70.

Co'CKWEED. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] The name of a plant, called also Dittander or *Pepperwort*.

Co'COA.† *n. s.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*. Dr. Johnson.—The word is *coca*, and *coco*, both in Spanish and Portuguese: "*Coca* de India," Dict. Portug. 1701. See also *Coco* in Dict. de Leng. Castellana.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness, when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Amid' those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine.
Thomson.

Co'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'CTION. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

COD.† } *n. s.* [*asellus*.] A sea fish.
Co'DFISH. }

She that in wisdom never was so frail,
To change the *cod's* head for the salmon's tail.
Shakspeare, Othello.

COD.† *n. s.* [cobbe, Sax.]

1. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her; from whom I took two *cods*, and giving her them again, said, Wear these for my sake.
Shakspeare, As you Like it.

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow.
May.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawm and *cod* dry.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. A pillow. [Goth. *kodde;* Sax. cobbe; cneopan on hiſ mycele cobbe, to consult his pillow. Sax. Chron. Lye, edit Manning.] The word is yet used in the north of England for a cushion or pillow.

To Cod. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.
All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

Co'dders. *n. s.* pl. [from *cod.*] Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*

To Co'ddle.† See *To* Codle.

Co'ddy.* *adj.* [from *cod.*] Husky. *Sherwood.*

Co'dger.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Span. *coger*, "to gather, to get as he can," Minsheu; whence *cogedor*, a gatherer. Lat. *colligere.*] Contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can.

Code. *n. s.* [*codex*, Lat.]
1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law.
We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are.
Pope, Sat.

CO'DICIL. *n. s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.
The man suspects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Codici'llary.* *adj.* [from *codicil.*] Of the nature of a codicil.
An unfinished paper not established as *codicillary*. *Phillimore's Reports*, vol. ii. p. 30.

Codi'lle. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.
She sees, and trembles at the approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.*
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

To CO'DLE.† *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. Skinner.] To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.
Dear prince Pippin,
Down with your noble blood; or, as I live,
I'll have you *codled.* *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

To Co'dle.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the old Fr. *cadeler*, to breed up tenderly; or a corruption of *coll.* See *To* Coll.] To make much of.

Co'dling.† *n. s.* [from *To codle.*] An apple, generally codled, to be mixed with milk, Dr. Johnson says; and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe. The fruit, at present styled a *codling*, is said to have been unknown to our gardens in the time of queen Elizabeth.
In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.*
Bacon, Essays.
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.
Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight.
King's Cookery.
He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*
A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

Coe'fficacy. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.
We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Coeffi'ciency. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.
The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

COEFFI'CIENT.† *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.]
1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. [In algebra.] Such numbers or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as $4a$, bx, cxx; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$; b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*
3. In fluxions.
The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*
From thence are derived rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the *coefficients* or the indexes what they will, integers or fractions, rational or surd.
Bp. Berkley, Analyst, § ix.

Coeffi'ciently.* *adv.* [from *coefficient.*] In a co-operating manner.

Coe'lder.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *elder.*] An elder of the same rank.
The elders which are among you I exhort, who also am an elder, 1 Pet. v. 1. He exhorts, not commands: He also is an elder, i. e. as others are. In the original it is συμπρεσβυτερος, *coelder.*
Trapp's Popery truly stated, P. i. § 5.

Co'eliack *Passion.*† [old Fr. *coeliaque*, from Gr. κοιλία, the belly.] A diarrhœa, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy.*

Cœmetery. See Cemetery.

Coe'mption. *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon, Essays.*

Cœnoby.* See Cenoby.

To Coenjo'y.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy together.
I wish my soul no other felicity, when she hath shaken off these rags of flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same bliss.
Howell, Lett. i. vi. 7.

CO'EQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.
Henry the Fifth did sometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Coequa'lity.† *n. s.* [from *coequal.*] The state of being equal
The *co-equality* and co-eternity of the Son with the Father was denied. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol.*
The Unity in Trinity, and the Trinity in Unity is to be worshipped; namely, on account of their perfect co-eternity and *co-equality.*
Waterland on the Ath. Creed.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.
Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Coe'rcible. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

Coe'rcion.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cohërcion*, *coërtion.*] Penal restraint; check.
The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.
Hale, Common Law.
Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. *South.*

Coe'rcive. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That has the power of laying restraint.
All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground.
Blackmore.
2. That has the authority of restraining by punishment.
For ministers to seek that themselves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly construed. *Hooker, Pref.*
The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice. *Dryden.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence.
The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

Coessentia'lity.† *n. s.* [from *coessential.*] Participation of the same essence.
The appellation of the Son of God, assumed by him, [Christ,] implies the same kind of relation to him, as that of a man to his father; that is, it implies *coessentiality* with God, and therefore equality of nature, and consequently divinity in its full extent.
Burgess, Serm. on the Div. of Christ, 1790, p. 41.

Coesse'ntially.* *adv.* [from *coessential.*] In a coessential manner.

Coesta'blishment.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *establish.*] Joint establishment.
The morals of the community will be better secured by an exclusive establishment, at the publick expence, of the teachers of one sect, than by a *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of christians.
Bp. of Landaff's (Watson's) Charge, 1791, p. 11.

Coeta'nean.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *ætas.*] One of the same time or age with another.
Old major Stansby, of Hants, a most intimate friend and neighbour, and *coetanean* of the late earle of Southampton.
Aubrey, Anecd. of Sir W. Ralegh, ii. 516.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone. *Bentley, Serm.*

COETE'RNAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *coëternel*, from *con*, and *æternas*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam. *Milton, P. L.*

COETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker*, v. § 52.

COETE'RNITY.† *n. s.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

Vain therefore was that opinion of a real matter coeval with God as necessary for production of the world by way of subject, as the Eternal and Almighty God by way of efficient — This *coeternity* of matter opposeth God's independency. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. I.

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval and new shorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* man. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coeval with* the former. *Bentley.*

Silence! *coeval with* eternity;
Thou wert, ere nature first began to be:
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

COE'VAL.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

Even Tully himself was taunted at by his *coevals*. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 29.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] .One of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South, Serm.*

To COEXI'ST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *co-existed*. *Locke.*

COEXI'STENCE. *n. s.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to*.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Grew, Cosmol.*

COEXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with *to*.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent to* the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent with* the act. *Bp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is *coexistent with* the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

To COEXTE'ND.† *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Has your English language one single word that is *coextended* through all these significations? *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* ii. § 35.

COEXTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension* with my body. *Hale.*

COEXTE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [from *con* and *extensive*.] Having the same extent.

The objects of the society are *coextensive* with the true spirit of christian charity. *Bp. Winchester, (North,) Serm.* (1790.)

COEXTE'NSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *coextensive*.] In a coextensive manner.

CO'FFEE.† *n. s.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs; and by us formerly written *coffa*, and *cauphé*. See Blount's Voyage to the Levant, p. 27. and Burton's Anat. of Mel. p. 397. See also COFFEE-HOUSE.] The tree is a species of Arabick jessamine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Carribbee islands as in their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe, for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the first who brought it into France, and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE.† *n. s.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with newspapers. Burton is one of the earliest users of this compound. *Coffee*, however, was still a novelty in England so late as 1650, as the remark of Anthony Wood shews.

They [the Turks] spend much time in those *coffa-houses*, which are somewhat like our alehouses and taverns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 397.

This yeare (1650) Jacob a Jew opened a *coffey house* at the Angel in the parish of S. Peter in the East, Oxon; and there it was by some, who delighted in noveltie, drank. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 65.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, farther than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Swift.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffeehouse.

Consider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

CO'FFEEPOT.† *n. s.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled; or the pot into which the coffee, when boiled, is poured.

It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry as a plough. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

CO'FFER.† *n. s.* [coppe, Saxon; *cofre*, old Fr. a chest; Lat. *cophinus*; Gr. κόφινος, a basket.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must chuse another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depressure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgement across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To CO'FFER.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *coffrer*.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Co'FFERER.* *n. s.* [from *coffer.*] One who places treasure in a chest or coffer.

Ye fortune's *cofferers*, ye powers of wealth,
You do your rent-rolls most felonious wrong!
Young, Night Thoughts, 2.

Co'FFERER *of the King's Household.*† *n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-house and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowel.*

He [Sir T. Pope] is likewise said to have been appointed *cofferer* to the household.
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 41.

CO'FFIN.† *n. s.* [*coffin*, Fr. *cophinus*, Lat. κόφινος, Gr. a basket; which is the ancient application of our word. "Yit understonden not ye, neither han mynde of fyve looves unto fyve thousynde men; and how many *coffyns* ye taken?" Wicliffe, St. Matt. xvi. Barret writes the word *cophin*, under BIER.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave.
Waller.

The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye.

Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two pasties of your shameful heads.
Titus Andron.

3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.

4. In farriery.

COFFIN *of a horse*, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Co'FFIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a coffin.

Would'st thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'st to see me triumph?
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

Let me lie
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die.
Donne.

2. Simply, to enclose; to confine.

Devotion is not *coffin'd* in a cell,
Nor chok'd by wealth.
John Hall, Poems, (1646.) p. 59.

3. To cover, as with paste for a pye. See COFFIN.

And *coffin'd* in crust 'till now she was hoary.
B. Jonson, Masq. of Gipsies, Metamorph.

Co'FFINMAKER. *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sextons, *coffinmakers*, and plummers? *Tatler.*

COFO'UNDER.* *n. s.* A joint founder.

The ancestors of Sir E. Sackville, Knight of the Bath and Earl of Dorset, were great benefactors, or rather *cofounders* of this religious structure.
Weever, Fun. Monum. p. 613.

COG.* *n. s.* See *To* COG. A piece of deceit; prevarication; trick.

So letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* amongst them, a half-witted man may see there is nothing makes for them or their advantage.
Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State, (1602,) p. 338.

To COG.† *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coqueliner*, French; by Lye from *cogge*. See *To* COAX.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome.' *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

He plays the most notorious hobby horse, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense with such poor fetches to *cog* a laughter from us.
Milton, Colasterion.

But if some fortune *cog* them into love,
In what a fifteenth sphere then do they move!
John Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 11.

To COG *a die.* To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

Notwithstanding this *cogged* number of his provincial synods, and private decrees, (as Volusion terms them,) all the time of the first 700 years, the freedom of this practice continued in many parts of the Christian world.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 248.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky sice.
Dryden, Pers. Sat.

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word.
Tillotson, Preface.

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn.
Stilling fleet.

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To COG. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.

Now stealeth he, now will he crave,
And now will he cosen and *cog*. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now shall I sin in my wish.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

COG.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cogo*, to force.] The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

He cannot adapt the *cogs* of his wheels, his screws, his pullies. *Dean Tucker's Cui Bono.*

To COG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

COG.* *n. s.* [Goth. *kogge*; Teut. *kogghe*, a light boat; Welsh, *ewch*, a boat; low Lat. *cogo*, "navigii genus quod *cogs* Anglici dicunt, Galli *coquets*." Du Cange. This word *cogo* is also written *coggo*, *cogga*, *coca*, *cocka*. Hence our *cock-boat*. Chaucer gives the old word *cogge*; and it is yet used on the Yorkshire coast.] A cock-boat; a little boat.

And for the *cogg* was narrow, small, and strait,
Alone he row'd, and bade his squires there wait.
Fairfax, Tass. xiv. 58.

Co'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *cogent.*] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

COGE'NIAL.* *adj.* [from *con* and *genus.* The same as *congenial*, which see.] Cognate; kindred.

Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a *cogenial* cast, *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 357.

CO'GENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cogent*; *cogens*, Latin.] Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

Co'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

Co'GGER.† *n. s.* [from *To cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler. *Sherwood.*

Co'GGERY.* *n. s.* [from *cog.*] Trick; falsehood; deceit.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.
Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State, (1602,) p. 195.

Therefore can I not but often smile in my sleeve to hear and see the Jesuits' *coggery* in every thing.
Ibid. p. 221.

Co'GGING.* *n. s.* [from *cog.*] Cheat; fallacy; imposture. *Sherwood.*

Nay, nay, I do beseech you leave your *cogging*.
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

There is nothing in all this peremptory and colourable flourish of his, but meer *cogging* or misprision. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of Married Clergy*, iii. § 2.

Co'GGLESTONE. *n. s.* [*cugolo*, Ital.] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

Co'GITABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.] That may be thought on; that may be the subject of thought.

To CO'GITATE.† *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think.

As the life of the body is entertained in still *cogitating*, so is our spirit nourished in reducing to memory her function. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, (1633,) p. 101.

COGITA'TION. *n. s.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple *cogitation* or apprehension of the person.
Stilling fleet.

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs.
Ray on the Creation.

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep.
Milton, P. L.

Co'GITATIVE.† *adj.* [from *cogito*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

And though the philosophers have usually distinguished them into more, as into the common sense, the phansie, both estimative, and *cogitative*; yet really and truly they are but one.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 42.

If these powers of cogitation and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.
Wotton, Parallel of Lords Essex and Buckingham.

CO'GNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *cognatus.*] Kindred; partaking of the same nature.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and *cognate* to their figures, where they acquiesce. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 50.

Some neuter *cognate* substantive.
Johnson's Noctes Nottinghamicæ, p. 82.

Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the *cognate* compound "imparadised" supposed to be, till Bentley brought an instance from Sidney's Arcadia.
Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

COGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*cognatio*, Lat.; *cognation*, old Fr.]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Much moved hereto upon the account of his *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus.
Sir T. Brown's Miscell. Tracts, p. 159.

As by our *cognation* to the body of the first Adam we took in death, so by our union with the body of the second Adam we shall have the inheritance of life. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, v. § 4.

Truth hath a *cognation* with the soul.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 81.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude, pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South.*

Let the criticks tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other.
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

For as much as a priest is to have a *cognation* or conjunction of nature with those for whom he is to offer sacrifices. *South, Serm.* viii. 275.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COGNISE'E. *n. s.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowel.*

CO'GNISOUR. *n. s.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowel.*

COGNI'TION. *n. s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essence, as in the soul of their casualties. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'GNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them. *South, Serm.*

CO'GNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoisable*, French.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance, others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.
Ayliff's Parergon.

CO'GNIZANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cognizance.*]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of.
L'Estrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addison.*

2. A badge by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

These were the proper *cognizances* and coat arms of the tribes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

All believing persons, and all churches congregated in the name of Christ, washed in the same laver of regeneration, eating of the same bread, and drinking of the same cup, are united in the same *nizance*, and *so known to be* the same church.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. IX.

3. Knowledge by recollection. Not now in use.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 31.

COGNO'MINAL.† *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Belonging to the surname.

The first of these two [names] is Pontius, the name descended to him from the original of his family;—the second, Pilatus, as a *cognominal* addition distinguishing from the rest descending from the same original.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. IV.

To COGNO'MINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *cognomino.*] To give a name. *Cockeram.*

COGNOMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*cognomen*, Latin.]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cognoissance*, from *cognosco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing.
Dict.

And yet of that near object have no *cognoscence*.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 51.

*COGNOSCE'NTE.** *n. s.* [pl. *cognoscenti*, Ital. Of late years used in English.] One well versed in any thing; a connoisseur.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 77.

COGNOSCIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *cognoscible.*] The quality of being knowable.

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest in and by them. *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.*

COGNO'SCIBLE.† *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.]

1. That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

In matters *cognoscible*, and framed for our disquisition, our industry must be our oracle.
Sir T. Brown's Miscell. Tracts, p. 179.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by inartificial means.
Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 546.

The same that is said for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial.
Hale, Origin of Mankind.

2. That falls under judicial notice.

When a witness is called before a judge, to give evidence upon oath concerning a third person, in a matter *cognoscible* by that jurisdiction, he is bound to swear in truth, in judgement, and in righteousness. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* D. ii. C. 5.

Here the mayor and magistrates of Gloucester did that which was no way warrantable by their charter, in which case they may be accountable, all or some: but in the high-commission we medled with no cause not *cognoscible* there.
Abp. Laud's Diary, &c. i. 333.

COGNO'SCITIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cognoscitive.*] Having the power of knowing.

I suppose prescience to be an act of the understanding, (as likewise all science,) which alone is *cognoscitive*. *Bp. Barlow's Remains*, p. 573.

To COHA'BIT.† *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such.
Fiddes, Sermons.

COHA'BITANT.† *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the same place.

We receive fashions and condicions of our companions; and as diseases passe from one bodie to another by touching, even so doth the mind pour her infection into her neighbour. The drunkard leadeth his guests into drunkenness. Effeminate men and softlings cause the stout man to wax tender. Covetousness transferreth her poison into *cohabitants*.
Woolton's Christian Manuell. (1576,) L. 6. b.

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

Nestorius graunted two natures in Christ, yet not, as you saie, from his nativitie, nor by adunation, but by *cohabitation* or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ.
Abp. Cranmer, to Bp. Gardiner, p. 353.

There shall be a *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh, in a mystical or moral sense.
More, Conj. Cabbalist. p. 218.

Those colonies and legions that had so long *cohabitation* and coalition with them.
Howell, Instruct. for Trav. p. 147.

They agreed together, by pacts and covenants, neither to do nor suffer injury; but to submit to rules of equality, and make laws by compact; in order to their peaceable *cohabitation*.
Hallywell's Excell. of Moral Virtue, p. 79.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

But how the peace and perpetual *cohabitation* of marriage can be kept, how that benevolent and intimate communion of body can be held with one that must be hated with a most operative hatred, must be forsaken, and yet continually dwelt with and accompanied.
Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-

two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler*, No. 56.

COHE'IR. *n. s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.*

COHE'IRESS.† *n. s.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in default of male issue, made his three sisters *coheiresses*. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 276.

To COHE'RE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *coherer*, Lat. *cohæreo.*]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddess, and *coher'd* around;
Not closer, orb in orb conglob'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

They have been inserted, where they best seemed to *cohere*. *Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity*, Pref.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing. *Shakspeare.*

4. To agree.

He [Vortigern] was at length burnt in his tower by fire from Heaven, at the prayer, as some say, of German; but that *coheres* not; as others, by Ambrosius Aurelian. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. iii.

COHE'RENCE. } *n. s.* [*cohærentia*, Latin.]
COHE'RENCY. }

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke, Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

COHE'RENT. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less *coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Where all must full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that rises, rise in due degree.
Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which lies next and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.

Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*

4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.

A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts, Logick.*

COHE'SION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coesion.*]

1. The act of sticking together.

Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The state of union or inseparability.

What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick bind?
Blackmore.

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHE'SIVE. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHE'SIVELY.* *adv.* [from *cohesive.*] In a connected or dependent manner.

COHE'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

To COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

COHIBI'TION.* *n. s.* [*cohibitio*, Lat.] Hinderance; restraint. Formerly in use, but considered in 1655 as a word requiring explanation among other words in Bagwell's astronomy of that date.

To CO'HOBATE.† *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquour upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pour upon it [powder of antimony] the rectified oil, which abstract and *cohobate* seven times, till such time as the powder has imbibed all the oil, and is quite dry. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, (1705,) p. 354.

COHOBA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquour again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the digestive faculty. *Grew's Museum.*

CO'HORT.† *n. s.* [*cohorte*, old Fr. *cohors*, Lat.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriours.

The arch-angelick Power prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful Cherubim. *Milton, P. L.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips, Blenheim.*

COHORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Coles.*

COIF. *n. s.* [*coeffe*, Fr. from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Lat.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addison, Spectator.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen,
Good pinners edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

To COIF.* *v. a.* [Fr. *coiffer.*] To dress with a coif.

She is clothed like a nun, *coifed* like a puppy, lame of one arm, crooked of one foot. *Wodroephe, Fr. Gr.* (1623,) p. 291.

It is from you, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and *coifed* like your sister-serjeants) that we expect the shortening of the time and lessening the expences of law-suits. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martin. Scrib.*

Whilst wanton boys of Paphos' court
In myrtles hide my staff for sport,
And *coif* me, where I'm bald, with flowers.
Cooper.

CO'IFFURE.† *n. s.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

His head was adorned with a royal bonnet, upon which was set a mitre of incomparable beauty, together drawing up the *coifure* to a highness royal. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, (1633) p. 68.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison.*

COIGNE.† *n. s.* [An Irish term, as it seems.] See *To* COIGNE.

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horsemeat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Ireland.*

I need not feare that any such unlawful exaction as *coynie* should be required at my hand. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, (1606,) p. 157.

To COIGNE, or COINY.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live by extortion.

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, p. 157.

COIGNE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cogn*; low Lat. *cognus*; Gr. γωνία, an angle; Irish, *cuinne*, a corner. Our word is now often written *coin.*

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
See you yond' *coigne* o'the capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *coillir*, mod. *cueillir*; from the Lat. *colligere*, to gather.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

Coil'd up in a cable, like salt eels.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.
The lurking particles of air so expanded themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first *coiled* them be readmitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*
Shun Folly's haunts, and vicious company,
Lest from true goodness they thy steps entice,
And Pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.
Edwards, Can. of Criticism, Sonn. 34.

COIL.† *n. s.* [Teut. *kollern* or *kolleren*, to scold, from the idea of taking a person by the *collar*. Skinner. Fr. *cueillir*, Ital. *cogliere*, Lye. And hence from the noise made in *coiling* up any thing. But, as "to keep a *coil*" means to make a noise, the word has been referred to *call*, Heb. *col*, the voice. See Whiter's Etym. Mag.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason? *Shaksp. Tempest.*
You, mistress, all this *coil* is 'long of you.
Shakspeare.
In that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Your son and 't please you, Sir, is new cashiered yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour; and such a *coil* there is;
Such fending, and such proving.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin* or *quine*.

COIN.† *n. s.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined, Dr. Johnson says. "A *cudendo* dictum censet Cokus ad Littletonem, sect. 335. Alii à *cunei figura*, et probabiliùs." Du Cange. Fr. *coin*, Ital. *conio*.]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*
You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's *coin*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addison.*
She now contracts her vast design,
And all her triumphs shrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakspeare.*
They never put in practice a thing so necessary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
Tenants cannot *coin* rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*
Can we be sure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never *coin* a formal lye on't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant.
Hudibras.
Those motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable.
Dryden.
Some tale, some new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To sooth his sister, and delude her mind.
Dryden, Virgil.
A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy.
Atterbury.

CO'INAGE. *n. s.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferiour magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*
Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary *coinage*, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodiless creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgement, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other.
Watts, Logick.

COI'NCIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the *coincidence* of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence: consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

COI'NCIDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *coincide*.] Tendency of several things to the same end.

These be the eight kinds of St. Barnard's unity; wherein I will not censure either any impropriety, or any *coincidency*; because they may all well pass for several kinds of unity in the popular capacity. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 303.

COI'NCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident*.
Newton, Opt.

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man.
South.
These words of our apostle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINCI'DER.* *n. s.* [from *coincide*.] That which coincides with another thing.

From its [the verb's] readiness to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they [the Stoicks] called it *σύμβαμα*, a *coincider*.
Harris's Hermes, i. § 9.
Something less than a *coincider*, or less than a predicable. *Ibid.*

COINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. *n. s.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was stampt: some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the *coiner*.
Addison on Medals.
There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood.
Swift.

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.

3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To COI'NQUINATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *coinquiner*, Lat. *coinquino*.] To pollute; to defile; and also, to defame. In Skelton the word is printed by mistake *conquinate*. *Cotgrave.*
That would *coinquinate*,
That would contaminate. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 199.

COINQUINA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *coinquination*.] Pollution; defilement.
Cotgrave.

To COJO'IN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,
And that beyond commission.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

CO'ISTRIL. *n. s.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *kestrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

COIT. *n. s.* [*kote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See QUOIT.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

To COIT.* *v. a* [from the noun.] To throw any thing, as at the game of coits. *Coit* it to me, is yet used in the north of England.

COI'TING.* *n. s.* [from *coit*.] The act of playing at coits.

Some men would say that in mediocrity, which I have so much praysed in shooting, why should not bowlyng, clashepynnes, and *coiting*, be as much commended. *Sir T. Elyot, Govern.* fol. 82. b.

COI'TION. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Lat.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concourse of each. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COJU'ROR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *juror*.] He who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true." *Watton's View of Hickes's Thesaur. by Shelton*, p. 59.

COKE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *coquo*, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a thick woven osier *colander*,
Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May.*

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,
Came issuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

COLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *colature*, from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration. *Cotgrave.*

The virtue thereof may be derived to it through a *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn.*

2. The matter strained. *Cotgrave.*

CO'LBERTINE.† *n. s.* A kind of lace worn by women, Dr. Johnson says. It is termed "a lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Mons. Colbert, superintendant of the French King's manufactures," in the Fop's Dictionary of 1690.

Go, hang out an old frisoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Diff'rence rose between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*. *Young.*

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. s.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD.† *adj.* [*kalda*, Goth. colb, Saxon; *kalt*, German; [*kaald*, Dan. See also ACOLD.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The aggregated soil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident smote. *Milton, P. L.*

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water *cold*, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumm'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour. Hence the compound, and now frequent expression, cold-hearted. See COLD-HEARTED.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker, Preface.*

Infinite shall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. —— Sir, these *cold* ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakspeare.*

New dated letters these,
Their *cold* intent, tenour and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We should not, when the blood was *cold*, have threat'ned
Our prisoners with the sword. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet, Pref. to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inspire the coward, or to warm the *cold*,
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden.*

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man must be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison, Freeholder.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of *cold* business doth a man mispend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *B. Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison on Italy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shaksp. Macb.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.*

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakspeare.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

COLD.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair-lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakspeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold* we must stay 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chilness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. This is an Italian expression. "Pigliare una calda, i. e. pigliare una scarmana." Vocab. Della Crusc. in V. CALDA. The same as our phrase, *to catch cold*.

What disease hast thou? ——
A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

COLD-BLOODED.* *adj.* [from *cold* and *blood*.] Without feeling or concern.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes? *Shakspeare, King John.*

COLD-HEARTED.* *adj.* [from *cold* and *heart*.] Indifferent; wanting passion; unconcerned.

Cleop. Not know me yet?
Ant. *Cold-hearted* toward me?
Cleop. Ah, dear, if I be so,
From my cold heart let heaven engender hail,
And poison it in the source. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Oh, ye *cold-hearted*, frozen formalists!
On such a theme, 'tis impious to be calm. *Young, Night Th. 4.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shaksp. K. John.*
Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had sent;
So never offer'd once to stir,
But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

Co'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle, Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty through the universe;
While dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are subsists.
Denham.

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hotlier prosecuted: for as much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

If upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom.
Addison, Cato.

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse.
Prior.

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

COLE.† *n. s.* [Celt. *caal*; Welsh, *cawl*; Sax. capl; old Fr. *caul* and *caulet*; Ital. and Span. *caulo*; Lat. *caulis.*] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

Co'LESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed.*] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *coleseed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

Co'LEWORT. *n. s.* [caplpyꝛc, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got
From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);
She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd.
Dryden.

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow.
Gay.

Co'LICK.† *n. s.* [*colique, n. s.* old Fr. *colicus*, Lat.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is the best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatuses and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk cathartick, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'LICK. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs.
Milton, P. L.

To COLL.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *coller*, and *accoller*; "*dare brachia cervici*," says Barret, in translating this word, i. e. to embrace round the neck, *collum*; and thus the word is equal to our old expression, "fell on the neck and kissed him." See St. Luke, xv. 20.] To embrace. See COLLING.

Such maner of *colling* bringeth him in choler, in thinking that others as well as hee hath imbraced her.
Transl. of Boccaces's Questions, &c. 1587. Quest. 5.

So having said, her twixt her armës twaine
She streightly strain'd, and *colled* tenderly.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 34.

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor, collapsus*, Lat.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COLLA'PSED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *collapsus.*] Withered; ruined; fallen down.

What else do our papists, but by keeping the people in ignorance, vent and broach all their new ceremonies and traditions, when they conceal the Scripture, read it in Latine, and to some few alone, feeding the slavish people in the mean time with tales out of legends, and such like fabulous narrations? Whom do they begin with but *collapsed* ladies, some few tradesmen, superstitious old folks, illiterate persons, weak women, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 655.

Let the boiling pleasures of the rebellious flesh evaporate a little, and let me drain my boggy soul from those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.
Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Procrastinator.

COLLA'PSION.† *n. s.* [from *collapse.*]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

The mark remains in some degree visible in the *collapsion* of the skin after death.
Russell on Indian Serpents, p. 7.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR.† *n. s.* [Span. *collar*; old Fr. *coeler*; Lat. *collare.*]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. *L'Estrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
Dryden, Fab.

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams.
Shakspeare.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.

It bindeth me about as the *collar* of my coat.
Job, xxx. 18.

4. *To slip the* COLLAR. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipt the collar* handsomely.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

There is history in words as well as etymology. Thus brawn, being made of the *collar* or breast part of the boar, is termed a *collar of brawn*. The brawn or boar begets *collar*; which being rolled up, conveys the idea to any thing else; and eel, so dressed, takes the name of collared eel; as does also collared beef, &c. So that every thing rolled bears the name and arms of *collar*.
Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.

Co'LLAR-BONE. *n. s.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collarbone*.
Wiseman's Surg.

To Co'LLAR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. *To* COLLAR *Beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar, Dr. Johnson says. But see the fifth sense of collar, where the example better explains this use of the word, and presents also *collared*.

Co'LLARED.* *part. adj.* [from *collar.*] In heraldry, still used for any animal having a collar about its neck. Such are Chaucer's dogs.

Collered with gold, and torettes filed round.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

To COLLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*confero, collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing bewanting.

Having some years before *collated* several Greek copies of the New Testament.
Fell's Life of Hammond, § 1.

3. To bestow; to confer.
The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*. *Bp. Taylor, Communicant.*

4. With *to*. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. See COLLATION.
If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. *Ayliffe.*
He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf *to* the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *collateral*, from *con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.
In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Shakspeare.
Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.
But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiplied;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton, P. L.*

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.
The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.
They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakspeare.*

6. Concurrent.
A *collateral* bond, is a bond with sufficient sureties. *Huloet.*
All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLA'TERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.
These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.
By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies; the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TERALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *collateral*.] A state of collateral relation or connexion. *Cotgrave.*

COLLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*collation*, old Fr. *collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.
Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.
Let us now see how God revenged himself up on sinners, and by way of *collation* apply it to our selves. *Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege*, i. § 1.
In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Grew, Cosm.*
I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.
Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowel.*
Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast; formerly, "a drinking between dinner and supper." *Huloet.*
When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweet-meats prepared, as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation.
Whiston's Memoirs, p. 272.

5. Discourse. [old Fr. *colacion*, harangue, discours.]
No parson, vicar, curate, or lecturer, shall preach any sermon or *collation* hereafter, but upon some part of the catechism, &c.
Abp. Canterbury's Direct. conc. Preachers, 1622.
Sermons, and other *collations*, and lectures.
Const. and Can. Eccl. i.
No book was more read in the following ages than Cassian's *Collations*.
Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.

6. Collection; shot or dividend contributed.
It [the Apostle's creed] is called *symbolum* from συμβαλλεσθαι, that signifies to put together, and to cast in money to make up a sum or reckoning. Hence the word *symbolum* signifies a shot, a badge, a *collation*, or the word given to the soldiers in war. 1. A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum; at least the whole doth arise out of their common writings.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catechism, (1662,) p. 25.

COLLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLA'TIVE.* *adj.* [from *collate*.]

1. In law, an advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. *Blackstone.*

2. Able to confer or bestow.
These words do not seem institutive or *collative* of power. *Barrow, on the Pope's Supremacy.*

COLLA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.
To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.
A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe.*

3. One that bestows any gift.
Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator*'s honour. *Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 16.

To COLLA'UD.† *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising.
Beasts, wild and tame,
Whom lodgings yield
House, den, or field;
Collaud his name. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 11.

CO'LLEAGUE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *collegue*, from *collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable; but not always.
Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee.
Milton, P. L.
Nor must wit
Be *colleague* to religion, but be it.
Donne, Poems, p. 180.
The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To COLLEA'GUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.
Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not failed to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

CO'LLEAGUESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *colleague*.] Partnership.
The outward duties of a friendship, or a *colleagueship* in the same family, or in the same journey. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To COLLE'CT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *collecter*, from *colligo*, *collectum*, Lat.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.
'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.
Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.
The reverent care I bare unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.
How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Decay of Piety.*
They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To* COLLECT *himself.* To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.
Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*.
Hayward.
As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in highth began, as no delay
Of preface brooking through his zeal of right.
Milton, P. L.

CO'LLECT.† *n. s.* [*collecta*, Low Lat. "Some ritualists think, because the word *collect* is sometimes used both in the vulgar Latin Bible, and by the ancient fathers, to denote the gathering together of the people into religious assemblies; that therefore the prayers are called *collects*, as being repeated when the people are

collected together. Others think they are so named, upon account of their comprehensive brevity; the minister *collecting* into short forms the petitions of the people, which had before been divided betwèen him and them by versicles and responses; and for this reason God is desired in some of them to hear the prayers and supplications of the people. Though I think it is very probable, that the *collects* for the Sundays and Holydays bear that name, upon account that a great many of them are evidently *collected* out of the epistles and gospels." Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer, ch. 3. § 19.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly*, and presentifickly represented to God. *More.*

COLLE'CTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the part. *collected*.]

1. A state of recovery from surprise; a command over the thoughts.
2. State of union or combination.

The soul is of such subtlety
And close *collectedness*.
More, Sl. of the Soul, iii. 17.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COLLE'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together; as, to propose a *collection* for charitable purposes.

Concerning the *collection* for the saints, as I have given order for the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 1.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker*, i. § 8.

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a consectary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gathering from divers fights, one act of war;
From many cases like, one rule of law:
These her *collections*, not the senses are. *Davies.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker*, iii. § 81.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea things of the same. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falsities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker*, v. 48.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

COLLE'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *collective*.] A state of union or combination; a mass.

COLLE'CTOR.† *n. s.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.
2. A compiler, one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale, Common Law of Eng.*

Volumes, without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison on Italy.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relator of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector*. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. 1 *Macc.* i. 29.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

4. A name in Oxford for two bachelors of arts, appointed by the proctors, to superintend some scholastick proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent. See COLLECTORSHIP.

COLLE'CTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *collector*.] The office of a collector; usually applied to situations at seaports; as the *collectorship* of customs, duties, &c. At Oxford, it is a peculiar academical phrase, still retained. See COLLECTOR.

This Lent the *collectors* ceased from entertaining the bachelors by advice and command of the proctors; so that now they got by their *collectorships*, whereas before they spent about 100*l.* besides their gains, on clothes or needless entertainments. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 286.

COLLE'GATARY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *colliége*, mod. *collége*; Lat. *collegium*.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gathered from all the famous *colleges*
Almost in Christendom. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome.
Shakspeare.

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the *college* of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the *college*. 2 *Kings*, xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLE'GE-LIKE.* *adj.* [from *college* and *like*.] Regulated after the manner of a college.

For private gentlemen and cadets there be divers academies in Paris, *college-like*. *Howell, Instruc. For. Trav.* p. 51.

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN.† *n. s.* [from *college*.]

1. An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.
2. One of a religious sect, formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland, and called *collegiani*, collegians, and collegiants, in the 17th century, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

COLLE'GIATE.† *adj.* [*collegeat*, old Fr. *collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies, whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Pref.*

To seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept, *collegiate* masterships in the university, rich lectures in the city, &c.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. iii.

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number

of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

COLLE'GIATE.† *n. s.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as prentices, servants, *collegiates.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 585.

A new foundation, sir, here i'the town, of ladies, that call themselves the *collegiates*, an order between courtiers and country-madams, that live from their husbands. *B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Rymer.*

CO'LLET.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.
2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold, fastened to a gold chain. *Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs*, p. 101.

Surely a diamond of so much lustre might have been publicly produced, although it had been fixed within the *collet* of matrimony.
Orrery on Swift, p. 24.

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLI'DE.† *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accension of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided.* *Brown.*

The medium, the air; which is inward, or outward; the outward being struck or *collided* by a solid body. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 23.

CO'LLIER.† *n. s.* [from *coal.*]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.

A man shall hardly come with fair apparel amongst *colliers*, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them.
Gataker, Sp. Watch, (1622,) p. 67.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grasier, a great timber man, a great *collier*, and a great landman.
Bacon, Ess. 35.

3. A ship that carries coals. See COALSHIP.

CO'LLIERY. *n. s.* [from *collier.*]

1. The place where coals are dug.
2. The coal trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER.† *n. s.* [*flos brasicæ*; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower.* Dr. Johnson.—This method of spelling the word, viz. *colliflower*, seems to have been taken from the Spanish *coliflor*, i. e. *col*, cabbage, and *flor*, flower. See COLE.] A species of cabbage.

Plants *colliflowers*, and boasts to rear
The earliest melons of the year.
T. Warton, Prog. of Discon.

To CO'LLIGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *colligo.*] To bind together. *Cockeram.*

All the members of their church are so *colligated*, and bound together in a kind of subjection and subordination to one head, that you shall seldom hear of any contention among them that ever breaks out into open flames.
Quelch's Church Customs vindicated, (1636,) p. 8.

COLLIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The more blessed *colligation* of the kingdoms than that of the roses, we owe to your father.
Sir H. Wotton, Panegyr. to K. Charles.

COLLIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

COLLINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

CO'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *To* COLL.] An embrace; dalliance. Used by Chaucer, Test. of Love, ii. 340. Now obsolete.
Huloet.

CO'LLIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUAMENT. *n. s.* [from *colliquate.*] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate.*] That has the power of melting or dissolving.

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To CO'LLIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt, to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oils. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

From them proceed rarefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLI'QUATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *colliquatif.*] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhœa, or sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions.
Bacon, Phys. Remains.

COLLI'SION. *n. s.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton, P. L.*

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs.
Denham.

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

To CO'LLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station.

CO'LLOCATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *collocatus.*] Placed. The example is given by Dr. Johnson under the verb.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate.* *Bacon.*

COLLOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

Whosoever, say the doctors in Beracoth, shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children, Psalm xvii. 14. Therefore the Jews hold this right of *collocation* to this day.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 93.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits coacervate or diffused. *Bacon.*

COLLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Lat. *collocution*, old Fr.] Conference; conversation.

COLLOCU'TOR.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *collocutus.*] A dialogist; one of the speakers in a dialogue.

Licentius, one of the *collocutors* in that dialogue, doth tell us of one Albicerius, a notable diviner.
M. Casaubon of Credulity, &c. p. 148.

In his Tusculan Questions the *collocutor*, proving the soul to be of a divine nature, argues from this contrivance of Archimedes. *Derham.*

To COLLO'GUE.† *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.]

1. To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words. A low word, Dr. Johnson says; but he gives no example, by which we may judge of its usage. It does not appear to have been considered as a low word, but as current, and as usual, as *flatter* or *wheedle.*

They do apply themselves to the times, to lie, dissemble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 327.

They will crack, counterfeit, and *collogue*, as well as the best. *Ibid.* p. 501.

Here is the Pharisees' "Lord, I thank thee;" here is the *colloguing* Jews' "Domine, Domine, Lord, Lord!" *Bp. Hall, Serm. The Hypocrite.*

2. To coverse together, or to associate, in order to some improper purpose; to plot. It is thus used in many parts of of England.

COLLO'GUING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Flattery; deceit. *Sherwood.*

Such base flattery, parasitical fawning and *colloguing*, &c. it would ask an expert Vesalius to to anatomize every member.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

CO'LLOP.† *n. s.* [It is derived by Minsheu from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. Other whimsical etymologies have been offered, as in Brand's Popular Antiquities. But the old Fr. *colp*, to cut off, has hitherto been overlooked.

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden, Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;
Then sent up but two dishes nicely drest:
What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?
King's Cookery.

2. A piece of any animal.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. *Job*, xv. 27.

Take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a *collop* or a steak o'me, look to't.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Estrange.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,
Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,
And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

COLLO'QUIAL.† *adj.* [from *colloquy.*] Whatever relates to common conversation.

The seventh epistle of the first book of Horace, and the sixth satire of the second, are here imitated in a style and manner different from the former imitations, in the burlesque and *colloquial* style and measure of Swift. *Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope.*

CO'LLOQUIST.* *n. s.* [from *colloquy.*] A speaker in a dialogue. See COLLOCUTOR.

The *colloquists* in this dialogue being all real persons, though concealed under feigned names.
Malone, Life of Dryden.

CO'LLOQUY.† *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Lat. The earliest example of this word which Dr. Johnson gives is from Taylor, or Milton; who, however, did not introduce the word into our language. Donne writes it *colloquium.*] Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

Solomon so elegantly characterizeth the drowsy-headed sluggards, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described; which he hath done in the form of a short *colloquy* or dialogue.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 200.

All that was alleged and acted in that treaty and *colloquy* was approved.
Sir G. Buck's Hist. of K. Rich. III. (1646,) p. 23.

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. *Milton, P. L.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discoursings, between God and thy own soul.
Bp. Taylor.

CO'LLOW.† *n. s.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*, Dr. Johnson says. But we had formerly the verb *collow*, to mark or black with coal. Sherwood. And to *collow* in Cheshire, is the same as to *colly.* See Wilbraham's Gloss.

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

Arriving to a state of command over a man's self, and freedom from such *colluctations* and collisions as are found in the working seas.
More, Conj. Cabbalist, (1653,) p. 55.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To COLLU'DE.† *v. n.* [*colluder*, old Fr. *colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

One notorious, singular, mischievous Antichrist may arise, towards the final consummation of the world; who in fraudulent, *colluding*, malicious craftiness, — shall go beyond all other that ever lived in the world. *Montagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 159.

COLLU'DER.* *n. s.* [from *collude.*] One who conspires in a fraud or trick.

Colluders yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening!
Milton, Tetrachordon.

COLLU'DING.* *n. s.* [from *collude.*] Trick; secret management of deceit.

Your goodly glozings, and time-serving *colludings* with the state, are but like watermen upon the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way. *Montagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 43.

COLLU'SION.† *n. s.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

But most the foxe, maister of *collusion*;
For he has vowed thy last confusion.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *collude.*] Fraudulently concerted.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*, as being free from the great allurement of dealing falsly; for bribery is not known amongst them. *L. Addison, W. Barb.* p. 177.

Be strictly upon your guard against all *collusive* and sophistical arguings whatsoever.
Trapp's Popery truly stated, P. iii. § 2.

COLLU'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *collusive.*] In a manner fraudently concerted.

If this had been permitted, the land might have been aliened *collusively* without the consent of the superiour. *Blackstone.*

COLLU'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *collusive.*] Fraudulent concert.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY. *n. s.* [from *coal.*] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax.
Burton, on Melancholy.

To CO'LLY.† *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaks.*

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

COLLY'RIUM.† *n. s.* [Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but no further. It is, in fact, the Gr. κολλύριον, from κολλύρα, which, according to Scaliger, signifies *bread sopped*, first used as a medicine for the eyes: afterwards all medicines for the eyes, whether ointments or washes, received this name. Our old lexicography has *collyrie* for this word.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

CO'LOCYNTH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *colocinthe*, Lat. *colocynthis.*] Coloquintida; bitter apple. See COLOQUINTIDA.

If they were masters of our affairs, they would suffer nothing to grow but their own *colocynths* and gourds.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, Introd.

CO'LOGN *Earth. n. s.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.
Hill on Fossils.

CO'LON. *n. s.* [κῶλον, a *member.*]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,
I strain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO'LONEL.† *n. s.* [Skinner imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. Minsheu deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar; as, *patriæ columen; exercitus columen.* Each is plausible, Dr. Johnson says. But he has omitted to notice, that this word is by our old and good authors written also *coronel*; as by B. Jonson, "He might have been serjeant-major, if not lieutenant-*coronel* to the regiment." Every Man out of his Humour. And by Beaumont and Fletcher, "There is no end of wealth, *coronel.*" Cotgrave also writes it *coronel.* It is therefore probable, that our word is from the Spanish *coronel*, who is the commander of a regiment; and his company is the *coronela*; low Lat. *coronellus*, chiliarchus, tribunus: Du Cange. Probably from the Lat. *corona*, a ring or company of men. Milton sounds *colonel* with three distinct sylla-

planted from Asia. — It is brought into Europe in circular pieces, about three inches thick, covered with a wrinkled bark of a dark brown hue, and internally it is of a light yellow. It has an aromatick smell, and is bitter, and slightly pungent to the taste. It is reckoned almost a specifick in the cholera morbus, nausea, indigestion, bilious fever, diarrhæa, dysentery, and most disorders of the stomach and bowels. — A tincture is made of it by infusing an ounce in a pint of brandy. — An extract is likewise prepared. *Chambers.*

CO'LUMN.† *n. s.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar. The word appears to have been not familiar, till late in the reign of Elizabeth; for Sir H. Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, thus remarks: "*Pillars*, which we may likewise call *columnes*; for the word among artificers is *almost* naturalized." Rem. p. 21.

Some of the old Greek *columns* and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom, and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns, as in this book.

COLU'MNAR. } *adj.* [from *column.*]
COLUMNA'RIAN. } Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COLU'RES. *n. s.* [*coluri*, Latin; κολουροι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Lybra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure.*
Milton, P. L.

CO'MA. *n. s.* [κῶμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. s.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify, treaty; article; from *con* and *mart*, or *market.*

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

COMA'TE. *n. s.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

CO'MATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *comatus.*] Hairy in appearance; having a bush of hair, as a comet seems to have.

How *comate*, crinite, caudate stars are fram'd. *Fairfax, Tasso*, xiv. 44.

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *cwm*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB.* *n. s.* [Sax. comb; and Welsh and old French, as Gibson and Johnson have observed, may be cited. They owe their origin perhaps to the Gr. κύμβος, a hollow.] Properly, a valley surrounded with hills.

'Till round the world, in sounding *combe* and plain,
The last of them tell it the first again.
Browne, Brit. Pastorals.

COMB.† *n. s.* [camb, Saxon; *kam.* Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton, Comus.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inchess wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep.* [Gr. κύμβος.]

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall.
Dryden, Virg.

4. A dry measure. A comb of corn is half a quarter, or four bushels. See COOMB.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool.
Shakspeare.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide.
Dryden, Æn.

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *n. s.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. s.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker.* *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shakspeare.*

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound.
Milton, P. L.

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the opinions in their true shape. *Decay of Piety.*

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Glanville.*

CO'MBAT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *combat.*] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakspeare.*

The *combat* now by courage must be try'd. *Dryden.*

CO'MBATABLE.* *adj.* [from *combat.*] That may be disputed or opposed. Modern.

CO'MBATANT. *n. s.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton, P. L.*

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton, S. A.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* those opinions. *Locke.*

CO'MBATANT.* *adj.* Disposed to quarrel.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*,
Or truly antagonistick, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CO'MBATER.* *n. s.* [from *combat.*] One who fights. *Sherwood.*

CO'MBER. *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

CO'MBER.* *n. s.* A species of fish in Cornwall, of a slender form, with red backfins and tail, yellow belly, a smooth even stripe from gills to tail, of a silvery colour, and a round tail. *Ray.*

CO'MBER.* *n. s.* [Dutch, *komber.* See

CUMBER.] Burdensomeness; trouble; vexation.

That I may provide you some fit lodgings at a good distance from Whitehall, for the preservation of blessed liberty, and avoidance of the *comber* of kindness. *Sir H. Wotton to Sir Edm. Bacon.*

COMBI'NABLE.* *adj.* [from *To combine.*] Capable of being united with; consistent with.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CO'MBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of Shakspeare.

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* husband, this well seeming Angelo.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

COMBINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o'the *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations.*
K. Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker.*

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, *&c.* amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999, 425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere.*]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state.
As not secure to single or *combin'd. Milton, P. L.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.
Shakspeare.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter
As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,
And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to *analyse.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I'th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they *combine* not there? *Shaksp. Coriol.*

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And seem your own destruction to design.
Dryden, Aurengz.

COMBI'NER.* *n. s.* [from *combine.*] The person or thing which combines.

Maintaining this so excellent *combiner* of all virtues, humility.
W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. P. II. 1654, p. 186.

CO'MBING.* *n. s.* [from *comb.*] Borrowed hair covered or combed over the baldness of the head.

The baldness, thinness, and (as both men and women think) the deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and *combings*; also by whole perukes, like artificial sculls, fitted to their head.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 44.

CO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb? ———
—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen.
Shakspeare.

COMBU'ST.† *adj.* [from *comburo combustum*, Lat.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion.* *Harris.*

Guianerius had a patient could make Latin verses when the moon was *combust*, otherwise illiterate. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 192.

COMBUSTIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *combustible.*] The quality of catching fire.

White sulphur without *combustibility*,
Which fro the fire away will never fly.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. 1652, p. 170.

COMBU'STIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *combustible*, from *comburo, combustum.* Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other *combustible* substance.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter, it assimilates before it destroys it. *South.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature formed on things *combustible* to prey.
Dryden.

COMBU'STIBLE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A combustible material.

This fire, if they may be believed, was not fed with wood, coal, turf, or like common *combustibles.*
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 197.

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *combustible.*] Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New hatch'd to th' woeful time.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion.* *Ralegh.*

How much more of power,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat!
Milton.

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs? *Dryden.*

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison, Guard.*

COMBU'STIVE.* *adj.* [*combustus*, Lat.] Disposed to take fire.

Their beams and influences begin to grow malign, fiery, and *combustive.*
Bp. Ganden's Hieraspistes, 1653, p. 20.

To COME.† *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German; all from the Goth. *cwimen*; and Serenius adds the Tartar. *comen*, to come.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go.*

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.
Spenser, F. Q.

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shakspeare, K. John.

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

This Christian woman!
Ah! there the mischief *comes.*
Rowe, Royal Convert.

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes.*
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't *came* by?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chron.* xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning.
Burnet, Theory.

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour.
Congreve, Ded. to the Old Bach.

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. *2 Sam.* xvi. 11.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.——
— Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action 'till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden, Dram. Poetry.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 'Tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, Because they think themselves may sooner *come to* be poor than to be philosophers. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

His sons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job,* xiv. 21.

He being *come to* the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come to* some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, e'er he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

He wonder'd how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.
If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Then butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humoursome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars, a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden, Virg.*

12. To become present; no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden, K. Arth.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along. *Pope, Odyss.*

Come then, my friend, my genius *come* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope, Ess.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The Duke of Cornwal, and Regan, his duchess, will be here with him this night.—
— How *comes* that? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

14. To befal as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job,* xiii. 13.

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger, but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How *comes* that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest* thou not from thy journey? *2 Sam.* xi. 10.

17. *To* Come *about*. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably From the French *venir à bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came about*. *Shakspeare.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a god to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is. *Addison, Spectator.*

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men. *Swift.*

18. *To* Come *about*. To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side. *B. Jonson.*

19. *To* Come *again*. To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived. *Judg.* xv. 19.

20. *To* Come *after*. To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me. *St. Matt.* xvi. 24.

21. *To* Come *at*. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and destroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order *to come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise. *Addison, Spect.* No. 399.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest *to come at*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 99.

22. *To* Come *by*. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures *to come by*. *Hooker,* v. 22.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a course *to come by* her own? *Shakspeare, Henry IV.* P. II.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest *to come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty. *Denham.*

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him *to come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stilling fleet.*

Amidst your train, this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

23. *To* Come *in*. To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help. *Shakspeare.*

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses. *Locke.*

24. *To* Come *in*. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in*, and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? *Spenser on Ireland.*

25. *To* Come *in*. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights last winter was abroad. *Dryden.*

26. *To* Come *in*. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes. *Roscommon.*

Silken garments did not *come in* 'till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

27. *To* Come *in*. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To* Come *in*. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his, than with you, that when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

29. *To* Come *in*. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*. *Shakspeare.*

30. *To* Come *in for*. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were *to come in for* their share of such contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege. *Collier on Thought.*

One who had i'the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not *for* a taste o'th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth. *Tate, Juvenal.*

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof, they sunk considerable sums. *Swift.*

31. *To* COME *in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

32. *To* COME *in to.* To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready *to come into* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. *To* COME *near.* To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern seems *to come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

35. *To* COME *of.* To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Will you please, sir, begone,
I told you what would *come of* this. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

The hiccough *comes of* fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. *L'Estrange.*

My young master, whatever *comes on't*, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To* COME *off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

37. *To* COME *off.* To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd,
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,
And yet *came off*. *Milton, Comus.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton, S. A.* v. 1380.

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison on Italy.*

38. *To* COME *off.* To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needless shot,
After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft', in such attempts as these,
Came off with glory and success. *Hudibras*, i. i.

39. *To* COME *off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classicks.*

40. *To* COME *on.* To advance; to make progress.

Things seem *to come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar
Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day,
Noting at length the setting sun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on*. *Granville.*

41. *To* COME *on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came* fast *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To* COME *on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurses. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come* far faster *on* in water than in earth: for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

43. *To* COME *over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To* COME *over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teazing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison, Spect.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over* to. *Addison, Spect.*

45. *To* COME *over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To* COME *out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stilling fleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To* COME *out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stilling fleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To* COME *out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. *To* COME *round.* To change; as, the wind *came round.* See *To* COME ABOUT.

50. *To* COME *short.* To fail; to be deficient.

To attain
The highth and depth of Thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things! *Milton, P. L.* viii. 414.

51. *To* COME *to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

52. *To* COME *to.* To amount to.

The emperour imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles, Hist of the Turks.*

You saucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to*. *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to*. *Locke.*

53. *To* COME *to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him 'till he *comes to himself*. *Temple.*

54. *To* COME *to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to pass* that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker*, v. 14.

How *comes* it *to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

55. *To* COME *up.* To make appearance. [So the German *keima*, to bud, to burgeon.]

Over-wet at sowing time, with us breedeth much dearth, insomuch as the corn never *cometh up*. *Bacon.*

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

56. *To* COME *up.* To come into use, as *a fashion comes up.*

57. *To* COME *up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

58. *To* COME *up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

The vestes byssinæ, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

59. *To* COME *up with.* To overtake.

60. *To* COME *upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

61. *To* COME. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In times *to come*,
My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

62. COME is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply departure; or removal to a greater distance. The butter *comes*. It is passing from its former state to that which is desired, it is advancing towards us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* for thy words. *Dan.* x. 12.

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. *Genesis*, xix. 32.

COME *your ways*.* A vulgarism still in use, especially in the north of England; come along or come hither.

Look to't, I charge you; *come your ways*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*, i. 3.

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh, he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago she dy'd. *Gay.*

COME. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

COME'DIAN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *comedien*, Cotgrave. In Huloet's old dictionary, the word is *comedy-player*; *comedian* not being then adopted.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.
2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camden's Remains.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker. *Peacham of Poetry.*

CO'MEDY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *comœdia*, Gr. κωμωδία, from κώμη a village, and ἄδω to sing, as some maintain, because the early attempts at this kind of entertainment were recited or sung from village to village; or, as others conceive, from κωμάδειν, to sing things worthy of Comus, the patron of revelry, the first farces having been exhibited at feasts.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleasant *comedy*.
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*,
In every scene some moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both please and preach.
Pope.

COMELILY.* *adv.* [from *comely*.] In a graceful or decent manner. [*honestement*.] *Sherwood.*

CO'MELINESS. *n. s.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and *comeliness* as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. *South.*

There is a great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side. *Prior.*

CO'MELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon, Ess.* 44.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Used of things: decent; according to propriety.

Oh! what a world is this, when what is *comely* Envenoms him that bears it. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets,
Crying confusion. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

CO'MELY.† *adv.* [from the adjective. It should be *comelily*, which is indeed in our old lexicograpy, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it. See COMELILY.]

1. Handsomely: gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

2. Decently; with propriety.

Those things that either God was honoured with, or his people edified, are decently retained, and in our churches *comely* practised. *Homily, of the Time and Place of Prayer*, P. ii.

CO'MER. *n. s.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,
And farewel goes out sighing.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight, and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*. *L'Estrange.*

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*. *Stilling fleet.*

There it is not strange that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*. *Locke.*

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits but even invites the *comer*. *South.*

COMESSA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *comessatio*, from the Gr. κωμάζω, which is from Κῶμος, the heathen deity of revelry. The word seems to have been used by Hales, as a derivative of the Lat. *comedo*, to eat, and thus to signify a surfeiting; but it is finely employed, in a passage of uncommon eloquence and just indignation at the times, by Bishop Hall, while confined in the Tower, in its original meaning.] Revelling.

For me, I do not envy, but wonder at the licentious freedom, which these men think themselves happy to enjoy; and hold it a weakness in those minds, which cannot find more advantage in confinement and retiredness. Is it a small benefit that I am placed there, where no oaths, no blasphemies beat my ears? where my eyes are in no peril of wounding objects? where I hear no invectives, no false doctrines, no sermocinations of ironmongers, feltmakers, coblers, broom-men, grooms, or any other of those inspired ignorants? no curses, no ribaldries? where I see no drunken *comessations*, no rebellious routs, no violent oppressions, no obscene rejoicings, nor aught else that may either vex or affright my soul? This, this is my liberty, who whiles I sit here quietly locked up by my keeper, can pity the turmoils and distempers abroad, and bless my own immunity from those too common evils.

Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, Works, iii. 489.

The world is apt upon all occasions to fall upon unnecessary *comessation* and compotations. *Hales, Serm. at the close of his Rem.* p. 30.

COME'STIBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *comestible*, Lat. *comedo*, from the Gr. σὺν with, and ἔδω to eat.] Eatable.

His markets [were] the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware; where, in all his towns, a man might have sent out a child for any flesh or fish, at a rated price every morning, *Wotton, Rem.* p. 246.

CO'MET.† *n. s.* [Fr. *comète*, Sax. cometa, Lat. *cometa*, Gr. κομήτης, from κόμη, a bush of hair.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are elipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same *comet*, than to the phænomena of the several. Thus when the *comet* is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the *comet* is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun,

the *comet* is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the *comet* and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood of the sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, *comets* seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations, all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids; and turn by putrefaction into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet*, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the *comet* be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. *Trevoux, and Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument,
Some *comet* or an unusual prodigy.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances, as the fatal light
Of staring *comets*. *Crashaw.*

I considered a *comet*, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty.
Addison, Guardian, No. 103.

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawless horrours bright.
Prior.

COMET-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling a comet; exciting wonder and amazement.

I am a maid,
My lord, that ne'er before invited eyes,
But have been gaz'd on, *comet-like*.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

CO'MET.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?
Southerne, Maid's L. Prayer.

CO'METARY. } *adj.* [from *comet*.] Re-
COME'TICK. } lating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

COMETO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cometographie*, from κομήτης, and γράφω to describe.] A description or treatise of comets.

CO'MFIT. *n. s.* [*bellaria arida*, Lat. *konfit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root, preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,
He crams in nasty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me relish for desserts. *Hudibras*, iii. i.

To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,
Men scarce can see it, much less taste,
Thou *comfitest* in streets to make it last.
Cowley.

CO'MFITURE. *n. s.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport.
Donne, Poems, p. 8.

To CO'MFORT.† *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. "Salvia *comfortat* nervos," Schol. Sal. Old Fr. *conforter*. "*Comforter* une playe, to corroborate a wound by fomentations, &c." Cotgrave.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker*, b. i.

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men: light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.
Job, xlii. 11.

CO'MFORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare.
Bacon.

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *B. Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,
To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair,
When it is least expected.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine shall be a comfort to your age.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

We need not fear
To pass commodiously this life, sustained
By him with many *comforts*, till we end,
In dust, our final rest and native home.
Milton, P. L.

CO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; chearful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:
He is much out of health.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

2. Admitting comfort; of condition.

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence. *Dryden, Fab. Dedic.*

CO'MFORTABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *comfortable*.] A state of comfort; a dispensation of comfort.

We know a playing wit can praise the discretion of an ass, the *comfortableness* of being in debt, and the jolly commodities of being sick of the plague! *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

Quiet serenity and *comfortableness* usually attends a virtuous course of life.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

The fruitfulness of the vine; the pleasantness of the grape; the *comfortableness* of the wine.
Wallis, Serm. at Oxf. 1682. p. 5.

CO'MFORTABLY.† *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith the Lord. Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned. *Isaiah*, xl. 2.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER.† *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.
Hooker, v. § 48.

The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee?
Neh. iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *St. John*, xiv. 26.

From heaven
He to his own a *Comforter* will send,
The promise of the Father, who shall dwell
His spirit within them. *Milton, P. L.* xii. 468.

CO'MFORTFUL.* *adj.* Full of comfort. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort.*] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*.
Spenser, F. Q.

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible.
Shakspeare, King John.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destroyed at once.
Milton, P. L.

That unsociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

CO'MFORTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *comforter.*] She who administers consolation or support.

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.
B. Jonson, Fox.

CO'MFREY.† *n. s.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

Campana here he crops, approved wondrous good:
As *comfrey* unto him that's bruised, spetting blood.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Get thee some wholesome broth with sage, and *comfrey*.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

CO'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased.
Addison on Italy.

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

CO'MICALLY.† *adv.* [from *comical.*]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

This, I confess, is *comically* spoken.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 570.

The ladies have laugh'd at thee most *comically*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

In this tragicomedy of love to act several parts, some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 416.

CO'MICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

CO'MICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse,
Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* stile;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise her voice.
Roscommon.

Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep.
Dryden.

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasure. *Shaks. Hen. VI.* P. III.

CO'MING. *n. s.* [from *To come.*]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton, P. L.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN.† *n. s.*

1. Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine maids is a simple *coming-in* for one man.
Shakspeare.

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in?*
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Submission; act of yielding. See *To* COME-IN.

Alph. On my life,
We need not fear his *coming in.*
Hern. I had rather that,
To shew his valour, he'd put us to the trouble
To fetch him in by the ears.
Massinger, Duke of Milan.

3. Introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 *Macc.* vi. 3.

CO'MING. *participial adj.* [from *come.*]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakspeare.*

That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager.
Dryden, Virg. Æn. Ded.

On morning wings, how active springs the mind,
How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet every muse!
Pope, Imit. of Horace.

2. Future; to come.

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed.
Roscommon.

To COMI'NGLE. See *To* COMMINGLE.

COMI'TIAL.† *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat., an assembly of the Romans.]

1. Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

The title of *comitial* denoted such days only, on which the people might be legally assembled.
Middleton, on the Rom. Senate.

2. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies. See CLASSICAL.

The brethren are to be requested to ordain a distribution of all churches, according to the rules in that behalf set down in the synodical discipline, touching classical, provincial, *comitial*, or of commencements, and assemblies for the whole kingdom. The classes are to be required to keep acts of memorable matters, which they shall see delivered to the *comitial* assembly, that from thence they may be brought to the provincial assembly.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, &c. iii. 3.

CO'MITY. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

CO'MMA.† *n. s.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses, and order of construction in the sentence, marked thus [,].

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term used only in theorical musick, to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

3. Distinction, in a general sense.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*.
L. Addison's West Barbary, p. 171.

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in subjection or obedience: correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of you common men.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue. *Dec. Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden, Pers. Sat.* 5.

The queen *commands*, and we'll *obey*,
Over the hills and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done: contrary to *prohibit*.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have *Commanded* of me these most pois'nous compounds. *Shakspeare.*

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us. *Ex.* viii. 27.

Whatever hypocrites austerely talk
Of purity and place and innocence,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all,
Our Maker bids increase. Who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man?
Milton, P. L.

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command*.
Gay's Trivia.

4. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame; the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton, P. L.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison, Guard.* No. 101.

5. To lead as a general.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding or the will. *South, Serm.*

COMMA'ND.† *n. s.* [from the verb. And old Fr. *command.*]

1. The right of commanding; power; having a thing in one's power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my *command*.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her *command*.
Waller.

He assumed an absolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

Not that God wanted the *command* of gold and silver. *Tillotson, Posth. Serm.* ii. 9.

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton, P.L.*

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it. *Bp. Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main. *Dryden.*

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden, Æn.

COMMANDA'NT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A chief commanding a place or a body of troops.

The *commandant* cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern.
Smollett, Tr. of Gil Blas.

One would expect, that a serious inquiry would be made into the murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. *Burke.*

COMMA'NDATORY.* *adj.* [from *command*.] Having the full force of command.

How *commandatory* the apostolical authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches upon several occasions, as to the Thessalonians, We command the brethren.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

COMMA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shaksp.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Isaiah*, lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as solders than as *commanders*.
Hayward.

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of sea and land.
Waller.

The heroick action of some great *commander*, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COMMA'NDERY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commanderie*.]

1. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

2. The residence of a body of knights.

My next excursion was to see the ruins of a very magnificent structure — said to have been a monastery. I rather suppose it to have been the grand *commanderie* of the island, [Cyprus,] for it is built in the palatial style of those days.
Drummond's Travels, p. 271.

COMMA'NDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To command*.] In a commanding or powerful manner.

His practices are so *commandingly* exemplary, that they do even force and ravish the most maidenly tender conscience.
Hammond's Works, iv. 566.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*commandement*, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands.
Hooker, iii. § 7.

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience.
Ralegh, History of the World.

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten *commandments*.
Exod. xxxiv. 28.

COMMA'NDRESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commanderesse*.] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker*, v. § 8.

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii.

She knows not why she is intituled sole empress of the best parts of Asia, *commandress* of so much men and treasure. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 94.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.
Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

CO'MMARK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *comarque, commarchie*; low Lat. *commarchia*.] A frontier of a country.

He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the *commark* of S. Lucar's, no less thievish than Cacus.
Shelton, Don Quix. i. 2.

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.
Bacon.

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commaterial*.] Participation of the same matter.

CO'MMATISM.* *n. s.* [from *comma*.] Conciseness; briefness.

The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the *commatism* of the style.
Bp. Horsley's Hosea, p. 43.

COMME'ASURABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *commesurable*.] Reducible to the same measure with another thing.

She being now removed by death, a *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *Walton, Life of Donne.*

CO'MMELINE. *n. s.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *commemorable*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one sacrifice offered on the cross. *Bp. Taylor.*

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

COMME'MORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was *commemorative*, of that first paschal lamb.
Atterbury.

The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation, a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

COMME'MORATORY.* *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Preserving the memory of persons or things.

The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though *commemoratory* of the first, yet varied something from it. *Hooper on Lent*, p. 271.

To COMME'NCE.† *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning,

Why hath it given me earnest of success,
Commencing in a truth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

3. To take an academical degree, at Cambridge; in which sense the word is found in our old lexicography, and often used by our elder writers. See also COMMENCEMENT.

Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation,
Thou shalt *commence* in the cellar.
Beaum. and Fl., Elder Brother.

Many of our English gentlemen do thus *commence*, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity. *Ellis's Gentile Sinner*, (1672,) p. 225.

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, *to commence a suit.*

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakspeare.

COMME'NCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *commence*.]

1. Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. The first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of arts, and doctors in all the faculties complete their degrees.

Barrow preached a sermon at the *commencement*, which was practical, and much commended.
Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. 12.

At this *commencement*, in the year 1617, he was created doctor.
A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 48.

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bassa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's History.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit. *St. Luke,* xxiii. 46.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,
That all our swains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wise is she. *Shakspeare.*

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out something to *commend.* *Cowley.*

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles. *Dryden, Virg. Æn. Ded.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to *commend.* *Pope.*

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Antonio
Commends him to you. ——
—— Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth. *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal musick, and of *commending* their own voices. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus sends,
And the rich present to the prince *commends.* *Dryden, Æn.*

COMME'ND.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Shakspeare's Richard the Second. Shakspeare uses it; and it is not yet wholly obsolete in some parts.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends:*
Take special care my greetings be deliver'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

With my hearty *commends,* and much endeared love unto you. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 18.

COMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable,*
Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable.* *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently *commendable* from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falshood. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country. *Addison on Med.*

COMME'NDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *commendable.*] State of being commendable.

He considers very graciously the *commendableness* of your submission in these circumstances. *Tennison, Lett. to Burnet, Life of Burnet.*

COMME'NDABLY.† *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Neither have there been wanting such as have written, and that very *commendably,* the lives of particular men. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 252.

He might perhaps act very rightly and *commendably* in so doing. *Lowth, Life of Wykham,* p. 309.

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda,* low Lat.] See COMMENDATOR. *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor. *Cowel.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick, and deanery of Westminster; for he had that in *commendam.* *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commendataire.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commend.*]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

The choice of them should be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of *commendation?* *Sidney,* b. ii.

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king! ———
—— Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

COMME'NDATOR.* *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *commendataire.*] He who holds a benefice or ecclesiastical dignity in commendam; usually with a bishoprick.

The other [surrender] was of Bisham [abbey] in Berkshire, made by Barlow, bishop of St. David's, that was *commendator* of it, and a great promoter of the Reformation. *Burnet, Hist. of the Ref.* i. 3.

COMME'NDATORY.† *adj.* [from *commend.*]

1. Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory,* to have good forms to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them. *Bacon, Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those *commendatory* conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ *commendatory* verses upon me. *Pope.*

2. Delivering up with pious hope. Dr. Johnson notices only the first sense. See *To* COMMEND.

Between seven and eight o'clock the rattle began, the *commendatory* prayer was said for him, and, as it ended, he [K. William III.] died, in the 52d year of his age. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.*

3. Holding in commendam.

Call those possessors bishops, or canons, or *commendatory* abbots, or monks, or what you please. *Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.*

COMME'NDATORY.* *n. s.* [from *commend.*] A commendation; eulogy; declaration of esteem.

To sooth and flatter such persons, would be just as if Cicero had spoke *commendatories* of Antony or made panegyricks upon Catiline. *South, Serm.* viii. 189.

COMME'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *commend.*] Praiser.

The only *commender* of this lady's virtues, is Time. *Bacon, Collect. concern. Q. Elix.*

We think in conclusion ill both of the *commender* and the commended. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 138.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same *commenders* and disprovers. *Wotton, Life and Death of D. of Buckingham.*

Unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, [he] presumes to set up for his *commender* and patron. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* p. 241.

COMME'NSAL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *commensal,* Lat. *commensalis.*] A companion at table; one that eats at the same table. Not now in use.

O where hast thou be so long *commensal,* that hast so mikel eten of the potages of forgetfulness, and dronken so of ignorance! *Chaucer, Test. of Love,* b. 1.

Our demeanure must be no other than such as may become the guest of the great King of Heaven, and the *commensals* of the Lord Jesus, with whom we do then communicate. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 294.

COMMENSA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commensalité.*] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous *commensality.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COMMENSA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *con* and *mensa,* a table.] Eating at the same table.

When Daniel would not pollute himself with the diet of the Babylonians, he probably declined pagan *commensation,* or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews. *Sir T. Brown, Miscel. Tracts,* p. 15.

COMMENSURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commensurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely *commensurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. *Brown.*

COMME'NSURABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *commensurable,* from *con* and *mensura,* Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. See COMMEASURABLE.

Nor as if those things which are seen, were in equal latitude *commensurable* with the worlds which were framed. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

If we say the diameter of the square is incommensurable with its side, we do not intend by IS that it is incommensurable now, having been formerly *commensurable*. *Harris's Hermes*, i. § 6.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *commensurable*.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

To COMME'NSURATE.† *v. a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The rare temper and proportion, which the church of England useth in *commensurating* the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity, is to be observed.

Puller, Moderat. of the Church of Eng. p. 319.

COMME'NSURATE.† *adj.* [from the verb. Heylin reckons this adjective, among uncouth and unusual words, in 1656. Nor are any of the examples, given by Dr. Johnson, from works so far back as that date. That from Smith, which I add, is somewhat nearer to the time.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally *commensurate* to soul and body. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

The second signification of the word is *ævum, seculum*, an age, a certain long space of time, that is *commensurate* with the duration of the thing that is spoken of. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 191.

Is our knowledge adequately *commensurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scepsis.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness *commensurate* to their duration. *Tillotson.*

Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further desire. *Rogers, Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*. *Bentley.*

COMME'NSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained,

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment on* him, and illustrate him. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

They have contented themselves only to *comment upon* those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his sudden death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To CO'MMENT.* *v. a.*

1. To explain.

In speaking, she studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably *comment* into obscenity. *Fuller's Holy State*, p. 33.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Reeves, Collat. of the Psalms*, p. 18.

2. To devise; to feign.

Where were ye born? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others otherwhere;
But, wheresoever they *comment* the same,
They all consent that ye begotten were
And born here in this world. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vii. 53.

CO'MMENT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

I have laboured to bring in all the most obscure passages of Scripture in their proper places, that so the due citation and alleging of them might be as a *comment* and clear apprehension of their meaning. *Hartlib, Tr. of Comenius's Ref. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 50.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the *comment* of their respective properties. *South, Sermons.*

All the volumes of philosophy,
With all their *comments* never could invent
So politick an instrument. *Prior.*

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addison, Spectator.*

Still with itself compar'd, his text peruse;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse. *Pope.*

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet,
That every nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive the *comment* that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

CO'MMENTARY.† *n. s.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

The same things also were reported in the writings and *commentaries* of Neemias. 2 *Macc.* ii. 13.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*. *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

The emperour spake seldom openly, but out of a *commentary*, that is to say, that he had before provided and written, to the intent that he would speake no more ne less than he had provided. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 90. b.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. *Bacon.*

They shew still the ruins of Cæsar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *Commentaries*. *Addison on Italy.*

To CO'MMENTATE.* *v. n.* [from *comment*.] To annotate; to write notes upon.

Must I for Shakspeare no compassion feel,
Almost eat up by *commentating* zeal?
Pursuits of Literature.

CO'MMENTATOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commentateur*, "a commentator." Cotgrave. It was therefore in use long before Dryden wrote, from whom Dr. Johnson's earliest example is taken. Featley also in 1645 thus plays upon the word, in reference to the Lat. *commentum*, a falsehood as well as an exposition. "They shall give us leave to esteem them no prophets, but enthusiasts: no inspired men, but distracted; no seers, but dreamers; no expositors, but impostors; no *commentators*, but *commenters*, nay rather *commentiters!*" Dippers Dipt, p. 227.] Expositor; annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause. *Addison on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No *commentator* can more slily pass
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

CO'MMENTER.† *n. s.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

With reverence to great Cæsar, worthy Romans,
Observe but this ridiculous *commenter*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

As slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne, Poems*, p. 124.

The fourth means are *commenters* and fathers, who have handled the places controverted, which the parson by no means refuseth. *Herbert's Country Parson*, ch. 4.

COMMENTI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

But to mark how corruption and apostasy crept in by degrees, and to gather up wherever we find the remaining sparks of original truth, wherewith to stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curb, who willingly pass by that which is orthodoxal in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turns; not weighing the Fathers in the balance of Scripture, but Scripture in the balance of the Fathers. *Milton, of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

COMMERCE.† *n. s.* [*commercium*, Latin. It was anciently accented on the last syllable. See also *To* COMMERCE.]

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us, *Hooker*, v. § 17.

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place?
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd:
Which makes one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd.
Dryden.

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good nature which consists in overlooking of faults is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

3. A game at cards.

To CO'MMERCE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Ralegh.*

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods, and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Since great Talbot's gone
Down to thy silence, I *commerce* with none.
Habington's Cas ara, p. 154.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step and musing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt' soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton, Il Pens.*

COMME'RCER.* *n. s.* [from *commerce.*] One who trafficks or holds intercourse with another. A word not in use.

There are many before whom the tempter dares not appear: — he would rather fright than fancy such *commercers*; — and with many harmless souls he hath no greater commerce than these petty seducements, &c.
W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. P. II. 1654, p. 105.

COMME'RCIAL.† *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick. This word is of modern introduction into our language; at least is not perhaps of a century's age.

One circumstance prevented *commercial* intercourse with nations from ceasing altogether.
Robertson.

We are now members for a rich *commercial* city; this city, however, is but a part of a rich *commercial* nation, the interests of which are various, multiform, and intricate.
Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1774.

COMME'RCIALLY.* *adv.* [from *commercial.*] In a commercial view.

I consider the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, *commercially*, medicinally, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered.
Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity.

To CO'MMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all memory of their *commigration* hence.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To CO'MMINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *comminor.*] To threaten.

I cannot agree to this anathema, though *comminated* by such a favourite lord Peter of mine as Edmond. *Hardinge's Second Essence of Malone*, 1801, p. 55.

COMMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*comminatio*, Lat. *commination*, old Fr.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Is it likely that when Christ not only commanded Peter to put up his sword, drawn with greater zeal in passion than judgement upon deliberation, but added also to that charge a *commination* in generality, that whosoever drew the sword, should perish by the sword, his purpose was to bind the hands of his apostles, but yet to leave the passions of those that should succeed them at full liberty? *Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet*, I i. 3.

Speaks the rude carter to the wagon slow
With threatening words, or to the beasts that draw?
Surely unto the beasts that eas'ly go:
For there's the principle of motion ——
Which, though it mov'd by *commination*,
So stifly strives, yet from itself it strives,
Bears itself forth with stout contention;
And ever and anon the whip revives
That inward life, so bravely on the rustick drives.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 39.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word *commination*; and the appointing of the times, on which it should be used, left to the discretion of the bishop or ordinary. So that the whole title, as it stands now, runs thus: "A *commination*, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers to be used on the first day of Lent, and at other times, as the ordinary shall appoint." The ordinaries indeed seldom or never make use of the power here given them, except that sometimes they appoint part of the office, viz. from the 51st Psalm to the end, to be used upon solemn days of fasting and humiliation. But as to the whole office, it is never used entirely, but upon the day mentioned in the title of it, viz. the first day of Lent.
Wheatley on the Com. Pr. ch. 14. Introd.

COMMI'NATORY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *comminatoire.*] Denunciatory; threatening.

Half-hearted creatures, as these are, —
On two or three *comminatory* terms,
Would run their fears to any hole of shelter.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgement are so well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To COMMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be stirred. *Bacon, Physical Rem.*

To COMMI'NUATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *comminuo*, old Fr. *comminuer*. See *To* COMMINUTE.] To grind.

The more solid food which needs greater manducation, cannot be sufficiently *comminuated* for chyle, or ground low enough for the stomach, until these teeth have done this work upon it.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 82.

It will *comminuate* things of so hard a substance that no mill can break.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 104.

COMMINU'IBLE. *adj.* [from *comminute.*] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are *comminuible*, and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To CO'MMINUTE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverise; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COMMINU'TION. *n. s.* [from *comminute.*]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *comminution* of the meat.
Ray on the Creation.

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserate.*] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon, Ess.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *misereor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.
Denham.

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commiserate.*] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
—— I do defy thy *commiseration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, 'till peace obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiseration. *Milton, P. L.*

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*. *Sprat.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration*, yet no where is there greater charity.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity. *Swift.*

COMMI'SERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *commise-*

rate.] Having pity or concern for another's sufferings.

COMMI'SERATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *commiserative.*] Out of compassion.

He hath divided his soul from the case of his soul, whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it is his, but that it is. *Overbury's Characters.*

COMMI'SERATOR.* *n. s.* [from *commiserate.*] One who has mercy or compassion.

Deaf unto the thunder of the laws, and rocks unto the cries of charitable *commiserators.* *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 6.

*COMMISSA'RIAT.** *n. s.* [Fr.] A body of persons, attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or provision. See COMMISSARY. The word is derived from modern warfare.

CO'MMISSARISHIP. *n. s.* [from *commissary.*] The office of a commissary.

A *commissariship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'MMISSARY.† *n. s.* [*commissarius*, low Latin; *commissaire*, old Fr.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

Great Destiny the *Commissary* of God,
That hast mark'd out a path and period
For every thing, who, where we off-spring tooke,
Our ways and ends, seest at one instant.
Donne, Poems, p. 294.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowel.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?
With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?
And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,
Give us a *commissary's* list in verse? *Prior.*

COMMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat. old Fr. *commission.*]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

The subjects grief
Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He led our powers;
Bore the *commission* of my place and person;
The which immediacy may well stand up,
And call itself your brother.
Shakspeare, King Lear.

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate. *Addison, Freeholder.*

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.
Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

At his command the storms invade;
The winds by his *commission* blow;
'Till with a nod he bids them cease. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commission* in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. *South, Serm.*

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the *omission* of something commanded. *Rogers, Serm.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers; as, *the great seal was put into commission.*

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* [from *commission.*]

1. To empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embassy. *Dryden, Æn.*

COMMI'SSIONAL.* *adj.* [from *commission.*] Appointing by a warrant of authority.

By virtue of the king's letters *commissional.* *Le Neve, Lives of Abps.* i. 201.

COMMI'SSIONARY.* *adj.* [from *commission.*] Appointed by a warrant of authority.

By virtue of that delegate or *commissionary* authority, which is by Christ intrusted with them. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE.† *v. a.* [from *commission.*] To commission; to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

Our Lord *commissionated* his disciples to heal the sick. *Whitby on St. James*, v. 14.

COMMI'SSIONER. *n. s.* [from *commission*] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowel.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a consul, this *commissioner.*
Pope, Dunciad.

COMMI'SSURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commissure*, from *commissura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the sole inconvenience of shaking and disjointing the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chizel. *Wotton, Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.
Shakspeare.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have ease. 2 *Mac.* ii. 25.

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound.
Dryden, Pers.

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis policy
For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason.
Dryden.

5. To put together for a contest: a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a latinism.

Harry whose tuneful and well measured song,
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton.

To COMMI'T.* *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinency.

Swear not; *commit* not with man's just spouse.
Shakspeare, King Lear.

His weight is deadly who *commits* with strumpets. *Middleton, Women, beware Women.*

COMMI'TMENT.† *n. s.* [from *commit.*]

1. An act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or appeached. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

3. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee.

The parliament — which thought this petition worthy, not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*, after it had been advocated, and moved for, by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

COMMI'TTEE.† *n. s.* [from *commit.*]

1. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowel.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possest with this covenant. *Walton.*

2. The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick, or of an idiot's or lunatick's estate, is committed. Pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

The lord chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*. — The heir is generally made the manager or *committee* of the estate. *Blackstone.*

COMMI'TTEESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *committee.*] The office and profit of committees.

Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. i.

COMMI'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; one that commits.

Such as defile or pollute them, be *committers* of sacrilege.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, (1554), P. 1.

To prove, that the *committer* of such wickednesses commeth of the will of those men that charge him [the devil] withal.

Crowley's Apolog. of Eng. Writers, (1566,) p. 54. b.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himself; and yet so as to leave the *committer* of them as full of guilt as he was before. *South, Serm.* ii. 198.

COMMI'TTIBLE.† *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There is no sin *committable* by man, as to the kind of it, but by circumstances is capable of being made a sin of presumption. *South, Serm.* vii. 215.

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth out of dust and rain water *commixed*.

Ray on the Creation.

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the *colours*. *Newton, Opt.*

To COMMI'X.* *v. n.* To unite.

Or, selfe-conceited, play the humorous Platonist,
Which boldly dares affirme, that spirits themselves supply
With bodies, to *commix* with frail mortalitie.
Drayton, Polyolb, S. 5.

The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly
From so divine a temple, to *commix*
With winds that sailors rail at. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

COMMI'XION.† *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so
That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all
And this is Trojan. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

We seldom see different dispositions entirely loving; for hence grows the height of friendship, when two similary souls do blend in their *commixions*. *Junius, Sin Stigmatiz'd*, (1639,) p. 834.

COMMI'XTION.† *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as batts, and some few others, so confirmed and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; their being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown, Vulg Err.*

By the which word, adultery, although it be properly understood of the unlawful *commixtion* or joining together of a married man with any woman beside his wife, &c. *Homilies*, i. 78.

This *commixtion* of things, so contrary, doth not tend to the defacing, but adorning, of the world; as concords and discords do, unto the better tempering of the harmony in singing.

Fotherby's Atheom. p. 334.

If both natures were not preserved complete and distinct in Christ, it must either be by the conversion and transubstantiation of one into the other, or by *commixtion* and confusion of both into one. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. iii.

COMMI'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn.
Shakspeare.

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon, Ess.* 15.

All the circumstances and respect of religion and state intermixed together in that *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a councilltable, than a single life.

Wotton, Life, &c. of D. of Buckingham.

COMMO'DE.† *n. s.* [French. The word appears to have been adopted from the block, on which the dress was shaped. For, in the Fop's Dictionary, or Terms of the Art Cosmetick, printed in 1690, the *commode* is this: "A frame of wire, covered with silk, on which the whole head-attire is adjusted at once upon a bust, or property of wood, carved to the breasts, like that which perukemakers set upon their stalls."] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *Spectator*, No. 435.

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion. *Addison, Freeholder.*

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,
And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd
Granville.

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hinderance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun. *Ralegh's Hist.*

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,
When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,
With me repair. *Pope, Odyss.* iv. 550.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves. *Hooker*, iv. 4.

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind.

Ralegh, Hist. of the World, i. vi. 5.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this *commodious* plague.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

Maro's muse,
Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains. *Philips.*

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.
Cowley.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts, 'till we end
In dust; our final rest, and native home.
Milton, P. L.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.

Hooker, v. § 42.

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness.

South, Serm.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.

Temple.

COMMO'DITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commodité*, from *commoditas*, Lat.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*, v. § 10.

Commodity, the biass of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,

'Till this advantage, this vile drawing biass,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.
Shakspeare, K. John.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or discommodities like to ensue, they concluded.
Hayward.

2. Convenience, particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney*, b. ii.

She demanded leave, not to lose this long sought-for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;
Nor have I money, nor *commodity*
To raise a present sum. *Shaks. Merch. of Venice.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke.*

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Co'mmodore.† *n. s.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*. Now pronounced, I think, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

2. A select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war. Both usages of the word seem to have been adopted in imitation of *admiral*, which bears two senses; but in both, the employment of *commodore* is of no great date in our language. It is unnoticed in our dictionaries at the beginning of the last century.

Commodula'tion.* *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *modulatio*.] Measure; agreement.

If they hold that symmetry, and *commodulation*, as Vitruvius calls it, which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, &c. may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 190.

*Co'mmoigne.** *n. s.* [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent.

Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his *commoigne*, and III other monks came to his mannor of Cotenham.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.

Co'mmon. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*, nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walt.*

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river.
Addison on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away,
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men. *Eccles.* vi. 1.

The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed.
Clarendon.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame, who herself was *common*. *L'Estrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion.
Spectator, No. 475.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspernor, I despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and femine, as *parens*.

Co'mmon. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
And graze in *commons*. *Shaks. Julius Cæsar.*

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South.*

Co'mmon. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

In Co'mmon.†

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given *in common*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them *in common*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.
Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. In law, a distinction of tenancy.

Estates may be held in four different ways; in severalty, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and *in common*. *Blackstone.*

Tenants *in common* are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession. *Ibid.*

To Co'mmon.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

2. To share together.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together upon such provisions as were provided for them at the direction of their president. *Wheatly's Schools of the Prophets, Serm.* Oxf. 1721. p. 13.

Common-council-man.* *n. s.* One who communicates in council with others; a name yet retained among a part of the citizens of London.

I, who am no *common-council-man*,
Knew injuries of that dark nature done.
B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

Common-cryer.* *n. s.* The officer by whom notice is given of things lost. See Cryer.

I will have her cry'd
By the *common-cryer*, through all the ward,
But I will find her. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

Common-hall.* *n. s.* The place in which the inhabitants of a city or town assemble.

All the citizens, who were met together in the *common-hall*, or place of publick assemblies.
Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xxxiv. 24.

Common-law contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

Common-lawyer.* *n. s.* He who is versed in the Common Law.

Canonists, civilians, and *common-lawyers* do all admit this distinction. *Spelman.*

Common Pleas. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. Gwin observes, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowel.*

Co'mmonable.† *adj.* [from *common*.]

1. What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

2. Allowable to be turned on the common.

Commonable beasts are beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Common appurtenant is where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally *commonable*, as hogs, goats, and the like. *Ibid.*

Co'mmonage.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *communage*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

They have wronged poor people of their *commonage*, which of right belonged to them.
Fuller's Holy State, p. 286.

CO'MMONALTY.† *n. s.* [*communauté*, Fr. South writes it *commonality*.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive
To gain the love o'the *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakspeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon, Ess.* 16.

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty*. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 489.

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions. *Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

The whole nobility, gentry, and all the sober *commonality* of the nation. *South, Serm.* v. 47.

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgement of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of gods. *Hooker*, b. iii.

COMMONA'LITY.* See COMMONALTY.

CO'MMONER.† *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

His great men durst not pay their court to him, till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal *commoners*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. A man not noble.

Here comes the king's constable,
And with him a right worshipful *commoner*,
My good friend, master Gilthead.
B. Jonson, the Dev. is an Ass.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head achs for a coronet;
And who is bless'd, that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a *commoner*, (or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge,) and eighty pounds per annum for a fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance. *Life of Dr. Prideaux, Lett. to Ld. Townsend in* 1715.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o'the camp. *Shaksp.*

7. A partaker; a sharer in common.

Lewis would not leave them, that they might not leave him; but resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe; disdaining to be such a niggard of his life, as not to spend it in a good cause in so good company. *Fuller's Holy War*, p. 196.

COMMONI'TION. *n. s.* [*commonitio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMO'NITIVE.* *adj.* [from *commonition*.] Advising; warning.

Whose cross was only commemorative, and *commonitive*, never pretended to be any way efficacious. *Bp. Hall's Rem.* p. 14.

CO'MMONLY.† *adv.* [from *common*.]

1. Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This hand of your's requires
Much castigation, exercise devout;
For here's a strong and sweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shaks. Othello.*

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

2. Jointly; in a sociable manner. [Lat. *communiter*.]

The blessed angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in gladsome companee,
And with great joy into that city wend,
As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 56.

CO'MMONNESS. *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

CO'MMONPLACE.* *n. s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topick. See also COMMONPLACE-BOOK. Johnson uses this substantive in his unfair criticism on Gray, though in his dictionary he has not noticed it.

This being read both in his [Peter Martyr's] *commonplaces*, and on the first to the Corinthians. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

In both of them I have made use of the *commonplaces* of Satire. *Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.*

This is my book of drama *common-places*, the mother of many other plays. *Duke of Buckingham's Rehearsal.*

The subject of many of the letters is *commonplace*. *Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris.*

Criticism disdains to chase a school-boy to his *commonplaces*. *Johnson, Life of Gray.*

CO'MMONPLACE-BOOK.† *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I know some have a common-place against *common-place-books*, and yet perchance will privately make use of what publickly they declaim against. A *common-place-book* contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field on competent warning. *Fuller's Holy State*, p. 164.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler*, No. 107.

To CO'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history from the historians. *Felton.*

CO'MMONS.† *n. s.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours. [Fr. *commune*.] And so Chaucer employs the word, agreeably to its French acceptation.

Yeomen on foot, and *communes* many one
With shorte staves. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces.
Shakspeare, Richard II.

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*?
Shakspeare.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,
The rest before the ignoble *commons* play.
Dryden, Fables.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court.
Dryden.

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself a dove-colour, and took his *common* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.
Dryden.

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

To COMMO'NSTRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *commonstro*.] To teach; to shew what is not known. *Cockeram.*

CO'MMONWEAL. } *n. s.* [from *common*
CO'MMONWEALTH. } and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealth* which they have founded. *B. Jonson.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of orders and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

COMMONWEA'LTHSMAN.* *n. s.* [from *commonwealth*.] One who sides with a republican form of government.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *commonwealthsman* of the same name, who at the restora-

tion, left Congleton in Cheshire, where the family had been established for several centuries.
Johnson, Life of Parnel'.

CO'MMORANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *commorant*.]
CO'MMORANCY. } Dwelling; habitation; abode; residence; stay.

Six and-twenty days we consumed in Sheraz, forced to so long *commorance* by the merry duke.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 134.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witnesses, is plainly and evidently set forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

CO'MMORANT.† *adj.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.

Neither did we border upon heathenish nations, neither are any of them conversant with us, or *commorant* among us.
Conference at Hampton Court, (1603,) p. 74.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

COMMORA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *commoratio*.] A staying or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COMMO'RIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *commoriens*, old Fr. *commourans*.] Dying at the same time.

To which may be added equal and common constellations, the same compatient and *commorient* fates and times; and then there is reason and natural cause they might both die of like diseases and infirmity.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 86.

CO'MMOTHER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *commère*, godmother. Cotgrave. Gr. σὺν, with, and Lat. *mater*, mother.] A godmother. The word is still used in the north of England.

COMMO'TION. *n. s.* [*commotio*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And when he'll please to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke.*

The Iliad consists of battles and a continual *commotion*; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom.
Broome, Notes on the Odyss.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

COMMO'TIONER.† *n. s.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace.

A dangerous *commotioner*, that in so great and populous a city as London is, could draw but those same two fellows!
Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1592.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. *Hayward.*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Strait the sands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play.
Thomson, Summer.

To CO'MMUNE.† *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat. Our word was formerly written *commoun*, and *common*; even so late as in Shakspeare's time; probably from the old Fr. *comoner*, to advise, or *comminer*, to converse with.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And ever and anon with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Spenser, F. Q.

I will *commune* with you of such things,
That want no ears but your's.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune* how that day they best may ply
Their growing work. *Milton, P. L.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

COMMUNICABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

We must not look upon the divine nature as sterile, but rather acknowledge the fecundity and *communicability* of itself, upon which the creation of the world dependeth.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. ii.

COMMU'NICABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *communicable*.]

1. That may become the common possession of more than one: with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behoveth that the word of God be so likewise.
Hooker, v. § 20.

2. That may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowledge: with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n.
Milton, P. L.

3. That may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, *to* thee no more *communicable*.
Milton, P. R.

4. Communicative; not selfish.

Be *communicable* with your friends.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

COMMU'NICABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable.

The office or function of a bishop was distinct from that of presbyters, notwithstanding the identical *communicablenes*, of titles or name.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 63.

COMMU'NICANT. *n. s.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury, Serm.*

To COMMU'NICATE.† *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.
Bacon, Ess. 13.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?
But Diomede desires my company,
And still *communicates* his praise with me.
Dryden, Fables.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches.
Wisd. vii. 13.

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefit or knowledge was made.

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor.
Clarendon, b. viii.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Gal.* vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own resolutions. *Clarendon.*

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

5. To share with another; to participate.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

To COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To have something in common with another; as, *the houses communicate*, there is a passage between them common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COMMUNICA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *communication*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* Providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea.
Addison on Italy.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. 2 *Sam.* iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

5. Participation of the blessed sacrament.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.

COMMU'NICATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *communicatif.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

That which I am to blame in you, is, that your publick common meetings, which should be, as at the table of the Lord, to eat a church-meal, a common Christian feast, are indeed much otherwise, none of that *communicativeness* and charity among you, as is required in such.

Hammond on Acts, xi. 20.

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measures as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMU'NICATORY.* *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Imparting knowledge.

Siricius, who is our companion, and fellow-labourer, with whom the whole world by mutual commerce of canonical and *communicatory* letters, agrees together with us in one common society.

Barrow, Discourse on the Unity of the Church.

COMMU'NION. *n. s.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth: and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow servants. *Hooker*, i. § 4.

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker*, i. § 10.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians.

Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Thou, so pleas'd,
Can'st raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deify'd. *Milton, P. L.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine natrue, *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered.

Clarendon.

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup.

Peacham on Drawing.

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner.

Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMU'NIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *communion.*] One who is of the same communion with others.

Most of the scrupulosities of the non-*communionists* may be resolved thereby.

Dury's Epist. Discourse, 1644, p. 41.

COMMU'NITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *communité*, from *communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
But by degree, stand in authentick place?

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressid.

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*.

L'Estrange.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison, Guardian.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the *community*.

Addison, Freeholder.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*.

Atterbury.

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom and *community*. *B. Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes,
As, sick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* sin. *South, Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.

South, Serm.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money.

Ray on the Creation.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saying the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ransom: the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COMMU'TATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *commutatif.*] Relative to exchange; as *commutatif justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds — one, named justice distributive, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefice, or other thing semblable: the is other called *commutative*, or by exchaunge.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 142.

Commutative justice requires that every man should have his own.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, i. 7.

The Essenes, like the Pythagoreans, did not buy or sell among themselves, but each supplied the other's wants by a *commutative* bartering.

Godwin's Moses and Aaron, i. 12.

COMMU'TATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *commutative.*] In the way of exchange.

Be not stoically mistaken in the quality of sins, nor *commutatively* iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* ii. 12.

To COMMU'TE.† *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This smart was *commuted* for shame.

Hammond's Works, iv. 519.

This will *commute* our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other. *L'Estrange.*

To COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South. Serm.*

COMMU'TUAL. *adj.* [*con.* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal: used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in most sacred bands.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

Pope, Odyssey.

CO'MPACT.† *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.]

1. A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts. *South.*

2. Structure; compacture. Not in use.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III.* p. 148.

To COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo compactum*, Lat.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;
And thereto add such reasons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unsinew'd length.
Denham.

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* sphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear. *Roscommon.*

This disease is more dangerous as the solids are more strict and *compacted*, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre, like his own.
Blackmore's Creation.

2. To make out of something.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,
We shall have shortly discord in the spheres.
Shakspeare.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths,
Though they would swear down each particular fact,
Were testimonies. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so *compacted*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself.
Hooker, i. § 9.

COMPA'CT. *adj.* [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, chrystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies. *Newton, Opt.*

Without attraction the dissevered particles of the chaos could never convene into such great *compact* masses as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Composed; consisting.

The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shakspeare.*

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame.
Milton, P. L.

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected; as, *a compact discourse.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPA'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *compacted.*] Closely.

'Tis an abstract of all volumes,
A pillaster of all columnes
Fancy e're rear'd to Wit, to be
The smallest god's epitome,
And so *compactedly* express
All lovers pleasing wretchedness.
Lovelace, Luc. p. 80.

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *compacted.*] Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactedness*, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedness* and hardness is a demonstration, that nothing could be produced by them. *Cheyne.*

COMPA'CTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *compact.*] That may be joined. *Cockeram.*

COMPA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *compact.*]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *compact.*] Firmness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling found in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their *compactness* and durity. *Brown.*

The best lime mortar will not have attained its utmost *compactness*, till four score years after it has been employed in building. This is one reason why in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells.
Woodward.

COMPA'CTURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compacture.*] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portcullis hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and *compacture* strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Spenser, F. Q.

The first whereof, of nature's substance wrought,
Is trained moveable by art divine,
Stirring the whole *compacture* of the rest.
Brewer's Lingua, iii. 6.

COMPA'GES.† *n. s.* [Latin. Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice that this word has, in our language, the singular *compage.*] A system of many parts united.

The *compage* of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion.
Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 3.

[In] the old Hebrew language, wherein the Scripture speaks, there is no one word to express the *compages* of the superiour and inferiour bodies, which we call *mundus*, but these two words, heaven and earth, joined to and put together.
Mede, Paraphr. and Expos. of St. Peter, (1642,) p. 11.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

To COMPA'GINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *compago, compaginis.* Dr. Johnson gives *compagination*, but had not met with its parent verb.] To set together that which is broken. *Cockeram.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *n. s.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'MPANABLE. **adj.* [old Fr. *compagnable.* This is our old adjective, and is found, so written, in our lexicography; but is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, who, however, gives its derivative *companableness.*] Companionable.

A wife he had of excellent beautee,
And *compaignable* and revelous was she.
Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

CO'MPANABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty *companableness.* *Sidney*, b. ii.

CO'MPANIABLE. *adj.* [from *company.*] Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable, maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxurious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

COMPA'NIABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *companiable.*] Sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

COMPA'NION. *n. s.* [*compagnon*, French.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence.*

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your *companions* make?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction.
Ecclus. vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn.
Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditas, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow soldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

Bereav'd of happiness thou may'st partake
His punishment, eternal misery;
Which would be all his solace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe.
Milton, P.L.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion!* What? you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linen mate: away you mouldy rogue, away. *Shaks. Henry IV.*

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be present. *Ralegh, Essays.*

COMPA'NIONABLE.† *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

His very words and looks — did so work upon the affections of his hearers, as melted and moulded them into a *companionable* sadness.
Walton, Life of Donne.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

COMPA'NIONABLY.† *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars, to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,
That it shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

CO'MPANY.† *n. s.* [*compagnie*, French; either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the same mess. Dr. Johnson says. I prefer the derivation from the Latin, *compago*, abl. case *compagine*, a junction.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakspeare.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love.
Bacon, Essay 28.

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best *company* of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but keep thee *company*.
Dryden, Fables.

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balsora. *Guardian*, No. 167.

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakspeare was an actor, when there were seven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A number of some particular rank or profession, united by some charter; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation.

This emperour seems to have been the first who incorporated the several trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To accompany;
To keep COMPANY. } to associate with; to be a companion to.

I do desire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shaks.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
Pope, Essay on Man.

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company*? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houses of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

I am
The soldier that did *company* these three.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Thus, through what path soe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love.
Prior.

To COMPANY.† *v. n.*

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 *Cor.* v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

3. To have commerce with another sex. See *To* ACCOMPANY.

Thus have ye dealt with the daughters of Israel; and they for fear *companied* with you: but the daughter of Juda would not abide your wickedness. Now therefore tell me, under what tree didst thou take them *companying* together? *Hist. of Susannah*, ver. 57.

Well may I think, as a great learned man, although merrily, writeth, that unless God had given a certain notable quantity of foolishness and forgetfulness to all women, after once they had assayed the pains and travails and danger of childbirth, they would never *company* with men again. *Sir T. Smith, Orat. for Q. Eliz. Marriage.*

That in the time of their ordination, it be not so much as required of them to abstain from the lawful *companying* with their wives. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler.* p. 206.

CO'MPARABLE. *adj.* [from *To compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker*, v. § 6.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison, Spectator.*

CO'MPARABLY. *adv.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foresaid nation. *Wotton, Architect.*

CO'MPARATES.† *n. s.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

The second classis of metaphysical, or perhaps more properly logical particles, are those that owe their origine to the topick of the *comparates*; such as, than, much, more, &c. This water is *as* hot *as* that; this apple is *greater* or *more* great *than* that. *Dalgorno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 69.

COMPARA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *comparare.* So the old Fr. *comparer*, acquérir, acheter. See the fourth sense of *To* COMPARE.] Provision. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

COMPA'RATIVE.† *adj.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be stiled
The under hangman of his realm. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

There resteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville, Scep. Scient.*

3. In grammar, the degree so called.

When it [the adjective] is expressed with augmentation, or with reference to a less degree of the same, it is called the *comparative*; as *wiser*, *greater*. *Lowth, Int. Eng. Gram.*

COMPA'RATIVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that is fond of making comparisons, or that makes himself another's equal. Not now in use.

To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

COMPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Bacon.*

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its composition; so he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wise application. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak. ———
I will hear Cassius, and *compare* their reasons. *Shakspeare.*

They measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise. 2 *Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* these with the restless torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit. *Tillotson.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three to six, cannot choose but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgement men make of present, and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and so the absent considered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, being *compar'd*
With my confineless harms. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greatest. *Milton, P. R.*

He carv'd in ivory a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word. *Addison, Spect.*

4. *To compare* is, in Spenser, used after the Lat. *comparo*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But both from back and belly, still did spare
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 28.

To COMPA'RE.* *v. n.* To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 39.

COMPA'RE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without *compare*. *Suckling.*
As their small gallies may not hold *compare*
With our tall ships. *Waller.*
Beyond *compare* the Son of God was seen
Most glorious. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want similies. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.*

COMPA'RER.* *n. s.* [from *compare*.] One who makes a comparison or estimate.

It was the *comparer's* purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's enthusiasms.
Bp. Lavington, Enth. of Meth. and Pap. compared.

COMPA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *compare*.] The act of forming comparison.

In the *comparings*, we maye not looke that all should answere in equalitie.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 409.

COMPA'RISON. *n. s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *comparison* too far, to make it good.
Grew, Musæum.

Our author saves me the *comparison* with tragedy; for he says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in *comparison*.
Locke.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the *comparison*. *Locke.*

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in *comparison* of what now it is. *Tillotson.*

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled, in *comparison* of what it once was. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *comparison*, had been something too fair and too good for any lady. *Shakspeare.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, *strong, stronger, strongest*.

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton, Architecture.*

CO'MPART.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Member.

What a continual hell must this create in the soul, to be perpetually worried with so many black and rabid passions; to have all its inferiour parts and affections, like those of the monster Scylla, whom the poets talk of as so many dogs, continually barking and snarling at one another, and yet remain unseparable, as being *comparts* of the same substance. *Scott, Practic. Disc.* xxii.

COMPA'RTIMENT. *n. s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A division of picture or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture.
Pope.

COMPARTI'TION. *n. s.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authours of this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the whole ground plot, both for rooms of office and entertainment.
Wotton, Architecture.

2. The parts marked out or separated; a separate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] Division; separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peacham on Drawing.

COMPA'RTNER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *partner*. See COPARTNER.] A partaker; a sharer.

It is part of the honour and worship due unto God, to accept of no *compartner* with him.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.

To CO'MPASS.† *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr. *compassare*, Ital. *passibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose; it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,
That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compassed around*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I see thee *compass'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Now all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee *about!* *Shaks. Temp.*

The shady trees cover him with their shadow: the willows of the brook *compass* him *about*.
Job, xl. 22.

Observe the crowds that *compass* him *around*.
Dryden, Virg.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus, wert thou *compassed* with circling fire.
Dryden.

2. To walk round any thing.

I come, said he, from *compassing* the earth,
Their travels seen who spring from human birth.
Sandys, Job, p. 4.

By night he fled, and at midnight return'd
From *compassing* the earth. *Milton, P. L.* ix. 59.

Old Chorineus *compass'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block: sometimes with *in*.

And it was told the Gazites, saying, Samson is come hither. And they *compassed* him *in*, and laid weight for him all night in the gate of the city. *Judges*, xvi. 2.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and *compass* thee round, and keep thee in on every side. *St. Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by as great wisdom *compassed*.
Hooker, Pref.

His master being one of great regard,
In court to *compass* any suit not hard.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill. *Shaksp.*

How can you hope to *compass* your designs,
And not dissemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could *compass* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the remembrance of any title that he had once *compassed*. *Brerewood.*

Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compass* it.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compassed*, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and study, parts and contemplation. *South.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compass* more than they intend.
Pope.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, *to compass the death of the king*.

CO'MPASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there shall I end:
My life is run its *compass*. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits. *Shaks.*

That which is out of the *compass* of any man's power, is to that man impossible. *South, Serm.*

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the *compass* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compass*.
Addison, Spect.

This author hath tried the force and *compass* of our language with much success. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the *compass* of twelve books is taken up in these. *Pope, Ess. on Homer's Battles.*

The English are good confederates in an enterprize which may be dispatched in a short *compass* of time. *Addison, Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the *compass* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Enclosure; circumference.

And the mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compass* huge and high
The structure. *Milton, P. R.*

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compass* all the world contains.
Dryden, Virg.

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a compass round the camp*.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within *compass*) no such commission had been executed in either of these provinces.
Davies on Ireland.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compass* than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account.
Locke.

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my *compass*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so,
As stiff twin *compasses* are two:
Thy soul, the fixt foot, makes no show
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.
Milton, P. L.

To fix one foot of their *compass* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themselves in a very uncertain state. *Swift.*

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the *compass* by which factious men steer their course. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ships was navigation then;
No useful *compass* or meridian known:
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-star shone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the seamen's *compass*. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

He that first discovered the use of the *compass*, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built workhouses. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phrase to come in *compass*, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. s.*

The *compass-saw* should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge: its office is to cut a round, and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn it. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION.† *n. s.* [*compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat. Our word is not often used in the plural, which Dr. Johnson might have noticed; but our version of the Bible presents two instances.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had *compassion* of me in my bonds. *Heb.* x. 34.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. *Lament.* iii. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* every man to his brother. *Zech.* vii. 9.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads *compassion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden, Fab.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compassion* for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addison, Spect.*

To COMPA'SSION.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Tit. Andronicus.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him? *Tit. Andronicus.*

She wept bitterly, and tenderly *compassioned* so great outrage done, &c. *Dr. Favour's Antiq.* (1619,) p. 334.

Wisdom and worth are sacred names; rever'd,
Where not embrac'd; applauded, deify'd;
Why not *compassion'd* too? *Young, Night Th.* 7.

COMPA'SSIONABLE.* *adj.* [from *compassion.*] Deserving of compassion.

The judge should tender the party's case as *compassionable*, and desire that he may be delivered from the evil threatening him. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 282.

COMPA'SSIONARY.* *adj.* [old Fr. *compassionnaire.*] Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

COMPA'SSIONATE.† *adj.* [from *compassion.*]

1. Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

My *compassionate* heart
Will not permit mine eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by surprise. *Titus Andronicus.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South, Serm.*

2. Exciting compassion; plaintive; pitiable. But this is hardly proper.

It boots thee not to be *compassionate*;
After our sentence plaining comes too late. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

Slavery, the most *compassionate* and miserable circumstance of life. *Nelson, Practice of Devotion*, p. 53.

3. Liable to the same affections; partaking in the same sufferings. This usage is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

I think this reason is nearest truth, that the nose is most *compassionate* with this part. *Donne, Probl.* xi.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves. *Ralegh.*

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love? *Addison, Cato.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less *compassionately* reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'SSIONATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *compassionate.*] State or quality of being compassionate. It is somewhere used by Calamy.

COMPATE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Latin.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies, State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compatibilité.*] Consistency; the power of coexisting with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE.† *adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, *to suit, to agree*. *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used. To this remark of Dr. Johnson it may, however, be added that the old French word *compatible* is probably the parent of our word.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broome.*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compatible.*] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible.*] Fitly; suitably.

COMPA'TIENT.† *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Latin.] Suffering together. See COMMORIENT.

The same *compatient* and commorient fates and times. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III.*

COMPA'TRIOT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compatriote*, from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* i. 4.

What is become of that charitable and Christian carriage of men towards one another, which God requires of us, and which was wont to be conspicuous amongst Christian *compatriots?* *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 154.

Lest the same fate betide him, [Mazarine,] as did the Marquis of Ancre, his *compatriot*. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 17.

COMPA'TRIOT.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Of the same country.

Genius of ancient Greece! —— I join
Thy name, thrice honour'd, with the immortal praise
Of nature; while to my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons,
And tune to attick themes the British lyre. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. i.

COMPE'ER.† *n. s.* [*compar*, Latin. One of our oldest substantives, from the Fr. *compere*, though Dr. Johnson notices the use of it only by Philips.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

With him there rode a gentle pardonere
Of Rouncevall, his friend and his *compere*. *Chaucer, C. T.* Prol.

March in, my noble *compeers!* *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

It mattereth not now what he or his *compeers* taught. *Montagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 69.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*. *Milton, P. L.* i. 127.

Sesostris,
That monarchs harness'd, to his chariot yok'd
Base servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Lash'd furiously. *Philips.*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.
—— In my right,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To COMPE'L.† *v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desp'rate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspeare.*

He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 23.

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire.
Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel* us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god *Compell'd* to drink the deep Lethean flood. *Dryd.*

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief [each
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere gregem.*

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who sought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd.*
Dryden.

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure, nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd.*
Dryden.

COMPE'LLABLE.† *adj.* [from *compel.*] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible.*

He doth it according to his will, not *compellable* in the proper acts thereof.
Montagu, App. to Cæs. p. 97.

Joint-tenants ere *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone.*

COMPE'LLABLY.* *adv.* [from *compellable.*] In a forcible manner.

COMPELLA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *compello,* Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

Instead of mutual love, kind *compellations,* whore and thief is heard, they fling stools at one another's heads.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Leaving the track of common address, to run up, and tread the air in metaphorical *compellations,* and many fond utterances better let alone.
Milton, Apol. for Smect.

The style best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use, is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour first taught.
Duppa's Rules of Devotion.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *sire,* which is nothing else but *father.* *Temple.*

COMPE'LLATORY.* *adj.* Having the force of compelling; compulsatory.

A strange sight—a king and a queen to be constrained by process *compellatory* to appear in any court, as common persons, within their own realm. *Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

COMPE'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *compel.*] One that forces another.

If it were done, what pleasure shall the compelled party have of the *compeller?* or what trust can the *compeller* have of the compelled?
Sir T. Smith, Orat. iv. *Append to his Life.*

Lessening that due proportion, which should be maintained between the *compellers* and the compelled; the Turks rather think the Christians not now so strong as heretofore.
Blount, Voyage into the Levant, p. 117.

CO'MPEND.† *n. s.* [*compendium,* Lat. This word is more than a century older than the time of Watts, from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example.] Abridgement; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

The *compend* of it [the history] is this; that a little after five o'clock in the afternoon we took ship at Rotterdam, &c.
Dr. Balcanqual, Letter, in Hale's Rem. p. 143.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compends.*
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius,* Lat.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

To COMPE'NDIATE.* *v. a.* [from *compendium.*] To sum together; to comprehend.

It concludeth in the last with that which concludeth and *compendiateth* all blessing, peace upon Israel. *Bp. of London's Vine Palatine,* 1614, p. 2.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

COMPE'NDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuition cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker,* b. v.

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *compendious.*] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

If the inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion should so dazzle the eyes of the atheist. *Bentley, Serm.*

COMPE'NDIUM. n. s. [Lat.] Abridgement; summary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPE'NSABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *compensable.*] That may be recompensed.
Cotgrave, and Bullokar.

To COMPE'NSATE.† *v. a.* [*compenso,* Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for; sometimes with *for.*

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To *compensate,* as far as we are able, *for* these reliques of guilt in us, we should take care to redeem the time. *Scott, Christian Life,* i. iv.

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Prior.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force.
Pope.

COMPENSA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compensation,* payment.] Recompence; something equivalent; amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

All other debts may *compensation* find
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind.
Dryden, Aurengz.

COMPE'NSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That compensates; that countervails.

COMPE'NSATORY.* *adj.* [from *compensate.*] That makes amends, or offers an equivalent.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenso,* Lat.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua fortis. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino,* Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatoriness.

To COMPE'TE.* *v. n.* [*competo,* Lat.] To be in a state of competition; to rival. This is a Scottish word, of recent admission into English composition.

Old Sanderson alone perhaps excepted, there was none who could *compete* with him in renown of learning and genius.
Bp. Heber's Life of Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

CO'MPETENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *compe-*
CO'MPETENCY. } *tence.*]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the chearfulness of society. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer.
Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion. *Swift.*

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.*
Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT. *adj.* [*competens,* Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent,* the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent.* *Hooker.*

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed. *Hooker,* v. 40.

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury, Serm.*

4. Qualified; fit; a *competent* judge is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

CO'MPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert. *Wotton.*

COMPE'TIBLE.† *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*, Dr. Johnson says. But see COMPATIBLE.] Suitable to; consistent with.

It is a great point of wisdom indeed, and mainly necessary, to know the true laws and bounds of human happiness, that the heat of melancholy drive not men up beyond what is *competible* to human nature, and the reach of all the faculties thereof. *More, Conject. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 171.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Those are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity a parte ante is such as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir M. Hale.*

COMPE'TIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *competible.*] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETI'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPE'TITOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *competiteur*, from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shakspeare. Tit. Andron.

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon, Ess.* 50.

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler*, No. 86.

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to to have no *competitor*. *Rogers, Serm.* 19.

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, it means just the reverse in the passage cited by Dr. Johnson, and in several others occurring in Shakspeare; it is an associate.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

COMPE'TITORY.* *adj.* [from *competitor.*] In competition.

This work was written as a *competitory* treatise. *Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity*, Pref.

COMPE'TITRESS.* *n. s.* [from *competitor.*] She who is a rival.

The two famous flourishing Universities, Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit *competitress*. *Hieragonisticon, or Corah's Doom*, (1672,) p. 136.

COMPE'TITRIX.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The same as competitress.

Queen Anne, being now without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.*

COMPILA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compilation*, from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled Gesta Romanorum, seems to have been the favourite. *Warton, Hist of Eng. Poet.* iii. Diss.

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COMPILA'TOR.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *compilateur.* This is our ancient word for *compiler.*] A collector.

I n'am but a leude *compilatour* of the laboure of olde astrologiens. *Chaucer, Concl. of the Astrolabie.*

To COMPI'LE.† *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin: *compiler*, old Fr.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

In the time of Alfred, the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various, that he found it expedient to *compile* his dome-book. *Blackstone.*

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise: not in use.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. To make up; to compose. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Chapman.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne's Devotions*, p. 68.

5. To put together; to build.

He did intend
A brazen wall in compas to *compyle*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 10.

COMPI'LEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I found it fitter for my pen to deal with these plain *compilements* and tractable materials. *Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture*, Pref.

I was encouraged to essay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER. *n. s.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers*. *Bacon, New Atalantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE.† } *n. s.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLA'CENCY. } Lat. Complacency, it may be added, was ranked by Heylin, in 1656, among unusual and uncouth words. Of this word in the plural number Dr. Johnson's examples afford no specimen. Bishop Pearson gives it.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton, P. L.*

Except we looked for an account hereafter, it were unreasonable to expect that any man should forsake his delights, renounce his *complacencies*, and by a severe repentance create a bitterness to his own soul. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 7.

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferiour affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul. *South.*

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and *complacency*, if they discover none of the like in themselves. *Addison, Spect.*

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole *complacence!* *Milton, P. L.*

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. *Addison.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. *Pope, Ess. on Crit.*

COMPLA'CENT.† *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe and admiration to kings, who know to keep firm in their seat. *Burke.*

COMPLACE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *complacent.*] Causing joy or pleasure.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love. *Baxter's Life and Times*, 1696, fol. p. 7.

COMPLA'CENTLY.* *adv.* [from *complacent.*] In a soft or easy manner.

To COMPLA'IN. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before

the cause of sorrow; sometimes with *on*.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, *on* Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain.
Dryden, Fables.

Do not all men *complain*, even these as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind?
Burnet, Pref. to Theory of Earth.

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the casual noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the punishment of his sins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To COMPLA'IN. *v. a.* [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye *complain*.
Fairfax.

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
Dryden, Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.
Daniel, Civil War.

COMPLA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *complain*.] To be complained of.

Though both be blamable, yet superstition is the less *complainable*. *Feltham, Resol.* ii. 36.

COMPLA'INANT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *complaignant*.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants* of the dispute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *complain*.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

And when the people complained, [in the margin, were, as it were *complainers*.] *Numb.* xi. 1.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought.
Titus Andronicus.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INING.* *n. s.* [from *complain*.] Expression of sorrow or injury.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no *complaining* in our streets. *Psalm* cxliv. 14.

With these shreds
They vented their *complainings*. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

But let the sighing doves their sorrow bring,
And nightingales in sweet *complaining* sing.
Congreve on the Death of Q. Mary.

COMPLA'INT. *n. s.* [*complainte*, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of *complaint*, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedicat.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man.
Job, xxx. 4.

Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,
To sorrow abandon'd, but worst felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tossed,
Thus to disburthen sought with sad *complaint*.
Milton, P. L.

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church.
Swift.

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Against my child. *Shaksp. Mids. Night's Dream.*

In evil strait this day I stand
Before my judge, either to undergo
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my *complaint*; but strict necessity
Subdues me, and calamitous constraint.
Milton, P. L.

Against the goddess these *complaints* he made.
Dryden, Æn.

COMPLA'INTFUL.* *adj.* Full of complaint. Not now in use. *Huloet.*

COMPLAISA'NCE. *n. s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaisance* to her. *Dryd.*

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaisance*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her fav'rite dove:
In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT.† *adj.* [*complaisant*, French. This word had been anglicised, as may be supposed, by a *courtier*, in Charles the first's time; though Dr. Johnson cites only Pope.] Civil; desirous to please.

Whether he retain the court's opinion of being agreeable, or *complaisant*, or good company.
W. Mountagu's Devout Essays, (1648,) p. 124.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;
Scarce to wise Peter *complaisant* enough,
And something said of Chartres much too rough.
Pope.

COMPLAISA'NTLY.† *adv.* [from *complaisant*.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And *complaisantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tired, I take my leave.
Pope.

Alexander the great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side, when they came into the presence. One who thought to outshine the whole court, carried his head so over *complaisantly*, that this martial prince gave him so great a box on the ear, as set all the heads of the court upright.
Tatler, No. 77.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *complaisant*.] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLA'NE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLEA'T. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; completement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker*, v. § 35.

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy.
Clarendon.

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief and care,
His *complement* of stores, and total war.
Prior.

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment*.

If the case permitteth not baptism, to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it be lost. *Hooker*, v. § 58.

These which have lastly sprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker, Dedic.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye.
Shakspeare.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. CO'MPLEMENT *of the Curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical* COMPLEMENT *of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLEME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *complement*. This adjective is also written *complimental*. But see the 3d sense of COMPLEMENT. *Complemental* continued to be the spelling till about the beginning of the 18th century.] Adscititious; expressive of compliment.

Many men improving themselves on the discoveries made by the brain and paines of others, and only adding some *complementall* enlargements of their owne, have plundered the first founders of all the praise and profit of their invention.
Standard of Equality, sect. 33.

The praises of a friend are partial or suspicious; of strangers, uncertain and not judicious; of comely persons, *complemental* and mannerly; of learned and wise men, more precious. *Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* (1653,) p. 192.

With her was *complemental* flattery
With silver tongue. *Beaumont's Psyche*, viii. 192.

Demure scorns, and *complemental* mockeries.
Scott, Pract. Disc. i.

COMPLEME'NTARY.* *n. s.* [from *complement*.] One skilled in compliments.

Amo. Is he a master?
Cri. That, sir, he has to shew here; and con-

firmed under the hands of the most skilful and cunning *complementaries* alive.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Lat.]
1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.
With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete. *Hooker*, v. § 19.
And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col.* ii. 10.
Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shaks.*
2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *most*.
If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*
3. Finished; ended; concluded.
This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.
Mr. Saunderson was *completed* master of arts. *Walton.*
Bred only and *completed* to the taste
Of lustful appetence. *Milton, P. L.*
To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a Pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY. *adv.* [from *complete*.] Fully; perfectly.
Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*
Whatever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, smart, humorous and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *complete-ment*, Fr.] The act of completing.
Prelibation — which quickens their hopes and desires of the *completement*.
More, Conject. of Cabbal, (1653,) p. 248.
Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *complement* of satyre among the Romans. *Dryden, Ded. to Juv.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *complete*.] Perfection; the state of being complete.
I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability, as to exclude myself. *King Charles.*
These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject. *Watts, Logick.*

COMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [from *complete*.]
1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.
There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*
2. Utmost height; perfect state.
He makes it the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TIVE.* *adj.* [from *complete*.] Making complete.
The reason of these significations is derived from the *completive* power of the tense here mentioned. *Harris, Hermes*, 1. § 7.

COMPLE'TORY.* *adj.* [from *complete*.] Fulfilling.
His crucifixion we may contemplate as *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow, Serm.* ii, 357.

CO'MPLETORY.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *completorium*. See also COMPLIN.] The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.
There was such an office with the Jews likewise, called the close, from the shutting up of the day and its service; a kind of *completory*, used by all of them on their propitiation day. *Hooper on Lent*, p. 345.

CO'MPLEX. } *adj.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Com-
COMPLE'XED. } posite; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.
To express *complexed* significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexistent. *Brown.*
Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complicated of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*
A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*
With such perfection fram'd,
Is this *complex* stupendous scheme of things. *Thomson, Spring.*

CO'MPLEX. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.
This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South, Serm.*

COMPLE'XEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.
From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another incovenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLE'XION. *n. s.* [*complexio*, Lat.]
1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.
Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistick form of it. *Watts.*
2. The colour of the external parts of any body.
Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
What see you in those papers, that you lose
So much *complexion*? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
He so takes on yonder, so rails against all mar-ed mankind, so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever. *Shakspeare.*
Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*
Niceness, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirits seem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*
If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison, Spect.*
3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.
'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men should war. *Dryden, Fab.*
For from all tempers he could service draw,
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, saw
How she *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryd.*
The methods of Providence men of this *complexion* must be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,
It makes no diff'rence in the case,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLE'XIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.
Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efflorescencies, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*
Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

COMPLE'XIONALLY.† *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion.
An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Where are the jesters now? the men of health
Complexionally pleasant? *R. Blair, The Grave.*
Perfect depravity of mind is not reconcileable with eloquence; and the mind (though corruptible, not *complexionally* vicious) would reject, and throw off with disgust, a lesson of pure and unmixed evil. *Burke, Lett. to a Memb. of the Nat. Assembly.*

COMPLE'XIONARY.* *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Relating to the care of the complexion.
The Greek churches generally, and most of the Latin casuists, as I have heard from learned men and travellers, do allow even this *complexionary* art and use of adorning, by some light tincture, the looks of women eminent for virtue, modesty, piety, and charity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 38.

COMPLE'XIONED.* *adj.* [old Fr. *complexionné*.] Well complexioned, having a body in good temperature. *Huloet.*
The female Moors, if preserved from the injuries of the sun and weather, are generally well *complexioned*, full bodied, and of good symmetry. *L. Addison, West Barbary*, p. 113.

COMPLE'XITY.* *n. s.* [from *complex*.] State of being complex.
Some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

COMPLE'XLY. *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS.† *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.
If the declensions of the ancient language are so very complex, their conjugations are indefinitely more so. And the *complexness* of the one is founded upon the same principle with that of the other, the difficulty of forming, in the beginnings of language, abstract and general terms. *A. Smith on the Form. of Languages.*

COMPLE'XURE. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *comply*.] That can bend or yield.
It is not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another *compliable* mind. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

COMPLI'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *comply*.]
1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.
I am far from excusing that *compliance*, for plenary consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles.*
We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a necessary *compliance* with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*
Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wishes. *Howe.*
The actions to which the world solicits our *compliance* are sins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove dissention, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance;* and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

COMPLI'ANT. *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

COMPLI'ANTLY.* *adv.* [from *compliant.*] In a yielding or civil manner.

To CO'MPLICATE.† *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin; *compliquer*, old Fr.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

In case our offence against God had been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many *complicated* circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Serpents, and vipers, &c. that endeavour to devour that world which produces them, and monsters compiled and *complicated* of divers parents and kinds. *Donne's Devotions*, (1624,) p. 68.

Dreadful was the din,
Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.
Milton, P. L.

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones. *Locke.*

CO'MPLICATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts on the Mind.*

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man!
Young, Night Th. 1.

CO'MPLICATELY.* *adv.* [from *complicate.*] In a complicated manner.

CO'MPLICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *complicate.*] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness.* *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *complication.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

All the parts in *complication* roll,
And every one contributes to the whole.
Jordan's Poems, . 1. b.

Many admirable combinations, *complications,* and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 112.

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications,* and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts, Logick.*

CO'MPLICE. *n. s.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices.* *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *n. s.* [from *comply.*] One of an easy temper; one of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers,* an insupportable difficulty would remain. *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT.† *n. s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, or more than enough, Dr. Johnson says; and the word indeed is *complement* in old authors, and even in Milton, from whom he has cited examples, but writes it *compliment* in conformity to modern usage. The same may be said of *complimental.* See COMPLEMENTAL.]

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney*, b. ii.

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment:*
Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shaks.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like inchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shaks.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton, P. R.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment,* or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sooth with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler*, No. 111.

To CO'MPLIMENT,† *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

Sometimes five imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one titlepage, *complimenting* and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment.*] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally.* *Broome.*

CO'MPLIMENTER. *n. s.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE.† *n. s.* [*complie*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat. V. Du Cange in V. COMPLENDÆ.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and even, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses and their *complines* meet.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

They sing mattins, many masses, little and great; they have their hours, first, third, sixth, ninth; their vespers, *complins* and salutations.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. p. 377.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

To CO'MPLISH.* *v. a.* [an abbreviation of *accomplish;* so old Fr. *complissement*, accomplishment. Kelham.] To accomplish; to fulfil.

For ye into like thraldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 41.

That now when he had done the thing he sought,
And as he would, *complisht* and compast all.
Mir. for Mag. p. 443.

To COMPLO'RE.† *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.
Cockeram.

CO'MPLOT.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *completum* for *complexum*, low Lat. Menage.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well,
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A fear they had, lest he should bring them within the compass of his dangerous *complots.*
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, &c. iv. 8.

The *complot*, methinks, had as much of the hermit as of the poet.
Wotton, Parallel of the D. of Buck. and Ld. Essex.

To COMPLO'T.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Having *complotted* with the duke of Norfolk.
Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1592.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

To Co´MPLOT.* *v. a.* To plan; to contrive.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet,
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To reingratiate himself after his revolt, whether real or *complotted*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

COMPLO´TMENT.* *n. s.* [from *complot.*] Conspiracy; confederacy in secret crime.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her, like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a new conspiracy!
Dean King's Serm. 5th Nov. 1608, p. 33.

COMPLO´TTER.† *n. s.* [from *complot.*] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Those jealousies proceeded not from the detection of any fraud in him, but of the late imposture of the said Lambert the shoemaker's son, and the abuse of the *complotters*.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 89.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

To COMPLY´. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies with* our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Waller.*

They did servilely *comply with* the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember I am she who sav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish *with* his estate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

To COMPO´NDERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *compondero.*] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

COMPO´NENT. *adj.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.
Newton, Opticks.

To COMPO´RT.† *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.]

1. To agree; to suit: followed by *with*.

How ill this dulness doth *comport* with greatness! *Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.*

Some piety's not good there, some vain disport
On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*.
Donne.

Such does not *comport with* the nature of time.
Holder.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. *L'Estrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport with* their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

2. To bear.

Shall we not meekly *comport* with an infirmity?
Barrow, Works. i. 484.

To COMPO´RT. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,
That never can the present state *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will.
Daniel.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion and *comport*
Yourself at this rantipole rate.
Congreve, Way of the World.

COMPO´RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;
In times of tempest they command alone,
And he but sits precarious on the throne.
Dryden, Fables.

COMPO´RTABLE. *adj.* [from *comport.*] Consistent; not contradictory.

Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architec.* Pref.

COMPO´RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with court'sies meet.
Spenser, F. Q.

COMPORTA´TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *comportatio.*] An assemblage; a bringing together.

Here is a collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 303.

COMPO´RTMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *comportement.*] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a streight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature either thwarting this rule or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule. *Hale.*

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To COMPO´SE. *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections. *Sprat.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*.
Dryden, Æn.

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one spherical roundness. *Ray.*

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyricks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to musick himself. *Addison.*

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame. *Hooker*, v. § 35.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton, P. L.*

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *composed*.
Clarendon, b. viii.

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
Cou'd order teach, and their high sp'rits *compose*.
Waller.

Compose thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.
Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to still and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go, freely search where-e'er you please. *Prior.*

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to *compose* and settle itself to prayer.
Duppa, Rules for Devotion.

We beseech thee to *compose* our thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness. *Swift.*

8. To adjust; to settle: as, *to compose a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in the composing stick.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPO´SED. *participial adj.* [from *compose.*] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious and *composed* in the manner of the inhabitants.
Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Compos'd his posture, and his look sedate. *Pope.*

COMPO´SEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed.*] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body asked which is he, the man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

COMPO´SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *composed.*] Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To him that doth good, glory and honour and peace, serenity and *composedness* of mind, peace that passeth all understanding, joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.
Wilkins on Nat. Rel. ii. ch. 7.

That *composedness* of mind, that temper of spirit, that displays itself in a quiet endurance of scoffs, slanders, and all the lashes of contumelious tongues. *South, Serm.* viii. 183.

Having supped with gravity, and an orderly *composedness*, [they] depart.
Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 20.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as smartness of parts. *Norris.*

COMPO´SER.† *n. s.* [from *compose.*]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good intention in the *composer*.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. One that adapts the musick to words; one that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that.
Woodward.

For composition I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*. *Peacham on Musick.*

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*.
Dryden, Alb. and Alban. Pref.

3. A compositor; he that adjusts the types for the printing. This word, unknown to Dr. Johnson, is better than the modern term *compositor*.

The beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient *composer*, and corrector, for the Eastern languages.
Abp. Laud, to the Vice Ch. of Ox. 1637.

4. One who composes or adjusts a thing.
To be the *composers*, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law.
Bp. of Ossory, (*Williams*,) *Rights of Kings*, (1662,) p. 43.

CO'MPOSITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Lat.]
The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*
Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addison on Italy.*

COMPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*compositio*, Latin; *composition*, Fr.]
1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.
Ipocras, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itselfe, hath by the *composition* and confection of men, mingling many spices with the same, great power in it, and pleasauntnesse also by the smell.
Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 234.
We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
In the time of the yncas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. *Temple.*
2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.
The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method f *composition*. *Newton, Opticks.*
3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.
Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. *Bacon, Ess.* 43.
Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition*, that looks the most like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addison.*
Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. *Swift.*
4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.
Neither shall ye make any other [oil] like it, after the *composition* of it: it is holy, and it shall be holy unto you. Whosoever compoundeth any like it, — shall even be cut off from his people.
Exod. xxx. 32.
Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. *Watts.*
5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.
The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts, is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things both in general and in particular.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.
6. Written work. Mr. Malone considers Sir H. Wotton's usage of *composition*, in a letter dated in 1636, as the first instance of its denoting a written work. But Barret's Alvearie of 1580 presents, under the word COMPACTE, "*composition*, placing or compacting of wordes togither, *verborum structura*;" so that there can be no question of the age also of this meaning of composition.
Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. *L'Estrange.*
That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. *Addison.*
When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*.
Addison, Guardian.
7. Adjustment; regulation.
A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once.
B. Jonson, Discov.
8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.
To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *composition* and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all public regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and *composition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*
Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *composition* may be written,
And seal'd between us. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish
For *composition* with th' unconquer'd fish. *Waller.*
9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.
Persons who have been once cleared by *composition* with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies. *Blackstone.*
10. Consistency; congruity.
There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit. ———
— Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shaksp. Oth.*
11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.
12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*
13. [In printing.] The arranging of several letters or types in the composing-stick.
14. [In law.] Satisfaction for tithes. See MODUS.

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR.† *n. s.* [from *compose*.]
1. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper. See COMPOSER, and CORRECTOR. But our old language has *compositor* in a general sense, which Dr. Johnson seems not to have known.
The *compositor* was Mr. Manning, a decent sensible man, who had *composed* about one half of his [Johnson's] Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house. *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*
2. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order. *Bullokar*, ed. 1656.

COMPOSSE'SSOR.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *compossesseur*.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

COMPO'SSIBLE.* *adj.* [*con* and *possible*.] Consistent; that may exist with another thing.
They should make the faith wherewith they believe, an intelligent, *compossible*, consistent thing, and not define it by repugnancies.
Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. vi. § 7.

COMPOST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.]
1. A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.
Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
We also have great variety of *composts* and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.
Bacon, New Atlantis.
Water young planted shrubs, amomum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant *compost*.
Evelyn's Kalendar.
There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compost* forth to dung the ground.
Dryden.
In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien *compost* is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*
2. Any mixture or composition.
Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad γλυκύπικρον, a *compost* of more bitter than sweet at the very instant, we should never be such blind obedient votaries of Satan.
Hammond, Works, iv. 534.

To COMPO'ST.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.
By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint and the colewort into rape.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
As for earth, it *composteth* itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
How many fields have been drenched with blood, and *composted* with carcases!
Bp. Hall, Serm. 1641.

COMPO'STURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *composture*.] Soil; manure. Not used.
The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen
From general excrement. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

COMPO'SURE.† *n. s.* [from *compose*.]
1. The act of composing or inditing.
Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as of forms of public *composure*. *King Charles.*
2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.
Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing.
Holder, El. of Speech.
From the various *composures* and combinations of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.
In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Crashaw.*
4. Frame; make; temperament.
To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him:
As his *composure* must be rare indeed,
Whom these things cannot blemish.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
The Duke of Buckingham sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

3. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind than to the outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Composition; framed discourse. See COMPOSITION. This is of older usage, by at least the difference of a century, than Atterbury's; the first of Dr. Johnson's examples.

The labour'd and understanding workes of Maister Johnson; the no lesse worthy *composures* of the both worthily excellent Maister Beaumont and Maister Fletcher.

Webster, Pref. to the Wh. Devil, 1612.

As I then sate on this very grass, I turned my present thoughts into verse: 'tis a wish which I will repeat to you:

I in these flowery meads, &c.

When I had ended this *composure*, I left this place. *Walton's Angler.*

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty *composures*. *Atterbury.*

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you.

Watts on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere *composure* thus reply'd.

Milton, P.L.

The calmest and serenest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect *composure*. *Watts, Logick.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy *composure*. *King Charles.*

Vanguard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and *composure*. *Milton, P. L.*

Things were not brought to an extremity: there seems yet to be room left for a *composure*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPOTA'TION. *n.s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society *compotation*, from the ancient custom of symposiack meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant.

Philips.

CO'MPOTATOR.* *n.s.* [from the Lat. *compoto.*] One who drinks together with another.

I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and *compotators* of syllabub, &c. *Pope, Lett. to Mr. Knight.*

To COMPO'UND.† *v.a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

Only *compound* me with forgotten dust.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whosoever *compoundeth* any like it, shall be cut off. *Exodus*, xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of simple ones.

Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.

The ideas, being each but one single perception, are easier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends those *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine:

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the sight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison, Spect.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piso-Tigris*. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends.

Shakpeare, Timon.

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well *compounded*. *Shakspeare.*

If there be any discord or suits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeased. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound?* *Gay.*

To COMPO'UND. *v.n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of his wife;
Compound for all the rest with longer life. *Dryd.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year.

Shaks. Meas. for Meas.

3. To come to terms by granting something on each side.

Cornwal *compounded* to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ransom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy most assured overthrow?

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But useless all, when he, despairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound*.

Dryden, Juv.

Paracelsus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galenists, and brought a mixed use of chemical medicines into the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o'the senate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

CO'MPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound substances are made up of two or more simple substances. *Watts, Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; I speak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND *or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and are all contained within one and the same calyx; such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO'MPOUND. *n.s.* [from the verb.] The mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price of the two simple bodies: consider again the dignity of the one above the other in use; then see if you can make a *compound*, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity of the use. *Bacon, Physical Rem.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit. *South, Serm.*

Love, why do we one passion call?
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

COMPO'UNDABLE.† *adj.* [from *compound.*] Capable of being compounded.

Sherwood.

COMPO'UNDER.† *n.s.* [from *To compound.*]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

They held it to be the best course to let him alone, yea, and be *compounders* of peace and amity between Sancho and the barber.

Shelton, D. Quix. iv. 19.

Those softeners, sweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

3. An academical term for one who, having any estate or income for life of a certain value, pays extraordinary fees for the degree which he takes; and, according to the value, is either a grand or a petty *compounder*.

COMPRECA'TION.* *n.s.* [Lat. *comprecatio.*] Supplication; public prayer.

A *comprecation* both the Grecians and we do allow; an ultimate invocation both the Grecians and we detest.

Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, &c. 1658, p. 463.

Next to deprecation against evil may succeed *comprecation* for that which is good.

Bp. Wilkins, Discourse on Prayer, ch. 17.

To COMPREHE'ND.† *v.a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness *comprehendeth* it not. *St. John*, i. 5.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought.

Walker.

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroick writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensible*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehensible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Possible to be comprised.

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not *comprehensible* by axiom, we will set down some heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *comprehensible.*] Capability of being understood.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, Pref.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY.† *adv.* [from *comprehensible.*] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used *comprehensibly* for *comprehensively.*

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly,* so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

COMPREHE'NSION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio,* Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension,* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgement in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *comprehend.*]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all int'rests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.
Pope, Epist.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive,* so catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Sprat's Serm.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *comprehensive.*] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *comprehensive.*]

1. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison, on Anc. Medals.*

2. The power of understanding all things.

In regard of the universality and *comprehensiveness* of God's will, the school-divines for our better understanding have distinguished it into divers kinds; as, his will antecedent and consequent; his will of sign; and his will of good pleasure. *Shelford's Learned Discourses,* p. 188.

COMPREHE'NSOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *comprehensus.*] One who has attained knowledge.

Thou that wert guided by their example, be likewise heartened by their success; thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] *comprehensors;* thou art panting towards that rest, which they must happily enjoy. *Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth.*

COMPRESBYTE'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *con* and *presbyterial.* See PRESBYTERIAL.] Relating to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

He — has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power to ordain ministers and deacons by publick prayer. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

To COMPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*compressus,* Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

The air in a valley is more *compressed,* than that on the top of a mountain. *Adams.*

2. To embrace.

He, not slipping the opportunity, *compressed* her, and begot Perseus. *Heywood, Hierarch. of Angels,* 1635, p. 173.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *comprest.*
Pope, Odyssey.

There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses. *Pope.*

CO'MPRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen, by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up. *Wiseman.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *compressible.*] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSI'BLE. *adj.* [from *compress.*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

There being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air: there being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible.* *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

COMPRESSI'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close. *Dict.*

COMPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*compressio,* Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the *compression;* and this is the cause of all violent motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not *compression,* moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Tears are the effects of the *compression* of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Merry Michael the Cornish poet piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compression* for Normandy. *Camden's Remains.*

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of *compression* by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances. *Newton.*

COMPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *compress.*] Having the power to compress.

This pitcher also hath its ear, which is usually called, *Auricula Cordis;* which (notwithstanding its name, as if it most properly appertained to the heart,) yet we must know doth rather belong to the vein, and is indeed a part thereof, and not only a part, but the principal and primary part thereof, from whence all other parts and branches do arise, as from their original; and whereunto all the blood of the body by the *compressive* motion of the veins, doth naturally tend, as to its ultimate hold. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age,* p. 236.

COMPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure,* dilate it. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

CO'MPRIEST.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *priest.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for any thing doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests.* *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere,* Lat.] To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips's World of Words.*

COMPRI'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *comprise.*] The inclusion, the comprehending of things.

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 254.

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*comprendre, compris,* Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker,* v. § 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church. *Hooker,* iii. § 3.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendship does two souls in one *comprise.*
Roscommon.

To CO'MPROBATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *comprobo.*] To agree with; to concur in testimony.

For as well that sentence, as all other before rehearsed, do *comprobate* with Holye Scripture, that God is the fountaine of sapience. *Sir T. Elyot Gov.* fol. 199.

COMPROBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*comprobo,* Lat.] Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Brown.*

To whom the earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of King Rich. III. p. 59.

COMPROMISE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compromis*; Lat. *compromissum.*]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowel.*

Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in *comprymise.*
Knight's Tryall of Truth, (1580,) fol. 30.

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;
But basely yielded, upon *compromise,*
That which his ancestors atchiev'd with blows.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To Co'MPROMISE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, *they* compromised *the affair at a middle rate.*

Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to *compromise* the dispute. *Shenstone.*

2. In Shakspeare it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd,*
That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

To Co'MPROMISE.* *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

Any one may be convinced, that no formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which (all things compared) less *compromiseth* with Rome.
Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 458.

Co'MPROMISER.* *n. s.* [from *compromise.*] One who makes concession.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *compromissaire.*] Relating to a compromise.

To Co'MPROMIT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *compromitto.* This is our old word for *compromise.* "To compromit, or put unto compromise." Sherwood. It has been of late revived, especially by American writers.] To pledge; to promise.

Compromytting themselves in the name of all their countrey, to abide and performe all such sentence and awarde, as should by him be given.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 151.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *n. s.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

COMPT. *n. s.* [*compte,* Fr. *computus,* Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever
Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt,*
To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,
Still to return your own. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter,* Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT, which see.

COMPT.* *adj.* [Lat. *comptus,* Fr. *coint.*] Neat; spruce; and figuratively, dressed.

A neat, spruce, *compt* fellow; [*mondinet.*]
Cotgrave.

Leaving the surface rough, rather than too *compt* and exquisitely trimmed. *Evelyn.*

CO'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Co'MPTLY.* *adv.* [from *compt.*] Neatly; sprucely. *Sherwood.*

Co'MPTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *compt.*] Neatness. *Sherwood.*

To COMPTRO'L.† *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner, Dr. Johnson says. But when used as the title of a person in office, the assertion may be doubted. A learned friend informs me, that a charter of James V. 1538, is witnessed "*compotorum* nostrorum *rotulatore.*"] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor; superiour intendent; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers. Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky.
Dryden, Æneid.

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence.

The gayle for stannery-causes, is annexed to the *comptrollership.* *Carew, Survey of Cornw.*

COMPU'LSATIVE.* *adj.* [from *compulsatory.*] Compelling; forcing; constraining.

COMPU'LSATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory.*] With force; by constraint.
Clarissa.

COMPU'LSATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor,* Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other
But to recover from us by strong hand,
And terms *compulsatory,* those foresaid lands
So by his father lost. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

COMPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*compulsio,* Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion.*
Shaksp. Hen. VI. P. I.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet
Compulsion thus transported. *Milton, P. L.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lye,
To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton, Arcades.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulsion* and laborious flight
We sunk thus low? *Milton, P. L.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion,* and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion.*
Hale, on Common Law.

COMPU'LSIVE.† *adj.* [from *compulser,* Fr. *compulsus,* Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

For poison, I infus'd meer opium;
Holding *compulsive* perjury less sin
Than such a loathed murder would have bin.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

And in all wise apprehensions the persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the *compulsive* power to restrain men from being evil by terrour of the law. *Milton, Animad. Ref. Def.*

The Danube, vast and deep,
Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'LSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

To forbid divorce *compulsively,* is not only against nature, but against law.
Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

Co'MPULSORY. *adj.* [*compulsoire,* French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated.
Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory.* *Swift.*

COMPU'NCT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *compunctus.*] Pricked; stimulated. Not now in use.

Many feeling their hearts *compunct,* and prickt, with reading of them, withdrew themselves from the love of the world.
Beware of M. Jewel, 1566, fol. 149. b.

COMPU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*componction,* Fr. from *pungo, punctum,* to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction,* invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.* *Clarend.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction.*] Causing remorse.

COMPU'PIL.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *pupil.*] A fellow pupil; he who prosecutes his studies with another.

Donne, and his sometime *compupil* in Cambridge that married him, namely, Samuel Brook.
Walton, Life of Donne.

COMPURGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*compurgatio,* Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

He was privileged from his childhood from suspicion of incontinency, and needed no *compurgation*.

Hackett's Life of Abp. Williams, P. II. p. 35.

COMPURGA'TOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

If the lady Paula's memory wanted a *compurgator*, I would be one myself; it being improbable that those her eyes would burn with lust, which were constantly drowned with tears.

Fuller's Holy State, p. 26.

Lord Russel defended himself by many *compurgators*, who spoke very fully of his great worth.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1683.

To make his innocence and his virtue his *compurgators*, and not to fight, but live down, the calumniator. *South, Sermons*, vi. 97.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation; these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number; so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To CO'MPUTATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *computo*. This should seem to be the regular verb, from which *computation* is formed.] To account; to reckon.

Cockeram.

COMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by just *computation* of the time,
Found that the issue was not his. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addison, Guardian.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their shame.

Pope.

COMPU'TE. *n. s.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COMPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *n. s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE.† *n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr. *camerata*, Ital. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *qui contubernio fruitur*. Formerly written by us *camerade*; as in Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 149. The accent on this word was formerly on either syllable. In the examples, that from Shakspeare presents it on the first; that from Milton on the last.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee
Into the common prison, there to grind
Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing else. *Milton, S. A.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it. *Swift.*

CO'MROGUE.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *rogue*.] A fellow-rogue; an associate in villainy.

Here will be a masque, and shall be a masque, when you and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit disguis'd in the stocks. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

You may seek them
In Bridewell, or the hole; here are none of your *comrogues*. *Massinger, Cit. Madam.*

CON.† A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as *concourse*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together. Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice, that *con*, in compound words, is by many writers converted into *co*. Thus some write *cotemporary*, where others use *contemporary*; *cogenial*, instead of *congenial*; and the like. The variations of spellings, however, are now often noticed in words, which have been given without any attention to such distinction.

CON.† [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and *cons*.

We may enquire and judge — what may be said *pro* and *con*. *James on the Corrupt. of Script.* (1688,) p. 526.

Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior, Alma.*

To CON.† *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as in Chaucer, "Old wymen *connen* mochil thinge;" that is, Old women have much knowledge. "To *conne*, or *have connynge*, scio." Prompt. Parv.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobinol, I *conne* no skill: —
But pyping low in shade of lowly grove,
I play to please myselfe, all be it ill.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

They say they *con* to heaven the high way.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings. *Shakspeare.*

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conn'd* the first, and require it of him.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conn'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To* CON *thanks*; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *sçavoir gré*.

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakspeare.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew, Museum.*

CONCAMERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 164.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs. *Glanville, Sceps.*

Gervasius Dorobernensis, in his account of the burning of Canterbury cathedral in the year 1174, says, that not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called cœlum, being of wood, beautifully painted, was also consumed. *Warton, H. E. P.* i. 303.

To CONCA'TENATE.† *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain, Dr. Johnson says; who also cites no example of this old English verb. Cotgrave and Sherwood write it to *concathenate*, and give the old Fr. *concathener*. "The elements be so *concatenate*," however, is the form in an ancient poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 1652.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy. *Barrow, Serm.* ii. S. 2.

Both can only be referable to that *concatenated* order of events, which cannot but be best.

Harris, Three Treatises, P. II.

If Chapman affected the reputation of rendering line for line, the specious expedient of chusing a protracted measure which *concatenated* two lines together, undoubtedly favoured his usual propensity to periphrasis.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 444.

CONCATENA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *concatenate*, and old Fr. *concathenation*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted, unvariable succession.

Seek the consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

In this *concatenation* of causes, there is a progress ordinary from the first to the last.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 104.

Meanes are not meanes, but in their *concatenation*, as they depend, and are chained together.

Donne, Devo. p. 497.

His quickness or volubility proceeds partly from that *concatenation* he useth among his syllables, by linking the syllable of the precedent word with the last of the following.

Howell, Lett. iv. 19.

The stoics affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *South, Serm.* ii. 262.

CONCAVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CO'NCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow with angles; as the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex.*

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their *concave* surface a great deal of air. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tiber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his *concave* shores. *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

CO'NCAVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An hollow; a cavity.

His wit the most exuberant of all that ever entered the *concave* of this ear. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

At which the universal host sent up
A shout, that tore hell's *concave.* *Milton, P. L.*

To CO'NCAVE.* *v. a.* [The old French language has *concavé*, hollowed, made concave. Cotgrave.] To make hollow.

Into that western bay *concaved* by vast mountains, western winds only can blow. *Seward's Leti.* iv. 118.

CO'NCAVENESS. *n. s.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concavité.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidical body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the *concavities* of the shells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CO'NCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CO'NCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CO'NCAVOUS.† *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

This, as so much leaf-gold, drawn out to a very great thinness, doth securely, tenderly, and universally wrap up all those little hills and valleys, those convex or *concavous* parts, that are within the compass of its own circumference. *Smith's Portraiture of old Age*, p. 221.

The *concavous* part of the liver was called ἑσίας, i. e. belonging to the family, because the signs observed there concerned themselves and their friends. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, i. ch. 14.

CO'NCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'NCAUSE.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *cause.*] Joint cause.

The power of all these he ascribes unto the Efficient, making it in effect the only true cause of all the rest; and all the rest to be rather as instruments unto it, than *concauses* with it. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 223.

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft' finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As closely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word *concealed.* *Broome.*

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be *concealed.* *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONCE'ALEDLY.* *adv.* [from *conceal.*] So as to be not detected.

Disguises and windings, by which worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts. *Bp. Ganden's Hieraspistes*, p. 379.

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER.† *n. s.* [from *conceal.*] One that conceals any thing.

The lords made themselves culpable as *concealers.* *Sir W. Ashton*, (1624,) *Sup. to Cabala*, p. 153.

The notice of treason, if too long smothered, draws the *concealer* into danger. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* Add.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery; and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

CONCE'ALING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hiding, or keeping close. *Barret.*

All ingenuous *concealings*, or amendings, of what is originally or casually amiss, or seems so, in our bodies and outsides. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 163.

CONCE'ALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i'the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shaksp. Twelfth N.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read and profited
In strange *concealments.* *Shaksp. Hen. IV.* P. I.

Few own such sentiments, yet this *concealment* derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illustrious actions. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual *concealment* of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is jest is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few;
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests. *Thomson.*

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike our great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a *conceded* list we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

To CONCE'DE.* *v. n.* To admit; to grant.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man; and it is the greatest antagonist and enemy to the love of God. *Hewyt, Serm*, (1658,) p. 93.

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT. *n. s.* [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker*, b. i.

His grace looks chearfully and smooth this morning:
There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisd.* viii. 11.

3. Opinion; generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Strong *canceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov.* xxvi. 12.

I shall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*,
The king hath of you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glittering thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

3. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson, Pref.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of, *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by *conceiting* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South, Serm.*

To CONCE'IT.* *v. n.* To form a notion; to conceive.

There must be a specifick essence, which is the root of those powers, &c. for 'tis too coarse and slovenly to *conceit*, that these are clarted on them. *Annot. on Bp. Rust's Disc. of Truth*, 1682, p. 235.

CONCE'ITED. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceited*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Felton on the Classicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I scribbled myself. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCE'ITEDLY. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel;
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne, Poems*, p. 115.

CONCE'ITEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

There is notorious testimony of Aristotle's pride, *conceitedness*, and unthankfulness towards Plato. *More, Notes upon Psych.* p. 375.

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* makes them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

Who can deal with an Ignoramus, that is wrapt by his inclination, fixt there by his *conceitedness*, jealous of all contrary instruction, and incapable of seeing the force of it. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § xv.

CONCE'ITLESS. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou, I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

CONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subjected to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury, Serm.*

CONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCE'IVABLY.† *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

The first thing God did, or possibly and *conceivably* could do, was to determine to communicate Himself: and did so accordingly. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 61.

To CONCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*conçevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jer.* xlix. 30.

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as, he *conceives* the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the same climate. *Swift.*

To CONCE'IVE. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high
To have *conceived* of God, or that salute,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton, P. R.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehensively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extensively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should *conceive* when they came to drink. *Gen.* xxx. 39.

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.
Addison.

CONCE'IVER. *n. s.* [from *conceive.*] One that understands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONCEI'VING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Apprehension; understanding.

Cadwal
Strikes life into my speech, and shews much more
His own *conceiving.* *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To CONCE'LEBRATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *concelebrer*, Lat. *concelebro.*] To praise together; to celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

CONCE'NT.† *n. s.* [*concentus*, Lat. *concento*, Ital.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

Birds, winds, and waters sing with sweet *concent.*
Fairfax, Tass. xviii. 19.

That undisturbed song of pure *concent*,
Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne
To Him that sits thereon.
Milton, Ode at a Solemn Musick.

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen as subservient mediums, carry a musick and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsick worth to accompany one state more than another. *Atterbury.*

CONCE'NTFUL.* *adj.* [from *concent* and *full.*] Completely harmonious.

Geometry, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure; and musick, in joining them in so *concentful* an harmony, each of them with one another. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 295.

CONCE'NTED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. part. *concentus.*] Made to agree with.

Such musick is wise words with time *concented.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 2.

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the center: contrary to *expand* or *dilate.*

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow space round the center; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one entire piece. *Wotton.*

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some may relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of sacred influence! *Milton, P. L.*

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.]
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love such additions take;
Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee.
Donne, Poems, p. 27.

Any substance, pitched steddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon, Mech. Exer.*

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrical* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view. *Ray on the Creation.*

If a stone be thrown into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances. *Newton, Opt.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

CONCEN'TRICALLY, or CONCE'NTRICKLY.* *adv.* [from the adj.] In a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre.

CONCE'NTUAL.* *adj.* [from *concent.*] Harmonious.

Milton, full of these Platonick ideas, has here a reference to this consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere, which is undisturbed and pure, that is, unallayed and perfect. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Poems.*

CONCE'PTACLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conceptacle*, from *conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptical*, water enough to effect such a deluge. *Woodward, Nat. Hist. Pref.*

CONCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *concipio conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children. *Gen.* iii. 16.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring
In sorrow forth. *Milton, P.L.*

2. The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that instant, like a babe, sprung up. *Shakspeare.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South, Serm.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South, Serm.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Please your highness, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most malignant, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were,
And that *conception* should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

CONCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Ensear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

CONCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker*, iii. § 8.

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakspeare.*

Gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern*
Just Abraham, and his seed. *Milton, P.L.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakspeare.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than than those with any other nation. *Addison on the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers, Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear,
Concern'd for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden, Æn.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South. Serm.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. *To concern himself.* To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman I ought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCE'RN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, solid convincing sense,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison, Spectator.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wishes follow me to battle! *Addison, Cato.*

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCE'RNEDLY.† *adv.* [from *concerned.*] With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done. *Clarendon.*

Those discourses, together with a little book newly printed at Paris, according to the license of that nation, of the amours of Henry IV. which was by them presented to him, and too *concernedly* read by him, made that impression upon his mind, that he was resolved to raise the quality and degree of that lady. *Life of Lord Clarendon*, ii. 322.

CONCE'RNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to errour than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Pref.*

CONCE'RNING.* *n. s* [from *concern.*] Business; affair of moment.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

For who, that's but a queen fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear *concernings* hide? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

CONCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I desist,
Henceforth not too much disapprove my own.
Milton, S. A.

This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetcht in haste,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the last.
Denham.

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future state, would doubtless recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments.*
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour.
Denham, Sophy.

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.
Locke.

To CONCE'RT.† *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr. from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some publick exhibition or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

Will any man persuade me that this was not, from the beginning to the end, a *concerted* affair? *Tatler*, No. 171.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how already in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief.
Rowe.

To CONCE'RT.* *v. n.* To consult with; as, he *concerted* with others on what measures should be taken.

CO'NCERT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of measures among those who are engaged in the same affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to or singing the same tune. Written *consort* so late as the beginning of the last century. See CONSORT.

There should be a continual *consort* of ravishing harmony among them. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. iii.

CONCERTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.

As to the man himself, Mr. Edwards has been serviceable to the common christianity by divers learned books; therefore I wish to him whatsoever good himself desires to himself, these *concertations* between us notwithstanding.
Life of Firmin, Acc. of his Rel. p. 47.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Dict.*

*CONCE'RTO.** *n. s.* [Ital.] A piece of musick composed for a concert.

A well-composed *concerto* of instrumental musick, by the number and variety of the instruments, by the variety of the parts which are performed in them, &c. presents an object so agreeable, so great, so various, and so interesting.
A. Smith on the Imit. Arts, P. ii.

Nor will a *concerto* of Geminiani's be so readily understood as an overture of Jomelli's, though performed by one and the same orchestra.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 17.

CONCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale, Com. Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies content with small *concessions.* *Swift.*

CONCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *concessus.*] Implying concession.

Hypothetical, conditional, *concessive*, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them. *Lowth's Grammar.*

CONCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concessive.*] By way of concession; as yielding, not controverting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*; not controverting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

*CONCE'TTO.** *n. s.* [plur. *concetti.* Of late used in English.] False conceit; affected wit.

There is a kind of counter taste, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true, and may be expressed by the *concetto.* *Shenstone.*

The shepherds have their *concetti* and their antitheses. *Lord Chesterfield.*

CONCH. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the sparkling stones of various hue.
Dryden, Fab.

CONCHI'LIOUS.* *adj.* [*concha*, Lat.] Of or belonging to shells.

CONCHO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat. and λογος, Gr.] The science and knowledge of shells; a description of shells.

CO'NCHITE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *conchite*, Gr. κογχιτης, from κόγχος, a shell.] A sort of petrified shell.

In many parts of the country we have a hard gray limestone or marble, which is full of *conchites.* *Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Lhwyd*, 1693.

CO'NCHOID.† *n. s.* [Fr. *conchoïde.*] The name of a curve.

*CONCIE'RGE.** *n. s.* [Fr. old Fr. *consierge*; low Lat. *consergius*, from *conservare.*] The keeper of a palace or castle; a housekeeper.

He is known and re-known by the *concierges*, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate, &c.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 99.

As soon as the stranger was landed on the balconie, the *concierge* that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this fallacy on him with the looking-glasse.
Aubrey, Acc. of Verulam, Anec. ii. 280.

CONCI'LIABLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *conciliabule*, a conventicle. Cotgrave.] A small assembly. Not in use.

Some have sought the truth in the conventicles and *conciliables* of hereticks and sectaries; others, in the extern face and representation of the church; and both sorts have been seduced.
Bacon, of Controv. of the Ch. of England.

CONCI'LIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates without any ambitious regards. *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

To CONCI'LIATE.† *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 69.

To reconcile differences, or *conciliate* love and good neighbourhood. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. iv.

CONCILIA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conciliation*, one of our oldest substantives; but of which no example is given by Dr. Johnson.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

The *concylyacion* of the holye scriptures and most auncient fathers.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 52. b.

To the *conciliation* of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 65.

CONCI'LIATOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conciliateur.*] One that makes peace between others.

He thought it would be his great honour to be the *conciliator* of Christendom.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, P. I. p. 103.

CONCI'LIATORY.† *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

They would act towards them in the most *conciliatory* manner, and would talk to them in the most gentle and soothing language,
Burke on the Aff. of Ireland.

To CONCI'NNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *concinno.*] To make fit. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

CONCI'NNITY.† *n. s.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

Cicero, who supposed *figures* to be named of the Grecians *schemates*, called them *concinnitie*, that is, properness, aptness, featness, also conformations, formes, and fashions; comprising all ornaments of speech under one name.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577,) b. i.

There a man would commend in Correggio delicateness, in Parmesano *concinnity.*
Wotton, Rem. p. 156.

The *concinnity* of these things we shall better understand, after we have descanted upon the name of Pergamus. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 5. p. 59.

The colledge call'd Amarodoch in Fez—which has been so amply celebrated for the *concinnity* of its building. *L. Addison, W. Barb.* p. 138.

CONCI'NNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CO'NCIONATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A preacher. *Cockeram.*

CO'NCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius, concio*, Lat.] Used at preachings or public assemblies.

Their comeliness unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howell.*

CONCI'SE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Lat.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *concise*, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONCI'SELY.† *adv.* [from *concise.*] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal *concisely* and decretorily, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

CONCI'SENESS.† *n. s.* [from *concise.*] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness.* *Dryden.*

Conciseness was the quality, for which Babrius, if we may judge from the fragments, seems to have been so excellent. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

The perpetual importance of the serjeant of lawe, who by habit or by affectation has the faculty of appearing busy when he has nothing to do, is sketched with the spirit and *conciseness* of Horace. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 452.

CONCI'SION.† *n. s.* [*concisura*, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision.* *Philip.* iii. 2.

Seeing them run division among themselves, harquebusering some, beheading others, and threatening more of the same *concision*, I am sure they cannot stand, nor tumble further but into ruin. *Archdeacon Arnway's Tablet of Charles I.* p. 56.

CONCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasmes. *Brown.*

To CONCI'TE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *concito*, Fr. *conciter.*] To excite; to urge; to provoke. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

CONCLAMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or shout of many together.

Such a silent woe
A dying man's amazed household show,
Before his funeral *conclamation.*
May's Lucan, B. ii.

It was a custom among the Greeks to make a mighty noise with the tinkling or sounding of brazen vessels; but the Romans used *conclamation*, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corps, by persons who waited there on purpose. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 57.

CO'NCLAVE.† *n. s.* [*conclave*, Lat.]

1. A private apartment; an inner parlour; a closet. *Dict.*
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for. *Shakspeare.*

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal. *South, Serm.*

3. A close assembly.

Still they cut their way,
Till, to the bottom of hell's palace diving,
They enter Dis' deepe *conclave.*
P. Fletcher, Locusts, 1627, p. 36.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
Milton, P. L. i. 795.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the shining senate sits. *Garth.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker*, v. § 52.

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotson.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is to *shut* or *close* the dispute.

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it best.
Dryden.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die.
Addison, Ovid.

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man.
Dryden, Æn.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were *concluded.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He never refused to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLU'DE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is?
Davies.

The blind man's relations import no necessity of *concluding*, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt; the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conscience. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of,
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shakspeare.

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden, Fab.

We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY. *n. s.* [from *concludent.*] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT.† *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

The fourth part of excess is, concerning the communicating the authority of the chancellor too far, and making upon the matter too many chancellors, by relying too much upon reports of the masters in chancery as *concludent.*
Bacon, Sp. on taking his place in Chancery.

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONCLU'DER.* *n. s.* [from *conclude.*] One who determines or decides.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 146.

CONCLU'DINGLY. *adv.* [from *conclude.*] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *conclude.*] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION. *n. s.* [from *conclude.*]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings.
Davies.

Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion.* *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles.* xii. 13.

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursu'd *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon, New Atlant.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*. *Howell.*

6. In Shakspeare it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

CONCLU'SIONAL.* *adj.* [from *conclusion*.] Concluding.

Such separations of initiatory dedications, as well as *conclusional* separations, are made with wine. *Hooper on Lent*, p. 278.

CONCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To CONCOA'GULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle, Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

CONCOAGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The small, close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*; whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION. *n. s.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which soul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *concoct*.] Digesting by the stomach; turning food to nourishment.

It were more easy — to force the *concoctive* stomach to turn that into flesh, which is so totally unlike that substance as not to be wrought on. *Milton, Tetrach.*

With keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and *concoctive* heat
To transubstantiate. *Milton, P. L.* v. 437.

The fallow ground laid open to the sun,
Concoctive. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CONCO'LOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *concomitance*, from *concomitor*. Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing.
CONCO'MITANCY. }

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

Stain not fair acts with foul intentions; maim not uprightness by halting *concomitances*, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* i. 1.

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The *concomitance* of pain and sorrow. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 179.

CONCO'MITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative, or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consump.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion. *South, Serm.*

Horrour stalks around,
Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*,
Despair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCO'MITANTLY.† *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others.

Christ, as God, hath the first (original, autocratical, judiciary power) together with the Father, and the Holy Ghost. Christ, as man, hath the second (delegated power) from the Father expressly, from the Holy Ghost *concomitantly*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 7.

In the same sense, therefore, that the wicked may be said to repent, they may be said to have their prayers and services accepted; that is, the wicked antecedently so taken, and (as they speak, *in sensu diviso*,) to wit, before the instant of their repentance, not *concomitantly*, and *in sensu composito*; the wicked as such, and while he is such, can neither repent nor pray, nor have any audience of acceptance at the throne of grace. *South, Serm.* ix. 301.

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consump.*

CO'NCORD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concorde*; Lat. *concordia*; from the Gr. σὺν, with, and καρδιά, the heart; signifying the union of hearts.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the universal peace. *Shaksp. Macb.*

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 *Cor.* vi. 15.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

Unsafe within the wind
Of such commotion; such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung. *Milton, P. L.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickel.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; consent of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concords*, and syntaxes lost their labour? *Locke.*

To CONCO'RD.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To agree.

The king was not without apprehension, that the resort of either of these into England might find too many of their old friends and associates, ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure. *Ld. Clarendon's Life*, ii. 199.

CONCO'RDABLE.* *adj.* [from *concord.*] Agreeing; harmonious.

CONCO'RDABLY.* *adv.* With agreement.

The sum and substance of that religion, which they do both *concordably* teach, and uniformly maintain. *Rogers on the* 39 *Articles*, 1629. Ded.

CONCO'RDANCE.† *n. s.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

But such a work nature dispos'd and gave,
Where all the elements *concordance* have.
Browne, Brit. Past.

The tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all *concordance* of stories assure us, &c.
Blount, Voyage into the Levant, p. 35.

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance*.
South, Serm. Ded.

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. It is not now in use in this sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read unto him the epistles of Cicero.
Ascham's Schoolmaster.

CONCO'RDANCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *concordantia.*] Agreement. *Cockeram.*

They expect to prosper in this *concordancy*.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 174.

CONCO'RDANT.† *adj.* [*concordant*, old Fr. *concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONCO'RDANT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which is correspondent, or agreeing with.

I gave my reasons by special reciting many *concordants* inter partes. *Montagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 84.

CONCO'RDANTLY.* *adv.* [from *concordant.*] In conjunction.

They hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod. *W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess.* p. 174.

CONCO'RDATE. *n. s.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incorporate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE.† *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one mass or substance.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.
Abp. Usher, Serm. (1621,) p. 9.

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we conjoin the word with the spirit.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Com.

To CONCO'RPORATE.† *v. n.* To unite into one body.

As things of a like nature presently *concorporate*, (as we see one drop of water diffuseth itself, and runs into another,) so temptations to sin meeting with a sinful nature, are presently entertained, and as it were embodyed together.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 149.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*. *Cleaveland.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *n. s.* [*concursus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *B. Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill,
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill.
Dryden, Fab.

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
Dryden, Virg.

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse* of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

4. Concurrence; agreement.

He that aims at a good end, and knows he uses proper means to attain it, why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings? *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 1.

No creature can move, or act, or do any thing, without the *concourse* and co-operation of God.
Sherlock on Providence, ch. 2.

To CONCREA'TE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *concreer*, from the Lat. *con* and *creo.*] To create at the same time.

Upon loving God above all, and our neighbour as ourselves, hang all the law and the gospel. And this, as a rule *concreated* with man, is that which the apostle calls the royal law; which if we fulfil, we do well. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 3.

To CONCRE'DIT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *concredo*, part. *concreditus.*] To entrust; to commit upon trust.

The which reason may well be applied to excuse every Christian from swearing, who is a most high priest to the Most High God, and hath the most celestial and important matters *concredited* to him. *Barrow, Serm.* i. S. 15.

Ecclesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to *ecclesia titulata*, is that church, which for the custodial charges and government thereof, is by a revocable collation *concredited* with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.
Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester, (1772,) p. 2.

CONCREMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *n. s.* [from *concresco*, Latin.] The mass formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

CONCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *concresco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* hath not been taught.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concresco*, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONCRE'TE.† *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I hope he will not desert his own principle, that all fluid bodies being congealed or *concreted*, rest in the same form as they were in before concretion.
Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, p. 169.

CO'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room: so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the Son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the Son of God died to save the world.
Hooker.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts, Logick.*

CO'NCRETE. *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. *Bentley, Serm.*

CONCRE'TELY. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRE'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concretion.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itelf; convex without concave; colour without superficies, &c. *Harris, Hermes* iii. 1.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CO'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONCRE'TURE. *n. s.* [from *concrete.*] A mass formed by coagulation.

To CONCRE'W.* *v. n.* [Lat. *concresco.*] To grow together. Not in use.

His faire locks —
He let to grow and grisely to *concrew*,
Uncomb'd, uncurl'd. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vii. 40.

CONCU'BINAGE. *n. s.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

CONCU'BINARY.* *adj.* [from *concubine.*] Relating to concubinage.

Choosing rather the incumbrances of honest and honourable marriage, than to live either in *concubinary* scandals, or other ways of luxury and lubricity. *Bp. Ganden, Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 478.

CONCU'BINATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *concubinatus.*] Whoredom; fornication; concubinage.

Holy marriage in all men is preferred before unclean *concubinate* in any. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, iii. § 3.

CO'NCUBINE. *n. s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He caused him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of fresh embrace. *Granville.*

To CONCU'LCATE.† *v. a.* [*conculco*, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God, he [Mahomet] advanceth his own (blasphemous, reprobate, and forlorne miscreant as he is) divine power and authority forsooth, in the devil's name, above all things whatsoever in heaven and earth. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 153.

CONCULCA'TION. *n. s.* [*conculcatio*, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concupiscence*, Lat. *concupiscentia*. Our word is now rarely used in the plural number; formerly it was not uncommon.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

Taking their pleasures and lustes, after their inordinate *concupiscences*. *Outred's Tr. of M. Cope on Proverbs*, (1580,) p. 77. b.

In such sort doth Satan deal with us every day, by the means of our *concupiscences* sette on fire. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* (1587,) p. 218.

In our faces evident the signs
Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil store;
Even shame, the last of evils. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a p e ple has been overrun with recently invented vice. *Bentley, Serm.*

CONCU'PISCENT. *adj.* [*concupiscens*, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body
To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,
Release my brother! *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent.*] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE.† *adj.* [*concupiscibilis*, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

To the vegetative, from which, as from a fountain, they said, the *concupiscible* appetite doth flow, they appointed the liver for her place. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil. Life*, (1606,) p. 47.

It is not to be supposed, there should be any predominancy of any of those passions, that proceed from the *concupiscible* appetite. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 153.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite. *South, Serm.*

To CONCU'R.† *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin. This word is the parent of a joke, reflecting on Dr. Adam Littleton, the well-known author of a Latin dictionary; which has been so confidently asserted in *Anecdotes of the English Language*, as well as in other publications, that I think it right to shew the inaccuracy of the pretended narrative, and to undeceive the wits as well as the more sober investigators of lexicography. "When Dr. Littleton was compiling his dictionary, and announced the verb *concurro* to his amanuensis, the scribe, imagining that the various senses of the word would, as usual, begin with the most literal translation, said, *concur*, I suppose, sir; to which the doctor replied peevishly — *concur! condog!* The secretary, whose business it was to write what his master dictated, accordingly did his duty; and the word *condog* was inserted, and is actually printed as one interpretation of *concurro* in the first edition, 1678, (to be seen in the British Museum,) though it has been expunged, and does not appear in subsequent editions." *Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language.* — But *condog* had before appeared in English lexicography. In Cockeram's English dictionary, under *To Agree*, in the second part, (I am citing from the edition of 1642,) are these definitions, "*concurre, cohere, condog, condescend.*" Littleton therefore cited what had before been used, but justly discharged it afterwards; though the editors of the Cambridge dictionary in 1693 thought proper to readmit it under *concurro.*]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must *concur*. *Temple.*

Is it not now utterly incredible, that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*? *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift, Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action, and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South.*

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

CONCU'RRENCE. } CONCU'RRENCY. } *n. s.* [from *concur.*]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Pref.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Dissent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison, Spect.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *concurrent.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall from that day of nomination not presume to make any lease for three lives or one and twenty years, or *concurrent* lease, or any way renew any estate, &c.
K. James, Instruct. concerning Bishops, 1622.

For without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it to supply the fibres with animal spirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For still our kindred souls had one desire.
Dryden, Fab.

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concurrent.*]

1 That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.
Decay of Piety.

2. Equal claim; joint right.

Stepping over to the south-sea (for the distance is, in comparison, but a step) St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent* for the highest place.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

CONCU'RRENTLY.* *adv.* [from *concurrent.*] In an agreeing manner.

They did not vote these special and precise means *concurrently* with the voice of God.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 301.

CONCUSSA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *concusso, concussatus.*] A violent agitation or shaking.

Surely he were a bold man that could sleep whiles the earth rocks him; and so were he that could give himself to a stupid security when he feels any vehement *concussations* of government.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 68.

CONCU'SSED.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *concussus.*] Shaken. *Cockeram.*

CONCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal *concussion* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CONCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve.*

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Is he found guilty? ——
—— Yes truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon't.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Consider'd as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to absolve, and pronounces absolution where it ought to *condemn.* *Fiddes, Serm.*

2. It has *to* before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death.
St. Matt. xx. 18.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve.*

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The poet who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden, Æn.* Pref.

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it. *Spectator*, No. 488.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3.

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisd.* iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blamable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes, which strictly to observe were *condemnable* superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION. *n. s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom.* viii.

CONDE'MNATORY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *condemnatoire.*] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

The evidence being clear and convictive, the doom can be no other than *condemnatory.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 6.

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CONDE'MNER.† *n. s.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Thus are ye all one in opinion with heretyques olde and newe, and yet ye pretende to be *condempners* of them.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 62. b.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholick practice.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Some of the later and lesser edition of divines, who would be counted great reformers of the times, because they were vehement censurers and *condemners* of whatever they listed to dislike or not to fancy. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands*, p. 118.

But we shall meet, where our *condemners*
Shall not. *Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.*

CONDE'NSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate.*] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To CONDE'NSATE.† *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To condense; to make thicker.

They say a little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more, it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.
Hammond's Works, iv. 611.

To CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacham.*

CONDENSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *condensate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite to *rarefaction.*

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth the earth, rarefied, may become water. *Ralegh. Hist. of the World.*

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The supply of its moisture [is] by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages.
Bentley, Serm. iv.

CONDE'NSATIVE.* *adj.* [from *condensate.*] Having the power of condensating.

To CONDE'NSE.† *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. To inspissate; opposed to rarefy.

The midst was all of dark and *condensed* clouds. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *K. Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense*
Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.
Dryden, Virg.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour, at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones. *Boyle, Scep. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

CONDE'NSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensated; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape and size
Assume, as likes them best, *condense* or rare.
Milton, P. L.

They might be separated without consociating into the huge *condense* bodies of planets.
Bentley, Serm.

CONDE'NSER. *n. s.* [from *condense.*] A strong metalline vessel, wherein to croud the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDE'NSITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *condensité.*] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CO'NDERS. *n. s.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shole passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water than to those in the ships. These be like-

wise called *huers*, by likelihood of the French *huyer*, *exclamare*, and balkers. *Cowel.*

CONDESCE'NCE.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Descent from superiority. See CONDESCENT.

Which passage I find cited by Cressie's Answer to Dr. Pierce, adding thus, See the *condescence* of this great king.

Puller's Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 440.

To CONDESCE'ND.† *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Lat.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions to become your friend.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condescended* to it as accommodate to their present state. *Tillotson.*

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
Milton, S. A.

Nor shall my resolution
Disarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly
With foolish hopes. *Denham, Sophy.*

4. To agree to, or concur with, simply. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Huloet.*

And therefore *condescending* to Blount's advice to surprize the court, he pursued, &c.

Bacon, Declar. of Ld. Essex's Treason, 1601.

CONDESCE'NDENCE.† *n. s.* [*condescendance*, French.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 31.

CONDESCE'NDING.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Act of voluntary humiliation.

This queen of most familiar *condescendings* is content to be our every week's prospect.

Hammond's Works, iv. 525.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY.† *adv.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

Not starting of high and intricate questions, and concluding them by subtile arguments, but familiarly and *condescendingly* setting out the creation, according to the most easy and obvious conceits they themselves had of those things they saw in the world.

More, Conj. Cabb, (1653,) p. 101.

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controversy. *Atterbury.*

CONDESCE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others. *Tillotson.*

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station.

Atterbury, Sermons.

Raphael, amidst his tenderness, shews such a dignity and *condecension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superior nature. *Addison.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE.† *adj.* [from *condecension.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

There is not the least of the divine favours, which, if we consider the *condescensive* tenderness, the clear intention, the unreserved frankness, the cheerful debonairity expressed therein, has not dimensions larger than our comprehension, colours too fair, lineaments too comely for our weak sight throughly to discern, requiring therefore our highest and our utmost thanks.

Barrow, Serm. vol. i. S. 8.

CONDESCE'NT.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.* This is our old substantive for *condescension*, which also formerly appeared in *condescence.*] Accordance; agreement; submission; condescension.

God turns the hearts of men which way soever he pleases; sometimes dreadfully forward to a right down opposition; sometimes sideways to a fair accommodation; sometimes circularly bringing them about to a full *condescent* and accordance. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 79.

They rather, to gratify Herodias, make way for so slight and easy a *condescent*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Upon the comfortable feeling of a gracious *condescent*, follows an happy fruition of God in all his favours. *Bp. Hall, Devout Soul*, § 20.

Some worthy person that can deny himself in stooping to such a *condescent*.

Worthington, to Hartlib, (1661,) Ep. 17.

CONDI'GN.† *adj.* [old Fr. *condigne*, from *condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes, Dr. Johnson says; which is by no means the case. Sir Thomas Elyot uses it indifferently; and other good authorities shew, that it is used strictly for praiseworthy.

Unto so excellent a prince there shall not lack hereafter *condigne* writers to register his acts.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 76.

Then shall they give *condigne* reprehensions, manifesting their faults.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 209.

Herselfe, of all that rule, she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vi. 11.

They rather accrue unto the works already made, not only worthy or *condign*, but also meritorious. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 202.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* punishment, or he that has saved him. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *n. s.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts. *Dict.*

CONDI'GNITY.* *n. s.* [from *condign.*] Merit; desert.

Condignity is much made of, [by the church of Rome,] as being a piece for the nonce of some importance; an opposite of some spirit to affront God, and peremptorily to challenge, This is my due. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 201.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings. *Bp. Bull's Works*, i. 364.

He, who prays for a thing as God has appointed, gets thereby a right to the thing prayed for: but it is a right, not springing from any merit or *condignity*, either in the prayer itself, or the person that makes it, to the blessing which he prays for. *South, Serm. on Extemp. Prayer.*

CONDI'GNLY.† *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

Here you may see what persons may *condignly* bear the signs and tokens of arms.

Knight's Trial of Truth, (1580,) p. 12.

Sosia. As Mercury has turned himself into me, so I may take the toy into my head to turn myself into Mercury, that I may swinge you off *condignly*. *Dryden, Amphytrion.*

This is a villainy through the whole world *condignly* punished. *L. Addison, W. Barb.* p. 171.

CO'NDIMENT. *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment.

Bacon. Nat. Hist.

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment. *Brown.*

CONDISCI'PLE.† *n. s.* [*condisciple*, old Fr. *condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow, or fellow disciple.

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *Martin on the Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) H. iii.

Elymas, i. e. the Persian sorcerer, mentioned Acts, xiii. 8. and Simon surnamed Magus, his *condisciple*; both which used infernal arts, and were accordingly discovered and punished by the apostles. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 204.

A *condisciple* of his, or one that had been, hearing so much of the man, went to him.

M. Casaubon, of Credulity, p. 149.

To CO'NDITE.† *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromaticks.

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

A good fame is the best odour, and a good name is a precious ointment which will *condite* our bodies best, and preserve our memories to all eternity. *Paradoxical Assertions*, (1659,) p. 44.

CO'NDITE.* *adj.* [Lat. *conditus.*] Preserved; conserved; candied.

Scoltzij would fain have them use all summer the *condite* flowers of succory, strawberry water, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 402.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose. *Ib.*

CO'NDITEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *condite.*]

1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

2. Figuratively used, as seasoning.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy, without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, P. I. p. 10.

CO'NDITING.* *n. s.* [from *condite.*] The act of preserving.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like.

Grew's Museum.

CONDI'TION. *n. s.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.
Shakspeare, K. John.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions*. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

late.] Belonging to talk or prattle, or in the way of dialogue.

Upon one Peter Jones, a doctor and a parson, [there is] a *confabulatorie* epitaph.

Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 577.

CONFAMI'LIAR.* *adj.* [from *con* and *familiar.*] Intimate; closely connected.

Though the employments, pleasures, and exercises of our former life, were without question very different from those in the present estate; yet 'tis no doubt, but that some of them were more *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions, than others.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 80.

CONFARREA'TION.† *n. s.* [*confarreatio,* Lat. from *far,* corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. Hence becomes our *bridecake.*

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the husband.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Wishing you your heart's desire, and if you have her, a happy *confarreation,* I rest in verse and prose your's. *Howell, Lett.* i. v. 22.

The ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage was called *confarreation,* in token of a most firm conjunction between the man and the wife, with a cake of wheat or barley.

Brand, Pop. Antiquities.

CONFA'TED.* *adj.* [from *con* and *fate.*] Decreed or determined at the same time.

In like manner his brother Stoic, Chrysippus, insists in Tully de Fato, cap. 13. that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician.

Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, and Fate, p. 223.

To CO'NFECT.† *v. a.* [*confectus,* Lat.]

1. To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *comfit.*

Nor roses-oil from Naples, Capua,
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.

Brown, Brit. Pastor. B. i. S. 2.

2. Simply, to compose; to form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert. Trav.* p. 309.

CO'NFECT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

The changing of garlands from the bridegroom to the bride, the giving them wine and sugared *confects* in a spoon, &c.

Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 310.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweeten'd with sugar of roses and caraway *confects.*

Harvey on Cons.

CONFE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*confectio,* Lat.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

They have in Turky and the East certain *confections,* which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and spices, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours. *Addison.*

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes, united or made into one bodye by the mixture of water, and force of fyre.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) D. iij. b.

She meaneth such wine or wines, as we call ipocras, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itself, hath by the composition and *confection* of men mingling many spices with the same, great power in it.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 234.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakspeare.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The ink, wherewith the sections of the law are writ, must not be black, nor of the ordinary *confection.* *L. Addison, State of the Jews,* p. 103.

CONFE'CTIONARY.† *n. s.* [from *confection.*]

1. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

And he will take your daughters to be *confectionaries,* and to be cooks and to be bakers.

I *Sam.* viii. 13.

Myself,
Who had the world as my *confectionary,*
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments.

Shakspeare.

2. A preparation of sweetmeats.

Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly cookery and *confectionary* were served up.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 156.

At dinner select transformations of Ovid's metamorphoses were exhibited in *confectionary.*

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 492.

CONFE'CTIONER. *n. s.* [from *confection.*] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner* the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy,
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs.

Boyle.

CO'NFECTORY.* *adj.* [from *confect.*] Relating to the art of making confects or comfits.

An antick band
Of banquet powers, in which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

Beaumont's Psyche, iv. 127.

CONFE'DERACY. *n. s.* [*confederation,* Fr. *fœdus,* Lat.] A league; a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Mac.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure.

Addison.

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer,* French.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy.

Knolles.

With these the Piercies them *confederate,*
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To CONFE'DERATE.† *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

Of temporal royalties
He thinks me now incapable; *confederates*
(So dry he was for sway) with the king of Naples,
To give him annual tribute, do him homage.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by those they covenant and *confederate.*

South.

CONFE'DERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are *confederate* against thee.

Psalm lxxxiii. 5.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shaks. Coriol.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confederate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!

Pope, Statius.

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel.

Swift.

CONFE'DERATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates,* are in arms.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

We still have fresh recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden, En.*

CONFE'DERATING.* *n. s.* [from *confederate.*] Alliance; association.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*confederation,* French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero,* Lat. *conferer,* French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts,* iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers;
Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made.

Dryden, Tyr. Love.

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest.

Ralegh.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together; found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce; with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer to* the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

Co'NFERENCE. *n. s.* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!
I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*.
Shakspeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherance, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFE'RRER. *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. One that converses.

2. One that bestows.

CONFE'RRING.* *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. Comparison; examination.

A careful comparing and *conferring* of one scripture with another. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.*

2. The act of bestowing.

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him, would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

CONFERVA.* *n. s.* In botany, hair-weed.

To CONFE'SS.† *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it.—If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely *of* thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.
Shakspeare, Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

Who soever is contryte and purposynge to be *confessed* yf he myght, and fal not agayne to synne, shal never be dampned. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 33.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven; but whesoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. *St. Matt.* x. 32, 33.

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakspeare.*

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;
The reddening apple ripens here to gold.
Pope, Odyssey.

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to *confess*.

Co'NFESSARY.* *n. s.* [from *confess*.] One who makes a confession or acknowledgement of a thing.

To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall, Serm. Works*, ii. 289.

CONFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envyed and calumniated. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

CONFE'SSION.† *n. s.* [from *confess*.]

1. The acknowledgement of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage. *Temple.*

2. The act of disburthening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*. 1 *Tim.* vi. 13.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge.
Shakspeare.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

The first word, "Credo, I believe," giveth a denomination to the whole *confession* of faith, from thence commonly called the creed. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

CONFE'SSIONAL. *n. s.* [French.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli. *Addison on Italy.*

CONFE'SSIONARY. *n. s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. *Dict.*

CONFE'SSIONARY.* *adj.* [Fr. *confessionaire*.] Belonging to, or treating of, confession.

They make a kind of *confessionary* litany to themselves, fitted to the times of trouble they live in. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* 1656. p. 220.

CONFE'SSIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *confession*.] He who makes profession of faith.

I was not long since forced upon the controversies of these times between the Protestant and Romish *confessionists*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, Ded.

Co'NFESSOR. *n. s.* [*confesseur*, Fr.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr, in this cause. *Stilling fleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity. *Addison, Spect.*

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor* and courage to the martyr. *Rogers.*

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepared;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage. *Shaksp.*

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you. *Bp. Taylor.*

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden, Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confesses his crimes. *Dict.*

CONFE'ST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed*.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Co'NFESTLY. *adv.* [from *confest*.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

Co'NFIDANT. *n. s.* [*confidant*, Fr.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*. *Congreve.*

To CONFI'DE.* *v. a.* To trust.

Thou art the only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly. *Lyttelton, Pers. Letters.*

Co'NFIDENCE. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security: opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*.

Alas, my lord,
Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:
Do not go forth to-day. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty*.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by public authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker, Ded.*

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *John*, iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Esd.* viii. 36.

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,
And honour. *Milton, P. L.*

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

Co'NFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide*.]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall.
Hammond, Fundam.

I am *confident* that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident* as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hotspur both together,
Are *confident* against the world in arms.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Be not *confident* in a plain way.
Ecclus. xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things.
South.

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No lesser of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shakspeare, Titus Andr.

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

Co'NFIDENT. *n. s.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident* he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aureng.

CONFIDE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *confident*. This word is of late introduction into our language; but is now very common.] Spoken or written in confidence.

I am desirous to begin a *confidential* correspondence with you. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Co'NFIDENTLY.† *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

Bert. I would I knew in what particular action to try him.

2 Lord. None better than to let him fetch off his drum, which you hear him so *confidently* undertake to do. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*.
Atterbury.

2. With firm trust.

And Judah dwelt safely, [in the margin, *confidently*,] every man under his vine and under his fig-tree. 1 *Kings*, iv. 23.

My flesh also shall rest in hope, [in the margin, shall dwell *confidently*.] *Psalms*, xvi. 9.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay.
Dryden.

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Another *confidently* affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with them. *St. Luke*, xxii. 59.

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *B. Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes, will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue.
Bacon.

Every fool may believe and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly.
South.

Co'NFIDENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; Assurance. *Dict.*

CONFI'DER.* *n. s.* [from *confide*.] One who trusts.

Remembering the reproach God maketh to loitering *confiders*, Am I only a God at near hand, and not the same at distance?
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 304.

To CONFI'GURATE.* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *con* and *figura*.] To shew like the aspects of the planets towards each other. See CONFIGURATION.

In comely architecture it may be
Known by the name of uniformity;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configurate*.
Jordan's Poems, (before 1650.)

CONFIGURA'TION.† *n. s.* [*configuration*, Fr.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles.
Glanville, Scepsis.

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations*, of the stars — mutually diversify, intend, or qualify their influences. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 9.

The *configurations* of the heavenly bodies, their order, magnitudes, distances, revolutions, are all of them accommodated to their respective uses in the creation. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaption.

Mother earth first brought forth vast numbers of legs, and arms, and heads, and the other members of the body, scattered and distinct; and all at their full growth; which coming together, and cementing, as the pieces of snakes and lizards are said to do, if one cuts them asunder; and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty proper men of thirty years age in an instant.
Bentley, Serm. iv.

CONFI'NABLE.* *adj.* [from *confine*.] That may be limited.

There is infinite virtue in the Almighty, not *confinable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 90.

CO'NFINE. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryd.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

Co'NFINE. *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFI'NE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories or regions; it has *with* or *on*.

Half lost, I seek,
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To CONFI'NE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold ——
—— Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

I had been
As broad and general as the casing air;
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in.
Shakspeare.

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Make one man's fancies or failings *confining* laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders. *Boyle.*

Where honour, or where conscience does not bind,
No other tie shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be;
Nor shall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

CONFI'NELESS. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineless* harms. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

CONFI'NEMENT. *n. s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,
Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose.
Dryden, Virgil.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFI'NER.† *n. s.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners.*
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soil. *Daniel, Civil War.*

Having a new acquist of stout and warlike men, he may be a terrour unto the *confiners* on that sea, and to nations which now conceive themselves safe from such an enemy.
Sir T. Brown's Misc. Tracts, p. 187.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion: such as oysters. *Bacon.*

4. That which restrains liberty.

It may be they pass a time in virginity, till it grow a pity, and a wonder; a pity, that such worth should longer be cloistered in barrenness; and wonder, that it is so its own *confiner* by pious and virtuous resolves, that it needs no supervisor.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 344.

CONFI'NITY. *n. s.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Dict.*

To CONFI'RM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 *Cor.* i. 6.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath
Which shook heav'n's whole circumference *confirm'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.
Addison, Spectator.

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiseman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed.* *Swift.*

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve,
Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe.
Milton, P. L.

They in their state though firm, stood more *confirm'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

Believe and be *confirm'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

CONFI'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That is capable of incontestable evidence.

It may receive a spurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man. ———
—— With brother's love I do it. —
—— And let heav'n
Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shakspeare.

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which beseemed not valiant men. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFI'RMATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *confirmatif.*] Having power to confirm a thing.
Sherwood.

CONFIRMA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.] An attester; one that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONFI'RMATORY.† *adj.* [from *confirm.*]

1. Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations, and *confirmatory* proofs.
Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 453.

2. Relating to the rite of confirmation.

It is not improbable, that they [the disciples] had in their eye the *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves.
Bp. Compton's Episcopalia, (1686,) p. 35.

CONFI'RMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed state; radication.

If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFI'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

More repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies, than urgers and *confirmers* of their argumentative strength.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 122.

CONFI'RMINGLY.* *adv.* [from *confirming.*] In a corroborative manner.

She [the moon] was called Anna; to which the vow that they used somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment, Notes.

CONFI'SCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*confiscare, confisquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperour's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Cowel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, whereso'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him.
Dryden, Juv.

CONFI'SCATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in Shakspeare is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

But our judgement on thee
Is, that thy substance all be straight *confiscate*
To th' hospital of th' Incurabili. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

CONFISCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

Whosoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgement be speedily executed upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to *confiscation* of goods, or to imprisonment. *Ezra*, vii. 26.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

CO'NFISCATOR.* *n. s.* [from *confiscate.*] One who is concerned in the management of confiscated property.

They were overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, *confiscators*, usurers, bankers, those numerous and insatiable bodies, which always flourish in a burthened and complicated revenue.
Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. i. 3.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there. *Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.*

CONFI'SCATORY.* *adj.* [from *confiscator.*] Consignment to forfeiture.

The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, *confiscatory*, and exterminatory periods.
Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.

CO'NFIT.* *n. s.* [Ital. *confetto.* See also COMFIT and CONFITURE.] Any sweetmeat, or confection.
Barret, and Cotgrave.

Would you not use me scurvily again, and give me possets with purging *confets* in't?
Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

Co'NFITENT. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'NFITURE. *n. s.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFI'X. *v. a.* [*configo confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

CONFI'XURE.* *n. s.* [from *confix.*] The act of fastening.

How subject are we to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it! *W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess.* P. II. 1654, p. 55.

CONFLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton, P. L.*

CONFLAGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,
The running *conflagration* spreads below.
Addison, Ovid.

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Lat.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLI'CT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoused trunks
To the *conflicting* elements exposed,
Answer meer nature. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
Thomson.

Co'NFLICT. *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Lat.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.
Spenser, F. Q.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd.
Shakspeare.

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them. — Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakspeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it? *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict*; then, as angels look
On dying saints. *Thomson, Summer.*

Co'NFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*confluo*, Lat.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very *confluence* of all those rivers which watered Paradise. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Bagdat is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and *Euphrates*. *Berewood on Languages.*

In the veins innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors. *Shakspeare.*

Some come to make merry, because of the *confluence* of all sorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters, to yourself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will concentre into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CO'NFLUENT.† *adj.* [*confluent*, Fr. *confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
These *confluent* streams make some great river's head,
By stores still melting and descending fed.
Blackmore.

Co'NFLUX. *n. s.* [*confluxio*, Lat.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

Knots by the *conflux* of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine and divert his grain. *Shaks.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, or entering in.
Milton, P. L.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourse of the whole people, streightened his quarters. *Clarendon.*

CONFO'RM.† *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin. We write *deform* and *uniform*; and this adjective also is the true word; *conformable*, however, has taken place of it.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling; similar.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions *conform* unto them.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Your opinion seemeth to you to be *conform* to all reason, law, religion, piety, wisdom, and policy. *Hayward, Answ. to Dolman*, ch. 8.

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other Scripture.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To CONFO'RM.† *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else: with *to*.

Then followed that most natural effect of *conforming* one's self *to* that which she did like.
Sidney.

The apostles did *conform* the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themselves *unto* the order of the church? *Hooker.*

2. Without *to*.

That in perfection, this in sorrow, dies:
Yet death, more equal, these extremes *conforms*,
And covers their corrupting flesh with worms.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 32.

To CONFO'RM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will *conform to* philosophick fare.
Dryden, Juv.

CONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason *conformable to* the principles.
Arbuthnot.

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly: but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addison, Spect.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite: consistent.

Nature is very consonant and *conformable to* herself. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, scrupulously exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

5. Compliant: ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly *conformable*, in whatever should be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such delusions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit. *Sprat.*

CONFO'RMABLY, *adv.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the sex *conformably to* this definition. *Addison.*

CONFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMER.* *n. s.* [from *conform.*] One that conforms to, or complies with, an established doctrine.

He meant it of the publick authorized doctrine of the church of England, and of *conformers* unto the said doctrine of that church. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 187.

CONFO'RMIST.† *n. s.* [from *conform.*]

1. One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Dunton. It has, however, a general sense also; and a better example than that of Dunton, in the present meaning, may be given from the admirable author of the Christian Life.

There are too many men, who, to credit their ill designs against government, shelter themselves under the wings of the church; yet it's evident, they are either non-conformists to the church, or *conformists* that act against their own principles. *Scott, Serm.* iv.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both *conformists*. *Dunton.*

2. One who submits or yields.

So much have you made me a cheerful *conformist* to your judgement and charity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 199.

CONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest *conformity* with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milton, P. L.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison, Spect.*

2. It has in some authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some *to*.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the *conformity* of the essay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength: corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CONFO'UND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition, and mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres *confound*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but *confound* them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God; and Satan stood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to say. *Milton, P. R.*

Now with furies surrounded,
Despairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidst Rhodope's snows. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste *confounds* the appetite. *Shaksp.*

The gods *confound* thee! do'st thou hold there still! *Shakspeare.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken. *Dan.* xxi.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton, P. L.*

CONFO'UNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most *confounded* reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story,
He was a most *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much bely'd,
Extremely dull before he dy'd. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; shamefully; a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to squirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Estrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addison, Spect.*

CONFO'UNDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *confounded.*] State of being confounded or vanquished.

Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness*. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

CONFO'UNDER.† *n. s.* [from *confound.*]

1. He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

Ignorance — the darkener of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common *confounder* of truth. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

In the *confounders* of those houses, [there was] some detestation of the vices of friars, more desire of the wealth of friars. *Fuller's Holy War*, p. 242.

2. He who mentions things without due distinction.

The *confounder* of our church with Charenton-Temple, is now at leisure to finish and polish those precious manuscripts, wherewith he adorns certain of his elect ladies' closets here. *Dean Martin's Letters*, (1660,) p. 71.

CONFRATE'RNITY.† *n. s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* established for that purpose with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet*

The *confraternities* are in the Roman church, what corporations are in a commonwealth. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor*, p. 264.

CONFRI'ER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *confrere.*] One of the same religious order.

It was enacted, that none of the brethren or *confriers* of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of Rhodes. *Weever.*

CONFRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly stroke descended. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both *confront* the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with self comparisons,
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself *confronted* by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falshood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION.† *n. s.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

The argument would require a great number of comparisons, *confrontations*, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, the adventurous bands —

View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To mix; not separate.
At length an univeral hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear.
Milton, P. L.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.
We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure. *Watts, Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.
Confus'd and sadly she at length replies.
Pope, Statius.

CONFU'SE.* *adj.* [Lat. *confusus.*] Mixed; confounded; not separated. *Huloet.*
A *confuse* cry, shout, or noise of sundry tunes.
Barret.

CONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *confused.*]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.
These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwelt *confusedly* together. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.
Th' inner court with horror, noise and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults re-echo. *Denham.*
On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoaking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin! *Addison on Italy.*
I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another.
Newton, Opticks.
Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.
He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.
The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.
Hitherunto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwal.
Yet do I see through this *confusedness* some little comfort. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-hater.*
The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.
Norris.

CONFU'SELY.* *adv.* [from the adj. *confuse.*] Obscurely, not with sufficient declaration; without order; in a mixed manner. *Barret.*

CONFU'SION. *n. s.* [from *confuse.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought.
Davies.

2. Tumult; disorder.
God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Pref.*
This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows ran about the streets
Crying *confusion*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Indistinct; combination.
The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; destruction.
The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him in to his *confusion*. *Shasks. Macb.*

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.
Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercame the pilot's art. *Spectator*, No. 489.

CONFU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.
At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. *Brown.*

CONFU'TANT.* *n. s.* [from *confute.*] One who undertakes to confute another.
Now that the *confutant* may also know as he desires, what force of teaching there is sometimes in laughter. *Milton, Apology for Smectym.*

CONFUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.
A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of errour or falsehood; to disprove.
He could on either side dispute;
Confute, change hands, and still *confute*.
Hudibras.
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe. *South.*

CONFU'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *confute.*] Disproof.
An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

CONFU'TER.* *n. s.* [from *confute.*] One who convicts another of mistake.
We have promised that their own dearest doctors and divines should be their *confuters*.
Bp. Morton, Episc. Asserted. p. 102.
And this is the immediate reason here why our enraged *confuter*, that he may be as perfect a hypocrite as Caiaphas, ere he be a high priest, cries out, "Horrid blasphemy!" and, like a recreant Jew, calls for stones.
Milton, Apology for Smectym.

CONGE'.† *n. s.* [*congé*, French. Our word is often written *congie.*]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.
Because they cannot ride a horse, which every clown can do; salute and court a gentlewoman, carve at table, cringe, and make *congies*, which every swasher can do; they are laughed to scorn!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 127.
The captain salutes you with *conge* profound,
And your ladyship curt'sies half way to the ground.
Swift.

2. Leave; farewell.
So, courteous *conge* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good will.
Spenser, F. Q.

To CONGE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.
I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest. *Shakspeare, All's well.*
Then with short flight up to the oak he springs,
Where he thrice *congied* after his ascent.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. 63.

CONGE' D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they choose, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowel.*
A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *conge d'elire* to her friends.
Spectator, No. 475.

CO'NGE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGE'AL.† *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin. Formerly the word was also accented on the first syllable; as in the passage from Shakspeare's Rich. III. And in the old tragedy of Locrine, ascribed to Shakspeare; as also in Milton's Comus.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.
What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice which is *congeal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*
I'll pass the frozen zone, where icy flakes
Do lie, like mountains in the *congeal'd* sea.
Tragedy of Locrine.
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to *congeal'd* stone. *Milton, Com.* 449.
In whose capacious womb,
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congeal'd*.
Thomson, Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.
Oh, gentlemen, see! see, dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
Shakspeare.

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.
In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*
When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT.† *n. s.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.
Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.
We do not see that while we still affect by all means a rigid external formality, we may as soon fall again into a gross conforming stupidity, a stark and dead *congealment of* "wood, hay, and stubble." *Milton, Areopagitica.*

CONGE'LABLE. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.
The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*
The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONGELA'TION. *n. s.* [from *congeal.*]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congealed, or made solid, by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without *congelation.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONGEMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *congemination*, from the Lat. *congeminatio.*] A doubling, or often repeating; a figure of speech, as *epizeuxis.* *Cotgrave.*

CO'NGENER. *n. s.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener.* *Miller.*

CONGE'NERACY.* *n. s.* [from *congener.*] Similarity of origin.

That they are ranged neither according to the merit, nor *congeneracy*, of their conditions. *More, Expos. Seven Ch.* p. 172.

CONGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

Rational means, and persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, (1677,) p. 84.

CONGE'NIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate; in *Swift* it is followed by *with.*

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composure, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryd. Ded. of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial* mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial with* him. *Swift.*

CONGENIA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

Painters and poets have alwayes had a kind of *congeniality.* *Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

CONGE'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation.

CONGE'NIOUS.* *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Of the same kind. Not now in use.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body. *Hales, Rem.* p. 288.

CONGE'NITE. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Glanville's Scepsis.*

CO'NGER.† *n. s.* [*congrus*, Latin, γόγγρος, Gr. formed of γράω, to eat, the fish being very voracious.] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger* taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGE'RIES.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

Congeries [is] a multiplication or heaping together of manye wordes, signifying divers thinges of like nature. *Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, (1577,) Q. ij.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and for the most part, of flexible particles of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST.† *v. a.* [*congero*, *congestum*, Lat. It is very remarkable, that of this well established word Dr. Johnson should have given neither authority nor example; merely introducing it into his dictionary, as if before unnoticed or unused.] To heap up; to gather together.

It shewed his bounty and magnificence in *congesting* matter for building the temple, as gold, silver, brass, &c. *Ralegh, Maxims of State.*

Thou that didst order this *congested* heap,
When it was chaos; 'twixt thy spacious palms
Forming it to this vast rotundity.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads, which before I have collected. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 253.

He had *congested* and amassed together such infinite monies. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 205.

Yet his *congested* wealth shall melt like snow. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job*, p. 24.

When thou, O Lord, the rivers didst divide,
And on the chariots of salvation ride,
Through the *congested* billows of the seas.
Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 21.

CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION.† *n. s.* [*congestio*, Latin.]

1. A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain. *Wiseman.*

2. A gathering together; formation of a mass.

So is the opinion of some divines, that, until after the flood, were no mountains, but that by *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with, in the waters they were first cast up. *Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. S.* 9.

CO'NGIARY.† *n. s.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

Thus did Constantine settle on the church, and on learned men, all those *congiaries*, titles, oblations, and other ways of support. *Waterhouse's Apol. for Learn.* 1653, p. 24.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglaciate.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation.* *Brown.*

To CO'NGLOBATE.† *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin. This is not a word of frequent occurrence; but it has been admirably employed by Johnson himself, who also has adopted, in imitation of it, the verb *conglobulate.* See *To* CONGLOBULATE.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

He, who is not accustomed to require rigorous accuracy from himself, will scarcely believe how much a few hours take from certainty of knowledge, and distinctness of imagery; how the succession of objects will be broken; how separate parts will be confused; and how many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and *conglobated* into one gross and general idea. *Johnson, Journ to the West. Islands.*

CO'NGLOBATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] It has escaped Dr. Johnson, that Dryden uses this word, and places the accent on the second syllable. Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in others; all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd *conglobate* in his soul.
Dryden, on the Death of Ld. Hastings.

Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

CO'NGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then [he] founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around:
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope, Dunciad.

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry.
Milton, P. L.

To CONGLO'BULATE.* *v. n.* [from Lat. *con* and *globulus.*] To gather together into a little round mass.

Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lye in the bed of a river. *Johnson, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread: to inweave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which

consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CONGLU'TINATE.† *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin. This is one of our oldest verbs, (though given without any authority by by Dr. Johnson,) being in Huloet's dictionary.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

Without an infinite power God could not conjoin, cement, *conglutinate*, and incorporate them [our bodies] again into the same flesh. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. XI.

Starch, which is nothing but the flower of bran, will make a clinging paste, the which will *conglutinate* some things, though not every thing. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 291.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLU'TINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Joined together.

All these together *conglutinate*, and effectually executed, maketh a perfect definition of justice. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 142.

CONGLUTINA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conglutination.*]

1. The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Simply, junction; union.

The common name of Spain, no doubt, hath been a special means of the better union and *conglutination* of the several kingdoms of Castile, Arragon, &c. *Bacon, of the Union of England and Scotland.*

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLU'TINATOR. *n. s.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CONGRA'TULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton, P. L.*

To CONGRA'TULATE.† *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expres joy for the good of another.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to *congratulate* him, because he had fought against Hadarezer, and smitten him. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts, Logick.*

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Sprat's Serm.*

The subjects of England may *congratulate to* themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us. *Dryden, Pref. to Aurengzebe.*

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

CONGRATULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

Wherefore then serves all this, but to stir us up to a threefold use; of holy thankfulness, of pity, of indignation? The two first are those "duo ubera sponsæ," the two breasts of Christ's spouse, as Barnard calls them, *congratulation* and compassion. *Bp. Hall, Serm. Works*, ii. 360.

All our good old friends that are gone to heaven before us, shall meet us as soon as we are landed upon the shore of eternity; and, with infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival, shall conduct us into the company of the patriarchs and prophets, apostles, and martyrs. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. i.

What unspeakable rejoicing and *congratulations* will there be between us. *Ibid.* i. iii.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.

CONGRA'TULATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] One who offers congratulation to another.

Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a *congratulator*. *Milton, Lett. of State.*

CONGRATULA'TORY.† *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

Letters are — consolatory, monitory, or *congratulatory*. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 1.

A solemn *congratulatory* procession of all the monks marching out to meet and receive him. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 283.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gré*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* sands,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas;
And saw that it was good. *Milton, P. L.*

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies and separates heterogeneal ones. *Newton, Opticks.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton, Opticks.*

To CO'NGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate*. *Denham.*

CO'NGREGATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Who now, in th' highest sky,
Was placed in his principall estate,
With all the gods about him *congregate*. *Spenser, F. Q.* vii. vi. 19.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONGREGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *congregate.*]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakspeare.*

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*. *South.*

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

4. A distinct academical assembly; by the members of which particular business of the university is transacted. See also CONVOCATION.

By a composition entered into between the university of Oxford and the founder of New College, it was agreed that the fellows thereof should be admitted to all degrees in the university without asking any grace of the *congregation* of masters. *Le Neve, Lives of Eng. Bishops*, P. I. p. 84.

CONGREGA'TIONAL.† *adj.* [from *congregation.*]

1. Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independant church.

The consistorial and *congregational* pretences were twins of the same birth; though the younger served the elder; and, being much overpowered, sunk in the stream of time, till it appeared again in this unhappy age, amongst the ghosts of so many revived errors, that have escaped from their tombs, to walk up and down, and disturb the world. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 13.

Mr. Baxter — takes great pains to unite the classical and *congregational* brethren. *Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Yates*, 1699.

Every parish had a *congregational* or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Poems.*

2. Publick; general; respecting the audience as assembled in the church.

He [Abp. Parker] directs a distinct and audible mode of *congregational* singing. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 176.

My subject is only general *congregational* psalmody. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 196.

CO'NGRESS.† *n. s.* [*congressus*, Lat.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.
Dryden, Æn.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the *congresses* and reflections of two bodies.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

2. A meeting, not as a shock, or conflict, but of ceremony; an introduction to others.

In modern practice, especially with us in England, that ceremony is used as much in our adieus, as in the first *congress*.
Sir K. Digby, Annot. on Rel. Med. p. 76.

3. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations; as, the *congress* of Cambray.

4. A coming together, in a sexual meaning. See CONGRESSIVE.

The *congress* between the bitch and the wolf was immediate. *Pennant.*

CONGRE'SSION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *congression.*] Company; an assembly, or meeting together. *Cotgrave.*

CONGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *congress.*] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and *congressive* generation, there is no male or female in them.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To CONGRU'E. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

CO'NGRUENCE.† *n. s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

The same which thereto is accessary, and of *congruence* appertaining.
Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554,) x. ii.

Those virtues of whom I have spoken of good reason and *congruence*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 190.

Divers translations, saith he, [St. Augustin,] have made many times the harder and darker sentences more plain and open; so that of *congruence* no offence can justly be taken for this new labour.
Abp. Parker, Pref. to the Tr. of the Old Test.

O, now methinks a sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

CO'NGRUENCY.* *n. s.* [from *congruence.*] Agreement.

The philosophick cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency* in this place.
More, Conj. Cab. (1653,) p. 236.

CO'NGRUENT.† *adj.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of *congruent* and well-according speech.
Sir J. Davies's Orchestra, (1599.)

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the *congruent* squares, as an axis. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

CONGRU'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *congrue.*]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception.
Glanville.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

I must remember our ever-memorable Sir Philip Sidney, whose wit was in truth the very rule of *congruity*. *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

5. [In theology.] Some of the schoolmen have devised a twofold merit; a merit of congruity, and a merit of condignity. The latter they ascribe to works which a man does by the assistance of grace, and to which a reward is *in justice* due. The former they ascribe to such works as a man does by the mere strength of freewill, and which are to be rewarded only *out of liberality*. But what foundation is there for this sort of merit, since all of us are by nature evil? Welchman on the 39 Articles, Art. xiii. See also CONDIGNITY.

CO'NGRUMENT.† *n. s.* [from *congrue.*] Fitness; adaptation. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and, I may add, perhaps never was in use. Dr. Johnson, however, cites as an example the passage from B. Jonson, which I have given under *congruent*; where *congrument*, in some editions of the poet, seems to be an errour of the press; and it is rightly given *congruent* in the Rev. Mr. Whalley's edition of the poet's works.

CO'NGRUOUS.† *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

They also perform actions of life and motion, *congruous* and convenient unto their nature and kind. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, (1625,) p. 232.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

It had been more *congruous* to have continued the same manner of expression.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 114.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

3. Rational; fit.

Therefore was it very singularly *congruous*, that from this place, from whence the seafaring men took their notice by a light to escape the hazard of those ways they knew not, it should please God also, by the lantern of his word, to give aim to the people that sate in darkness.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 3.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgement of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CO'NGRUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *congruous.*] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

There they must of necessity, if they will speak *congruously*, by the first Christian æra, mean the first hundred years after Christ, or that, and some of the next centuries following.
Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 114.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously. *More, Expos. Seven Churches*, p. 64.

I could wish that in their speech and compliment they [the French] would not use the Latin tongue, or else speak it more *congruously*.
Heylin's Voyage of France, p. 296.

This conjecture is to be regarded, because *congruously* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

CO'NICAL. } CO'NICK. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms arise,
And with a pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the basis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and as they pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *conical.*] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped *conically*, or like a sugar loaf, filled with water, no liquour falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

CO'NICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *conical.*] The state or quality of being conical.

CO'NICK *Section. n. s.* A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICK *Sections.*† } CO'NICKS. } *n. s.* That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

By the thirty-third proposition of the first book of the *conicks* of Apollonius, and from similar triangles. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 22.

To CONJE'CT. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.
Shakspeare.

To CONJE'CT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *conjicio, conjectum.*] To cast together; to throw.

Particular calumnies — congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the church of England.
Mountagu, App. to Cæsar, (1625,) p. 298.

CONJE'CTOR.† *n. s.* [from *conject.*] A guesser; a conjecturer.

And because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings, I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title. *Milton, Apology for Smectym.*

For so *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJE'CTURABLE. *adj.* [from *conjecture.*] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *conjectural.*] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
Who thrives, and who declines, side factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me.
Shakspeare.

It were a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only *conjectural*. *Broome.*

CONJECTURA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *conjectural.*] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONJE'CTURALLY. *adv.* [from *conjectural.*] By guess; by conjecture.

Whatsoever may be at any time out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally* proved. *Maine.*

CONJE'CTURE.† *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Latin. "On appelle présomption chez les jurisconsultes, ce qui doit passer pour verité par provision, en cas que le contraire ne se prouve point, et il dit plus que *conjecture*, quoique la Dictionnaire de l'Academie n'en ait point épluché la difference." Leibnitz, Ess. sur la Theod. p. 28.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To CONJE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

CONJE'CTURER. *n. s.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, carniverous animals now were not flesh devourers then. *Brown.*

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

CONI'FEROUS.† *adj.* [*conifere*, old Fr. *conus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a squamose, scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

The laurel, in its prosperity, abounds with pleasant flowers; whereas those of the cedar are very little, and scarce perceptible, answerable to the fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.
Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p. 68.

To CONJO'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobbernol*, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

To CONJOIN.† *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one

Whose marriages *conjoin'd* the white rose and the red. *Drayt. Polyolb. S. 5.*

Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment, Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge You on your souls to utter it. *Shaks. Much ado.*

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown. Vulg. Err.*

The foresaid knight was *conjoined*, for the nearness of his place, on the prince's affairs.
Wotton, Life of the D. of Buckingham.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion, at least, the designs of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Bp. Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To CONJO'IN. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

CONJO'INT. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; associated.

CONJO'INT *Degrees.* [In musick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as, *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

CONJO'INTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The parts of the body separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See COGNISOR.

CO'NJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiply'd.
Dryden, Fab.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute. *Swift.*

CO'NJUGALLY.† *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

This mighty champion challenges me with great insultation—to name but one bishop or priest of note, which after holy orders conversed *conjugally* with his wife, without the scandal of the church:—I do here accept his offer.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 186.

Such a hater loses by due punishment that privilege, Deut. xxiv. 1. to divorce for a natural dislike; which, though it could not love *conjugally*, yet sent away civilly, and with just conditions.
Milton, Colast.

To CO'NJUGATE.† *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses.
Wotton, Char. of Kings of Eng.

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

There are some verbs, which, although perhaps anciently *conjugated* in the manner of those belonging to the fourth conjugation; yet are now become obsolete in that way of inflection, and may therefore be ranked among those of the third conjugation. *White on the English Verb*, p. 45.

CO'NJUGATE. *n. s.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.
Bp. Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.

CO'NJUGATE *Diameter*, or *Axis*. [In geometry.] A right line, bisecting the transverse diameter. *Chambers.*

CONJUGA'TION. *n. s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional, and illimited, and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT.† *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Latin.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Shakspeare.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The Lord himself being *conjunct* with the angels, whom he employed in this embassy.
Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xviii. 10.

There was a very *conjunct* friendship between the two brothers and him.
Aubrey, Anec. of Sir W. Ralegh, ii. 511.

CONJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction*, we should on,
To see how fortune is dispos'd to us.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The Treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them.
Bacon, Henry VII.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. *Rymer, Trag. of last Age.*

Pompey and Cæsar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

CONJU'NCTIVE.† *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Closely united. A sense not in use, Dr. Johnson says. He overlooked, however, Thomson.

Taught by Thee,
Ours are the plans of policy and peace,
To live like brothers, and *conjunctive* all
Embellish life. *Thomson, Sum.* ver. 1773.
She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. Dr. Johnson so styles the *subjunctive* mood in his Grammar of the English Language.

3. Connecting together, as a conjunction.
Though all conjunctions conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

4. United; not apart. Of this sense, as of the preceding, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. But of the present his own writings afford an example.
Finding King James irremediably excluded, he voted for the *conjunctive* sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.
Johnson, Life of Sheffield Duke of Bucks.

CONJU'NCTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.
These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*, being of one nature; both free, and both jealous of their freedom. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

CONJU'NCTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJU'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.
I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *K. Charles.*
Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjecture* of circumstances.
Addison, Spect.

2. Occasion; critical time.
Such censures always attend such *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connection.
He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

4. Consistency.
I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with episcopacy. *K. Charles.*

CONJURA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *conjure.*]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed: Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation, an enchantment.
Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*
What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.
And because this information might be made more clear, he did make many instances unto the said ambassadors, that they would give him the authors of the said *conjuration*, this being the sole means whereby their own honour might be preserved. *Sir W. Ashton*, (1624,) *Sup. to Cabala*, p. 153.

4. Earnest entreaty. Not now in use.
Ger. But my father's charge.
Win. My *conjuration* shall dispense with that;
You may be up as early as you please,
But hence to-night you shall not.
Heywood's English Traveller.

To CONJU'RE.† *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.
O, prince, I *cónjure* thee, as thou believ'st
There is another comfort than this world.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarendon.*
The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*
I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
Addison, Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare.
[He] in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.
What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
What is he whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shaks. Hamlet.*
I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*
You have *conjured* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible. *Addison on Anc. Med.*

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for *summon* or *conspire*, its accent is on the last syllable, *conjúre*; when for *charm*, on the first, *cónjure*. This is Dr. Johnson's observation. But, that this has not always been observed, may be perceived in the example which I have given from Shakspeare under the first definition; where, though certainly improperly, the accent is on the first syllable.

To CO'NJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.
My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

To CONJU'RE.* *v. n.* To enter into conspiracy.
When those 'gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,
Who then can think their headlong ruin to recure.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 26.

CO'NJURER. *n. s.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.
Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*;
Establish him in his true sense again.
Shaks. Com. of Errours.
Figures in the book
Of some dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*
Thus has he done you British consorts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping.
Addison.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.
From the account the loser brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.
Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room.
Addison.

CONJU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; solemn demand.
I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.
Milton on Education.

CONNA'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.
Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a distinction of soul. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.
Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CO'NNATE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; being of the same birth.
Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*
Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton, Opt.*

CONNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural.*]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.
First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*
These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participant of the same nature.
Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust?
Milton, P. L.
Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connat'ral* force,
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity. *Milton, P. L.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.
There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. *Hale.*

To CONNA'TURALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *naturalize.*] To connect by nature; to make natural.
How often have you been forced to swallow sickness, to drink dead palsies and foaming epilepsies, to render your intemperances familiar to you, — before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper.
Scott, Christ. Life, i. iv.

CONNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *connatural.*] In co-existence with nature; originally.
Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discussive ratiocination. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural union.
Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. vii.

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver, will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention; as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism. *Locke.*

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, *the authour* connects *his reasons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *connect.*] Having the power of joining or connecting together.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs, and used in syntax accordingly. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 3.

CONNE'CTIVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A conjunction.

Connectives, according as they connect either sentences or words, are called by the different names of conjunctions or prepositions. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *connex* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with destructive sweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *n. s.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable *connexion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested. *Atterbury.*

2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary *connexion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *connexion* with those two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end design'd. *Blackmore's Creation.*

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex.*] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts, Logick.*

CONNICTA'TION *n. s.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

CONNI'VANCE.† *n. s.* [from *connive.* This word is often written, and particularly in our old lexicography, *connivence*; but Dr. Johnson has chosen *connivance.* The old Fr. *connivence*, and Ital. *connivenza*, countenance the former. See also CONNIVENCY.

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon, Ess.* 42.

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation. *South.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin. *Swift.*

To CONNI'VE.† *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.; *conniver*, old Fr. But Cotgrave, who notices our substantive, does not render the French verb by our English one. The earliest example of this verb, which Dr. Johnson cites, is from the Decay of Christian Piety, which was published in 1667. Milton's is only coeval authority; yet ought to be admitted. But Beaumont and Fletcher, of older authority, are the earliest users of the word which I have hitherto met with.]

1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spect.* No. 305.

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

I have *conniv'd* at this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this connivancy. *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

I suffer them to enter and possess
A place so heavenly; and, *conniving*, seem
To gratify my scornful enemies. *Milton, P. L.* x. 624.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates, and the other *connives.* *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he persuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNI'VENCY.* *n. s.* [Ital. *connivenza*, old Fr. *connivence.* This was the more usual word with our ancestors for *connivence.*] Pretended ignorance; forbearance.

She did not ransack their consciences by any severe inquisition, but rather secured them by a gracious *connivancy.* *Bacon, Collect. of Q. Elizabeth.*

Yourself, and many others, have been driven, of late, to excuse and countenance your execrable ingratitude with a false and scandalous report of some further hope and comfort yielded to the Catholicks for toleration or *connivency*, before his [K. James I.] coming to the crown, than since hath been performed. *Ld. Northampton, Proc. ag. Garnet*, M. 2.

By *connivency* and silence, they in a manner partake in their sins. *Hales, Rem.* p. 134.

CONNI'VENT.* *adj.* [from *connive.*] Dormant; not attentive.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by *connivent* in the embers, or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, ii. 3.

CONNI'VER.* *n. s.* [from *connive.*] One who pretends blindness; who passes wickedness uncensured.

All sins which we give allowance to, being committed, or not hindered by us if we may, are ours, as if we committed them; first, commanders; abettors, counsellors; consenters; commenders; *connivers*; concealers; not hinderers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius, Sin. Stigm.* (1639,) p. 825.

*CONNOISSE'UR.† *n. s.* [French.] A judge; a critick. It is often used of a pretended critick, Dr. Johnson says.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur.* *Swift.*

He has been at a considerable expence in the improvement of it, [his villa,] in which he has shewn himself to be master of a very polite and genteel taste. You are a sort of *connoisseur* this way; you will have an opportunity of passing your own judgment upon it. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv.* 2.

CONNOISSE'URSHIP.* *n. s.* [*connoisseur.*] The skill of a connoisseur.

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine essence with this *connotation*, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To CONNO'TE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope, Odyssey.*

CONNUMERA'TION.* *n. s.* [*con* and *numeration.*] A reckoning together.

How could he otherwise have missed the opportunity of insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons, the assertion of their joint testimony and of their unity. *Person to Travis*, p. 225.

CO'NNY.* *adj.* [much the same as *canny.*] Brave; fine. North. *Grose.*

CO'NOID. *n. s.* [κωνοείδης.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form af a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

CONOI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid.*] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

CONQUASSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conquassate.*] Agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquer'd* them, and brought them under tribute. 1 *Mac.* viii. 2.

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know,
Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo:
He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you.
Cowley.

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit.
Pope.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms,
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.
Pope.

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;
Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The *conquer'd* also, and enslav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose,
And fear of God. *Milton, P. L.*

Anna *conquers* but to save,
And governs but to bless. *Smith.*

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, *he* conquered *his reluctance.*

To Co'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been used
Ever to *conquer* and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Equal success had set these champions high,
And both resolv'd to *conquer*, or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* sword has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'NQUERABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *conquerable.*] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable.* *South.*

Co'NQUERABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *conquerable.*] Possibility of being overcome.

The *conquerableness* of the object by our own means. *Bp. Reynolds, Works*, p. 697.

Co'NQUERESS.* *n. s.* [from *conquer.*] She who conquers.

Your beautie of itselfe is *conqueresse.*
Phœnix's Nest, (1593,) p. 39.

The *conqueress* departs, and with her led
These prisoners. *Fairfax, Tasso*, v. 79.

Oh, Truth, thou art a mighty *conqueress.*
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

Co'NQUEROUR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conquereur.*]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conquerour's* bed.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow
Bags for the *conq'rour's* crew. *Cowley.*

A critick that attacks authours in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror, Remember, Sir, that you are a man. Addison, Guard.*

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more
Than those their *conquerours*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove.
Milton, P R.

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,
May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r. *Prior.*

Co'NQUEST.† *n. s.* [*conqueste*, French; conquert, Sax. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, gives an instance of the accent on the second syllable of this word, Colin Clout, ver. 950.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects.
Davies on Ireland.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton, P. R.*

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the *conquest* to my foe.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conquerour's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conquest* won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the conquests former kings did gain.
Dryden.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.
Addison.

4. In feodal law, purchase. [low Lat. *conquestus.*]

What we call purchase, the feudists call *conquest*; both denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common course of inheritance.
Blackstone.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *consanguineous?* Am I not of her blood? *Shakspeare.*

Consangui'nity. *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor. Nearness of kin. Distinguished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *consanguinity.*
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

There is the supreme and indissoluble *consanguinity* and society between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his generation.
Bacon, Holy War.

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of *consanguinity*, and became a stranger unto his progeny. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Christ has condescended to a cognation and *consanguinity* with us. *South.*

Consarcina'cion. *n. s.* [from *consarcino*, Latin, to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO'NSCIENCE.† *n. s.* [*conscience*, Fr. *conscientia*, Lat. "*Conscience* is a Latin word, though with an English termination; and, according to the very notation of it, imports a *double or joint knowledge;* to wit, one of a divine law or rule, and the other of a man's own action: and so is properly *the application of a general law to a particular instance of practice.* South, Serm. vol. ii. p. 438.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of *conscience*, no sense of their evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith, and *conscience*, can be heard
Infallible. *Milton, P. L.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which *conscience* shakes? *Creech, Juv.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was safe, for *conscience* was their guard.
Dryden, Ovid.

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conscience* may be both an accuser and a judge.
Swift.

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conscience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conscience*; he makes restitution. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conscience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her Majesty is obliged in *conscience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift.*

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conscience* of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest. *Bacon.*

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the *conscience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is *conscience* of our virtuous actions past.
Denham.

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed with the *conscience* of being in an ill cause. *Pope.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'st thou in *conscience* think, tell me, Æmelia,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They did in their *consciences* know, that he was not able to send them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a *conscience* in keeping the just laws of superiours. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much *conscience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust. *L'Estrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make *conscience* not to mislead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the *conscience* lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shaksp. Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

7. Knowledge of the actions of others. This sense is rare.

How might I appear at this altar, except with those affections that no less love the light and witness, than they have the *conscience* of your virtue?
B. Jonson, Ded. to Lady Wroth of his Alchemist.

Co'NSCIENCED.* *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Having conscience.

Nothing will hold a sanctified, tender-*conscienced* rebel, but a prison, or a halter.
South, Serm. v. 221.

Co'NSCIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *consciens.*] Conscious. See the second sense of Conscientious.

As if he were *conscient* to himself, that he had played his part well upon the stage.
Bacon on Learning.

Conscie'ntious.† *adj.* [old Fr. *conscientieux*].

1. Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity, as in thought, word and deed to make good the character of an honest man. *L'Estrange.*

2. Conscious.

Among such as would persuade the world, religion were too pure to mix with the gentilism of

learning, the heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability, taketh place first.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 141.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious.*] According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than *conscientiously* did belong to it.
L'Estrange.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously.*
South.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscientious.*] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful *conscientiousness* in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIONABLE.† *adj.* [from *conscience.*] Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shakspeare.*

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction.
Wotton.

These things be comely and pleasant to see, and worthy of honour from the beholder: a young saint, an old martyr, a religious soldier, a *conscionable* statesman, a great man courteous, a learned man humble, a silent woman, &c.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations.

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conscionable.*] Equity; reasonableness. *Dict.*

CO'NCIONABLY. *adv.* [from *conscionable.*] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

A prince must be used *conscionably* as well as a common person. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

CO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* [*conscius*, Lat.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence. *Bentley, Serm.*

Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought.
Watts, Logick.

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of th' occasion, fear'd th' event.
Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to.*

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conscious to* the sign,
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden, Æn.*

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious to* its musick, or gunpowder *to* its flashing or noise.
Bentley, Serm.

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious to* herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.
Locke.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscious.*]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Internal sense of guilt or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none.
Government of the Tongue.

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or *consciousness.* *Pope.*

CONSCRI'PT.† *adj.* [from *conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

Fathers *conscript*, may this our present meeting
Turn fair, and fortunate to the common-wealth.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

CO'NSCRIPT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *conscriptus.*] One enrolled to serve in the army; a word of modern times, more particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

CONSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or registering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift
Of strength again returning with my hair.
Milton, S. A.

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person: with *to.*

He shall *consecrate unto* the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numb.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Into these secret shades, cry'd she,
How dar'st thou be so bold
To enter *consecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton, Cynthia.*

The water, *consecrate* for sacrifice,
Appears all black. *Waller.*

CO'NSECRATER.† See CONSECRATOR.

CONSECRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almightly to give a sign. *Hooker.*

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.
Numb. vi. 7.

We must know that *consecration* makes not a a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale.*

CO'NSECRATOR.† *n. s.* [from *consecrate.* This is one of our old substantives, being in Huloet's dictionary. Some editions of Johnson's Dict. read *consecrater*, as indeed it was formerly written. See the example from Bramhall.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Such an ordination subjected both the *consecraters* and the consecrated to deprivation.
Bp. Bramhall's Ch. of Eng. Def. 1659. p. 75.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSECRATORY.* *adj.* [from *consecrate.*] Making sacred.

His words of consecration, which you yourself in your letter do rightly term true *consecratory* words. *Bp. Morton's Discharge*, &c. p. 69.

CO'NSECTARY.† *adj.* [from *consectarius*, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown.*

The *consectary* doctrine is, that whereas all things are but one in the individual, and have but one root or beginning, which is God, therefore we should not part his honour among others, but give it wholly to himself.
Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 176.

CO'NSECTARY.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

Our synodical proceedings — do shew rather an essential consent in substance, than a conspiring identity in every *consectary.* *Divines at the Synod of Dort*, 1619. *Hales's Rem.* p. 186.

The part of this chapter — doth orderly resolve itself into a definition of marriage, and a *consectary* from thence. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

These propositions are *consectaries* drawn from the observations. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSECU'TION. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. *Hale.*

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium.
Newton, Opticks.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution.* *Holder.*

CONSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [*consecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

CONSE'CUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive.*] A term used in the school philosophy,

in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or casually. *Dict.*

To CONSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together. *Dict.*

CONSE'NSION. *n. s.* [*consensio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT. *n. s.* [*consensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not. *K. Charles.*

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine.
Dryden, Pers.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire,
Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre.
Cowley's Davideis.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or underground,
Whose power hath a true *consent*
With planet or with element. *Milton, Il Pens.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs
From union, order, full *consent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by velicating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To CONSE'NT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Lat.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move,
But more desire to hear, if thou *consent*,
The full relation. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars
That have *consented unto* Henry's death.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

In this will we *consent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Genesis*, xxxiv. 15.

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt *consent to* do.
Milton, P. L.

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

CONSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. *Boyle.*

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

CONSE'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *consent*; old Fr. also *consenteur*.] One that consenteth. *Huloet.*

Misprision of treason by the common law is, when a person knows of a treason, though no party or *consenter* to it, yet conceals it, and doth not reveal it in convenient time. *Hale, Hist. Pl. of the Cr. Ch.* 28.

CONSE'NTIENT.† *adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The *consentient* acknowledgement of mankind. *Pearson, on the Creed*, Art. 1.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgement and practice of the universal church. *Oxford, Reasons against the Covenant.*

Next to the Sacred Books, the *consentient* testimony of the ancient Fathers. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 237.

CO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know
All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,
The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.
Milton, P. L.

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded*, cons. *therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No, majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too. *South.*

I felt
That I must after thee, with this thy son:
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton, P. L.

6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill *consequence* to the superstructing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest *consequence*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addison, Spect.*

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little *consequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *adj.* [*consequens*, Lat.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause: with *to*.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon*.

This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, *consequent upon* a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *n. s.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *consequent* were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *consequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could see *consequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL.† *adj.* [from *consequent*.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential*, and concludent to my purpose. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Of late years, used for great, conceited, or pompous.

Consequential in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pompous, conceited, lordly man. It can never be applied to a man, unless you were to say, that an undertaker is a man consequential to death; for its use as to men, must be as it is to things, where one follows another of course; as, this is consequential to that, and that is consequential to another. If a word is wanted to express a man of fancied importance, it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentious*, which will rank with such as these; *contemptuous, litigious, contumacious.*
Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *consequential*.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequentially*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison, Whig. Exam.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in con-

tinued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *consequent.*]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul,* Ded.

CO'NSERTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *consero, consertum.*] Junction; adaptation.

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size, *Consertion* of design, how exquisite. *Young, N. Th.* 9.

CONSE'RVABLE. *adj.* [from *conservo,* Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSE'RVANCY. *n. s.* [from *conservans,* Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy.*

CONSE'RVANT.* *adj.* [Lat. *conservans.*] That preserves or continues.

The papacy, — as it hath been usurped in our native country, was either the procreant or *conservant* cause, or both procreant and *conservant*, of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world. *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 493.

CONSERVA'TION. *n. s.* [*conservatio,* Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONSE'RVATIVE.† *adj.* [from *conservo,* Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peacham.*

We have not lost our orb *conservative,*
Of which we are a ray derivative.
More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 26.

CONSERVA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment; diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONSE'RVATORY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conservatoire,* from *conservo,* Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conservatory* of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Now these are ornaments also without, as gardens, fountains, groves, *conservatories* of rare beasts, birds, and fishes. *Wotton, Elem. of Architect.*

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and *conservatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean *conservatory,* is by that means restored back. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE.† *v. a.* [*conservo,* Lat.]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Jove is that one, whom first, midst, last, you call
The Power that governs and *conserveth* all.
B. Jonson, Masques.

To make our humble suits, in prayers to his Fatherly Providence, to *conserve* the same fruits in sending us seasonable weather. *Homilies,* ii. 234.

The torments, which he endured on the cross, did bring to that state in which life could not longer be naturally *conserved.* *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. iv.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of *conserving* what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conserve* their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

There's magick in the web of it; —
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shaksp. Othello.*

The feast — was store of candied, dried fruits and meats; variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 133.

CONSE'RVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar 'till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour, taste of these *conserves?* *Shakspeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied *conserves,* and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their *conserves* stunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberoses will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your *conserve,* and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *n. s.* [from *conserve.*]

1. A layer up; a repositer; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and *conserver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSE'SSION. *n. s.* [*consessio,* Latin.] A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSE'SSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*considero,* Latin.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more *consider'd* time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to *consider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to despise.

Let us *consider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb.* x. 24.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Milton, P. R.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very services thou hast done, which, if I have not enough *considered,* to be more thankful to thee shall be my study. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To CONSI'DER.† *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly.

None *considereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor understanding. *Isaiah,* xliv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *consider* of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.

Now I'll put on my *considering* cap.
Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Such a treatise might be consulted by jurymen, before they *consider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden, Fables.

CONSI'DERABLE. *adj.* [from *consider.*]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most *considerable* duration. *Tillotson.*

It is *considerable* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men *considerable* in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Sprat, Serm.*

I am so *considerable* a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison, Freeh.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity that could think his mean aids *considerable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Dec. of Piety.*

In painting, not every action nor every person is *considerable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Many can make themselves masters of as *consi-*

derable estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very *considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *considerable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would constitute a body of a very *considerable* thickness and solidity. *Burnet, Theo. of the Earth.*

Every cough, though severe, and of some *considerable* continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave. *Blackmore.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *considerable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. *Boyle.*

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think, acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *adv.* [from *considerable.*]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And Europe still *considerably* gains,
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roscommon.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more *considerably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *n. s.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

After this cold *consid'rance*, sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

CONSI'DERATE.† *adj.* [*consideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *consid'rate* eyes. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Æneas is patient, *considerate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a *considerate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson.*

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to every *considerate* man. *Addison.*

2. Calm; quiet; undisturbed.

I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a turret, upon the wall over the haven, to take a *considerate* view thereof. *Blount's Voyage into the Levant*, p. 106.

3. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation.

CONSI'DERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering the matter. *Bacon, Col. of Good and Evil.*

CONSI'DERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *considerate.*] Prudence; calm deliberation. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consider.*]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man never chuses amiss. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness mortified in him;
Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin, because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the French form of government. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth these things, was not because those nations did use them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated *considerations*. *Clarendon.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same *consideration*. *Dryden.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *considerations* as have been before set down. *Hooker*, v. § 95.

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of retaining that which other *considerations* did procure to be instituted. *Hooker*, v. § 42.

8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *considerate.*] Taking into consideration.

I'll not dissemble, sir; where'er I come,
I love to be *considerative*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

CONSI'DERATOR.* *n. s.* [from *considerate.*] One who is given to consideration.

The wisdom of God hath methodized the course of things unto the best advantage of goodness, and thinking *considerators* overlook not the tract thereof. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 30.

CONSI'DERER. *n. s.* [from *consider.*] A person of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason for a deep *considerer*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had been more grammatically written *considered; vá*, French; but *considering* is always used.] If allowance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature. *Spectator.*

CONSI'DERING.* *n. s.* [from *consider.*] Hesitation; doubt.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,
And press'd in with this caution.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.

CONSI'DERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *considering.*] In a serious, considerate manner.

The use of this catalogue of sins is this: Upon days of humiliation, especially before the Sacrament, read them *consideringly* over, and at every particular ask thine own heart, Am I guilty of this? *Whole Duty of Man, Heads of Self-Exam.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, sometimes *over to.*

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place *to* the Divine Worship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me *o'er to* rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *consigned over to* another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.

The French commander *consigned* it *to* the use for which it was intended by the doner. *Dryden, Fab.* Ded.

3. To commit; to entrust.

The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consign'd the youthful consort *to* his care. *Pope, Odyss.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee and come to dust. *Shaks. Cymb.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *consign* to. *Shakspeare.*

CONSI'GNATARY.* *n. s.* [from *consign.*] One to whom is consigned any trust or business.

Several of the *consignataries* have made oath, that the goods consigned unto them in these ships do belong to free persons.
Sir Leoline Jenkins, Life and Lett. vol. ii. p. 701.

CONSIGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *consignation.*]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

The princes of Germany sent to him [Francis] a secretary of the Duke's of Bavaria to tell him how, upon the *consignation* of 100,000 crowns which the said king by treaty was obliged to pay in aid, &c. they now all agreed that it should be put into the hands of the said duke.
Ld. Herbert, Hist. of H. VIII. p. 359.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation to* eternal ruin. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sa-

cramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Comm.*

CONSI'GNATURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *consignature.*] A full stamping, or absolute signature of. *Cotgrave.*

CONSIGNIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [*con* and *signification.*] Similar signification; act of signifying one thing together with another.

He calls the additional denoting of time, by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification.* *Harris, Philolog. Inq.*

CONSI'GNMENT.† *n. s.* [from *consign.*]

1. The act of consigning.

Ask all the merchants who act upon *consignments*, where is the necessity, (if they answer readily what their correspondents draw) of their being wealthy themselves. *Tatler*, No. 31.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. *Dict.*

CONSIMI'LITUDE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *consimilitude*, from the Lat. *con* and *similitudo.*] Likeness; concurrence; equality; agreement together. *Cotgrave.*

CONSIMI'LITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *consimilis.*] Resemblance.

By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey, Anec. of Sir W. Ralegh*, ii. 511.

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist.* *Col.* i. 17.

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters. *Walsh.*

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act. *Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may easily *consist with* your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. *Sprat, Serm.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden, Fab. Ded.*

It cannot *consist with* the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can *consist with* lenity. *Swift.*

CONSI'STENCE.† } *n. s.* [*consistentia*, low
CONSI'STENCY. } Lat.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural *consistence.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency.* *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency.* *South, Serm.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond.*

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teeming and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable. *Addison, Freeholder.*

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return. *Chambers.*

Even there [in the heaven] I find a change, of motion, of face, of quality; motion whether by *consistence* or retrogradation; "Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon, and thou moon in the valley of Aialon:" there was a change in not moving. And for retrogradation; "The shadow went back ten degrees in the diall of Ahaz." *Seasonable Serm.* p. 2.

CONSI'STENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise. *Addison on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul,
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope, Ess.

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *consistent* with himself an hour.
Pope, Epist. of Hor.

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere.
Pope, Epist.

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential miasms insinuate into the humoral and *consistent* parts of the body. *Harvey on Cons.*

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*, at the same time that of the stratum without it did. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSI'STENTLY. *adv.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet describes them *consistently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL.† *adj.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the same *consistorial* audience with the bishop himself that deputes him. *Ayliffe, Parer.*

They drew up a representation of some abuses in the ecclesiastical discipline, and in the *consistorial* courts. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time*, 1704.

CONSISTO'RIAN.* *adj.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.

They have exempted themselves from the ecclesiastical government of this realm, accounting the same, in some respects, to be antichristian, and so not to be obeyed; and, in some other, to be a mere civil and a parliament church-government; and, in that regard, only after a sort to be yielded unto, for their better and safer standing in their own seditious and *consistorian* ways. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit.* iii. 16.

You fall next on the *consistorian* schismaticks; for so you call Presbyterians. *Milton, Notes on Dr. Griffith's Serm.*

CO'NSISTORY.† *n. s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian. *Cowel.*

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical *consistory.* *Hooker, Pref.*

Pius was then hearing of causes in *consistory.* *Bacon.*

Christ himself, in that great *consistory*, shall deign to step down from his throne. *South.*

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is warranted
By a commission from the *consistory*,
Yea the whole *consist'ry* of Rome.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *consistory.* *Atterbury.*

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air
To council summons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *consistory.* *Milton, P. R.*

I left thee; thee, a single person; not a *consistory* of presbyters, or a bench of elders. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 18.

At Jove's assent the deities around,
In solemn state the *consistory* crown'd.
Pope, Statius.

4. Place of residence.

My other self, my counsel's *consistory*, my oracle, I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

CONSO'CIATE.† *n. s.* [from *consocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as *consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset. *Hayward.*

Thou [self-conceit] and envy, ay *consociates*,
Will not admit that art herself should show
By others finger. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage*, P. ii.

To CONSO'CIATE.† *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Ships, besides the transporting of riches and rarities from place to place, *consociate* the most remote regions of the earth by participation of commodities and other excellencies to each other. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 102.

Generally the best outward shapes are also the likeliest to be *consociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

Things very seldom *consociated in* the instruments of great personages. *Wotton, Life, &c. of the D. of Buckingham.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and *consociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms might be separated again,—without ever *consociating* into the huge condense bodies of planets. *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

CONSOCIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long, so private, and so various *consociation* with a prince of such excellent nature, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness.

Wotton, Life, &c. of D. of Buckingham.

CONSO'LABLE. *adj.* [from *console.*] That admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE.† *v. a.* [*consolor*, Latin.] To comfort; to console; to sooth in misery. Not much used, Dr. Johnson says; citing the examples of Shakspeare and Brown. But it is supported by other good authorities also.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *consolate* thine ear. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

What may somewhat *consolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The king had in this time much *consolated* us both with sending unto him, and with expressing publickly a gracious feeling of his case.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

This excellent young woman has nothing to *consolate* herself with, but the reflection that her sufferings are not the effect of any guilt or misconduct. *Tatler*, No. 199.

CONSOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*consolatio*, Latin.] Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *consolations.* *Bacon.*

Against such cruelties,
With inward *consolations* recompens'd;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. *Milton, P. L.*

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this *consolation*, that their labour shall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A comforter. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

In some of the Protestant churches, there is a kind of officers termed *consolators* for the sick.

Johnson, Note on the Tempest.

CONSO'LATORY. *n. s.* [from *consolate.*] A speech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton, S. A.*

CONSO'LATORY.† *adj.* [from *consolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or *congratulatory.*

Howell, Lett. i. i. 1.

I must tell you, here is a *consolatory* letter to the Hugonots at Paris.

Dean Martin's Letters, (1660,) p. 89.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,
And empty heads *console* with empty sound.

Pope, Dunciad.

CONSO'LE. n. s. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER. *n. s.* [from *console.*] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *consoler* of the miseries of man.

Comment. on Pope's Ess. on Man.

CONSO'LIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate.*] That has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE.† *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one. See CONSOLIDATION.

3. To unite two benefices into one. See CONSOLIDATION.

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSO'LIDATE.* *adj.* Formed into a compact body; fixed: settled.

It shall be necessary, that a gentleman do learn to ride a great and fierce horse while he is tender, and the brawnes and sinewes of his thighs not fully *consolidate.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 58.

The pure religion of Christ was not in all places *consolidate.* *Ibid.* fol. 62. b.

CONSOLIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *consolidate.*]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. The act of confirming a thing.

He first offered a league to Henry the seventh, and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 11.

3. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. This appears to be of no great age in our language, by the following example.

It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the *new-fashioned* term of *consolidation*, without any new offence given, or cause assigned: — However, I now find myself tacked to them and their unhappy fate. *Speech of the Rt. Hon. J. Aislabie bef. the H. of Lds.* Jul. 19. 1721.

4. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowel.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate.*] That has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE. } *n. s.* [*consonance*, Fr. *consonans*, Latin.]
CO'NSONANCY. }

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance.* *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times.

Hale's Law of England.

I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

CO'NSONANT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *consonant*, *consonans*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable; according; consistent; followed by either *with* or *to.*

Were it *consonant unto* reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained? *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant with* natural equity.

Decay of Piety.

Religion looks *consonant to* itself.

Decay of Piety.

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is *to* this from nature. *Woodward.*

2. Agreeing: without *to* or *with.*

Our bards — hold agnominations, and enforcing of *consonant* words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance.

Howell, Lett. i. i. 40.

CO'NSONANT. *n. s.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all.

Hooker.

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution.

Tillotson.

CO'NSONANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consonant.*] Agreeableness; consistency.

CO'NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

To CONSO'PIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *consopio*; but the regular derivation must be *consopite*, which, as well as *consopiate*, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; though he has admitted *consopiation.* This verb is not now in use; but our old vocabularies present the participle *consopiated. Consopite* is supported by good authority.] To lull asleep. *Cockeram.*

CONSOPIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *consopiate.*] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose.
Pope, to Digby.

To CO'NSOPITE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *consopio.*] To compose; to calm; to lull asleep.

The masculine faculties of the soul were for a while well slaked and *consopited.*
More, Cong. Cabb. (1653,) p. 68.

By the same degrees that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated, as to their proper exercises.
Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 108.

The higher powers of the soul being almost quite laid asleep and *consopited.* *Ibid.* p. 121.

CO'NSOPITE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Calmed; quieted; composed.

I have the barking of bold sense confuted;
Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite,*
With reasons easy shall I well be suited,
To show that Pythagore's position's right.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 43.

CO'NSORT.† *n. s.* [*consors,* Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. Milton has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

Fellowship,
Such as I seek fit to participate,
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *consort.* *Milton, P. L.*

Male he created thee; but thy *consort*
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Milton, P. L.

Thy Bellona, who thy *consort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He single chose to live, and shun'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *consort* of his bed.
Dryden, Fables.

His warlike amazon her host invades,
The imperial *consort* of the crown of Spades.
Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert,* Dr. Johnson says. It is not so. *Concert* was certainly so written, at the beginning of the last century, and probably much beyond that time. The Italian *concert* banished it; and now we have also *concerto.* A "*consort* of musicians" means indeed a company of musicians, a band, as it is now called. Our old lexicography exhibits this phrase, which might be amply illustrated, if necessary, by passages in our old dramas. See also Bullokar's Expositor, ed. 1656. And see CONCERT.

A *consort* of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *consort* with the rest, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To CONSO'RT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *consort* with them. *Shakspeare.*

All flesh *consorteth* according to kind; and a man will cleave to his like. *Ecclus.* xiii. 16.

Some of them believed, and *consorted* with Paul and Silas. *Acts,* xvii. 4.

Which of the Grecian chiefs *consorts* with thee?
Dryden.

To CONSO'RT.† *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard atttentive. *Milton, P. L.*

He begins to *consort* himself with men, and thinks himself one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. This is certainly not the case: for the word has been well employed in this sense.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your graces. *Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.*

It is a special prerogative of beauty, though it be in an humble and mean subject, if it be *consorted* with modesty and virtue, to exalt and equal itself to any dignity.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 9.

CONSO'RTABLE.† *adj.* [from *consort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not now used.

He was much more *consortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

A good conscience, and a good courtier, are *consortable.* *W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess.* (1648,) p. 98.

CONSO'RTION.† *n. s.* [*consortio,* Latin.] Partnership; fellowship; society. *Dict.*

While others are curious in the choice of good air, and chiefly solicitous for healthful habitations, study thou conversation, and be critical in thy *consortion.* *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 9.

CO'NSORTSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *consort.*] Fellowship; state of union; partnership.

Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, and the child's disposition and abilities of containing, must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meet *consortship.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. iv. 1.

For their having been unkind, and unmerciful to their poor brethren, they shall be cursed, and cast down into a wretched *consortship* with those malicious and merciless fiends, unto whose dispositions they did so nearly approach.
Barrow, Serm. i. S. 31.

CONSPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conspectus,* Lat.] Easy to be seen. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *conspection.*] A seeing; a beholding.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

CONSPECTU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *conspectus,* Lat.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakspeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

CONSPE'RSION. *n. s.* [*conspersio,* Lat.] A sprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous.*] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon.
Glanville, Scepsis.

CONSPI'CUOUS.† *adj.* [*conspicuus,* Lat. Milton, it may be observed, affords the earliest example of this word to Dr. Johnson. In 1655 indeed it seems to have been so little used, as to require explanation at the end of Bagwell's Astronomy, of that date.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous?* Or what change
Absents thee? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them.
Dryden, Juv. Ded.

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And sets thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous.*
Addison, Cato.

The house of Lords,
Conspicuous scene! *Pope, Epist. of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous.*]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously,* and intirely distinct. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous.*]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness.* *Boyle, Proem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness.* *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY. *n. s.* [*conspiratio,* Lat.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O *conspiracy!*
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Against my life. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and *conspiracy,*
Death did his promis'd hopes destroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony.
Cowel.

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing so malicious in this morbifick *conspiracy,* exacts a more particular regard.
Harvey on Consumptions.

CONSPI'RANT. *adj.* [*conspirans,* Lat.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

CONSPIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*conspiratio,* Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder, how from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiration* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgement.
Decay of Piety.

The same [duty of praise] must also be publick and united, universal and illimited, with a general consent and holy kind of *conspiration.*
Bp. Pearson, Serm. Nov. 5. 1678.

What an harmony and *conspiration* there is betwixt all these laws, one mutually aiding and assisting the other. *Hammond, of Conscience,* § 28.

CONSPI'RATOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro,* Lat.]

A person engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom. *2 Sam.* xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.
Dryden, Span. Fryar.

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*. *South.*

To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire?*
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king. *Apocrypha, Bell and the Dr.* v. 28.

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age.
Roscommon.

2. To agree together: as, *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*

So moist and dry when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

To CONSPI'RE.* *v. a.* To plot; to contrive.

All wars are hush'd and gone,
Which countries did *conspire.*
Old Metr. Vers. of the Psalms, Ps. 46.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

CONSPI'RER.† *n. s.* [from *conspire.*] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. *Shaksp. Macb.*

But these *conspirers* couched all so cleane
Through close demeanour, that their wiles did weane
My heart from doubts. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 406.

CONSPI'RING *Powers.* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPI'RINGLY.* *adv.* [from *conspiring.*] In a manner criminally concerted.

Either violently without mutual consent for urgent reasons, or *conspiringly* by plot of lust or cunning malice. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

CONSPISSA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *conspissatus.*] Thickness; the act of thickening.

With taste and colour by natural *conspissation*
Of things dissever'd.
Ancient Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. p. 176.

For body's but this spirit, fixt, gross by *conspissation.* *More, Infin. of Worlds,* st. 13.

To CO'NSPURCATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *conspurco.*] To defile. *Cockeram.*

CONSPURCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *conspurco*, Lat.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. It is in our old vocabularies, and is used by Bp. Hall.

So odious a *conspurcation* of our holy religion.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 162.

CO'NSTABLE.† *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed, Dr. Johnson says; in which many agree with him; *comes stabuli* meaning the master of the stables, or master of the horse, and thence perhaps a commander of cavalry. But our antiquaries, Verstegan and Selden in particular, refer the word to the Sax. cyning, contracted into KING; and to *stable* or *staple*; signifying a prop or stay, the whole word *constable* being thus as much as *columen regis*, or one that he especially depends upon in managing his most weighty affairs. This etymology is supported by the occurrence of *cunestabula* in Domesday Book for *maintainer of the king's right.* Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his own Life, p. 44., observes, that "*Constable*, anciently in France, was the first officer of the army, and so called from appointing the king a place in which he was to stand in the day of battle."]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferiour *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*, because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferiour authority, called petty *constables.* Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower, of Dover castle, of the castle of Carnarvon;* but these are properly *castellani*, or governours of castles.

Cowell, and Chambers.

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. *Shakspeare.*

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did.
Clarendon.

2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. [Perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLERY.* *n. s.* [from *constable.*] The district called also a *constablewick.* See CONSTABLEWICK.

In this parish are seven *constableries* and townships. *Burton's Monast. Ebor.* 1758, p. 434.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *constable.*] The office of a constable.

This keepership is annexed to the *constableship* of the castle, and that granted out in lease.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

CO'NSTABLEWICK.* *n. s.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends.

If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick. Hale, Hist. Pl. of the Cr.* ch. 50.

CO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Lat.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's *constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance.
Ray on the Creation.

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat;
In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over,
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*,
But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NSTANT.† *adj.* [*constans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents
Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any *constant* man. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The lord privy seal found the woman, in her examination, *constant* in her former sayings.
Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 472.

4. Consistent; steady; grave; applied to things.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

5. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney.*

6. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with *to.*

Now, through the land, his care of souls he stretch'd,
And like a primitive apostle preach'd;
Still chearful, ever *constant to* his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

He shewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national constitution, and was *constant to* its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CONSTA'NTIA *Wine.** Wine, both red and white, so named from the village of Constantia at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines, which produce this

luscious but heavy liquor, are cultivated. The grape from which it is extracted is a species of the muscadel.

CO'NSTANTLY.† *adv.* [from *constant.*]

1. Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson,*

2. Patiently; firmly.

Does our nephew
Bear his restraint so *constantly*, as you
Deliver it to us? *Massinger, Gr. D. of Florence.*

To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To CONSTE'LLATE.† *v. a.* [The accent on this word was formerly on the first syllable.] To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions and such as are *constellated* into knowledge do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Who *constellated* your fair birth?
Beaum. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferiour natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanville, Scep.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *constellate.*]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah*, xiii. 10.

The earth, the air resounded,
The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milton, P. L.*

A *constellation* is but one,
Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond, Pract. Cat.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consterno*, Latin.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They must obey, in *consternation* wait,
'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crouded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes. *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of entirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To bind the belly; or make costive.

Omitting honey which is laxative and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONSTIPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *constipate.*]

1. The act of crouding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

[It] requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley, Serm.* 7.

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT. *adj.* [*constituens*, Latin.] That makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley, Serm.*

CONSTI'TUENT.† *n. s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. He that deputes another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

You may communicate this letter in any manner you think proper to my *constituents*. *Burke to the Sheriffs of Bristol*, 1777.

To CO'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearson.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CO'NSTITUTE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *constitutum*, the thing appointed.] An established law.

A man that wil not obay the king's *constitute*. *Preston, Trag. of Cambises*, (about 1561.)

CO'NSTITUTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *constituteur.*] One that constitutes or appoints.

Faith is the foundation of justice, which is the chief *constitutor* and maker of a publyke weal, and, by the aforementioned authoritie, conservator of the same. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 162.

CONSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [from *constitute.*]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*. *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*. *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the *constitution*
Of any constant man. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Clarendon.*

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker*, iv. § 5.

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon. *Ayliffe.*

CONSTITU'TIONAL.† *adj.* [from *constitution.*]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances. *Blackstone.*

CONSTITU'TIONALIST.* *n. s.* [from *constitutional.*] An adherent to, or founder of, what is called a constitution.

They have sometimes brought forth five or six hundred drunken women, calling at the bar of the assembly for the blood of their own children, as being royalists or *constitutionalists*. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

CONSTITU'TIONALLY.* *adv.* [from *constitutional.*] Legally.

Unanimity is *constitutionally* requisite for every act of each town. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CONSTITU'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *constitution.*] A man zealous for the established constitution of the country.

Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of *Constitutionists*, and Anti-constitutionists. *Bolingbroke on Parties, L.* 19.

CONSTITU'TIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *constitutif.*]

1. That constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The first cause, as it excludes all external, so likewise all internal *constitutive* causes.
Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 566.

The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRA'IN.† *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, Latin. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, has once used the participle *constraint* for *constrained*, F. Q. i. vii. 34.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.
Thy sight which should
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Constrains them weep. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
And straightway he *constrained* his disciples to get into the ship. *St. Mark*, iv. 45.
Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone,
The rest besieg'd, but we *constrain'd* the town.
Dryden.

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.
My sire in caves *constrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.
Dryden.

3. To necessitate.
The scars upon your honour, therefore he
Does pity as *constrained* blemishes,
Nothing deserv'd. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
When to his lust Ægysthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we th' adult'rous act *constrain?*
Pope, Odys.

4. To violate; to ravish.
Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd.
Titus Andronicus.

5. To confine; so press.
When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms *constrains*,
Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.
Dryden.
How the strait stays the slender waste *constrain?* *Gay.*

6. To constringe.
When winter frosts *constrain* the field with cold
The scanty root can take no steady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie, to bind.
Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.*
Dryden.

8. To imprison.
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With party coloured plumes a chattering pye.
Dryden.

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.
In this northern tract our hoarser throats
Utter unripe and ill *constrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To restrain; to withhold.
The soft weapons of paternal persuasions after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual to *constrain* it. *Ralegh.*

CONSTRA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain.*] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.
Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and if they outwardly transgress, punishable. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* [from *constrain.*] By constraint; by compulsion.
What occasion it had given them to think to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended. *Hooker.*

CONSTRA'INER. *n. s.* [from *constrain.*] One that constrains.

CONSTRA'INT. *n. s.* [*contrainte*, French.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.
I did suppose it should be on *constraint:*
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary.
Shakspeare, K. John.
Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *constraint*, but by my choice I came,
Dryden, Ind. Emp.
The constant desire of happiness, and the *constraint* it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgement of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of use.
His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.*
Spenser, F. Q.

CONSTRAI'NTIVE.* *adj.* [from *constraint.*] Having the power of compelling; able to over-rule the desire.
Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but, on a voluntary choice.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To CONSTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*constringo, constrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.
Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *constrict.*] Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force; *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constringed* by a cold.
The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *constriction* or dilatation of it may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONSTRI'CTOR. *n. s.* [*constrictor*, Latin.] That which compresses or contracts.
He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

To CONSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.
The dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun.
Shakspeare, Tro. and Cress.
Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

CONSTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*constringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.
Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Winter binds
Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Constringent. *Thomson, Winter.*

To CONSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.
Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick.
Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil.

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTRU'CTER.* *n. s.* [from *construct.*] One who forms or makes a thing.
The necessity of doing something, and the fear of undertaking much, sinks the historian to a genealogist, the philosopher to a journalist of the weather, and the mathematician to a *constructor* of dials. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 103.

CONSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.
There's no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face.
Shakspeare.
The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.
Clark's Latin Grammar.
Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.
This label whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him shew
His skill in the *construction.* *Shakspeare, Cym.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.
In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*
He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation.
Collier on the Spleen.
Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them.
Spectator, No. 483.

6. Judgement; mental representation.
It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. CONSTRU'CTION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRU'CTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *construction.*] Respecting the meaning, sense, or interpretation.
The nature of symbolical grants, and *constructional* conveyances, was not so well considered as might have been wished.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

CONSTRU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *construct.*] By construction.
It was not possible to make it look even like a *constructive* treason.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1682.

CONSTRU'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] By construction.
Interpretatively and *constructively*; as, when a war is levied, to throw down inclosures generally, &c. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.* ch. 14.

CONSTRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *construct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.
They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd.
Blackmore.

To CO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well.
Spenser.

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves, either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison on Anc. Med.*

To CO'NSTUPRATE.† *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

The good gostlye father that *constuprated* ii hundred nonnes in his tyme!
Bale on the Revelat. (1550.) P. iii.

Their wives and loveliest daughters *constuprated* by every base cullion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 165.

CONSTUPRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *constuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

The first are eyes full of adulteries; every glance whereof is an act of beastliness: the very sight is a kind of *constupration.*
Bp. Hall's Serm. Works, ii. 313.

To CONSUBSI'ST.* *v. n.* [*con* and *subsist.*] To exist together.

There are some who hold two *consubsisting* wills, an active and an elective, the latter continually directing the former; how truly I shall not examine.
Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. p. 54.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God; in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brerewood.*

CONSUBSTA'NTIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *consubstantial.*] He who believes in consubstantiation.

The sect of the Lutheran *consubstantialists* and of the Roman transubstantialists, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places. *Barrow, Serm.* ii. S. 31.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *consubstantialité.*]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations?
Dryden, Def. of the Duke of York's Paper.

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE.† *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

That so by "putting his finger into the print of the nails, and thrusting his hand into his side," he [St. Thomas] might almost *consubstantiate* and unite himself unto his Saviour, and at once be assured of the truth and partake of the profit of the Resurrection. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 684.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE.* *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

CONSUBSTA'NTIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] United.

We must love her, [the wife,] that is thus *consubstantiate* with us.
Feltham, Serm. on St. Luke, xiv. 20.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *consubstantiate.*] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

The Lutheran holds *consubstantiation.*
Milton, of True Religion.

In the point of *consubstantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind.
Atterbury.

CONSUETU'DINARY.* *n. s.* [*consuetudinarium*, low Lat.] A ritual of monastick forms and customs.

An account of a *consuetudinary* of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury.
Baker's MSS. Catalogue by Masters, Camb. p. 61.

CO'NSUL. *n. s.* [*consul, consulendo*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare, Cor.*

Consuls of mod'rate pow'r in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway'd.
Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority.
Spectator, No. 287.

2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who had been consul.

Rose not the *consular* men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. s.* [*consulatus*, Latin.] The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all publick registers and inscriptions.
Addison, on Italy.

CO'NSULSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *consul.*] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

The noblest Romans, when they stood for that which was a kind of regal honour, the *consulship*, were wont in a submissive manner, to go about, and beg that highest dignity of the meanest plebeians, naming them man by man; which in their tongue, was called *petitio consulatûs.*
Milton, Eicon. ch. xi.

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace.
Dryden.

To CONSU'LT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.] To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and not *consulting* broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

A senate house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat *consulting* always for the people.
1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

Consult not *with* the slothful for any work.
Ecclus. xxxvii.

He sent for his bosom friends, *with* whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSU'LT.† *v. a.*

1. To ask advice of: as, he *consulted* his friends; to *consult* an author.

Consult your reason, and you soon shall find
'Twas you were jealous, not your wife unkind.
Pope.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.
Addison.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSULT. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden, D. Sebast.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke.
Dryden, Fab.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consult.*]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *St. Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman, of Abscesses.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formally removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party,

they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowel.*

CONSU'LTATIVE.* *adj.* [from *consultation.*] Having the privilege of consulting.

None of them elect or choose the emperour, but only those six princes who have a *consultative*, deliberative, and determinative power in his election. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes*, p. 27.

CONSU'LTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *consulteur.*] One that consults or asks council or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

In this action they which first consulted with Apollo were to blame, (for Apollo was the devil,) but they, which by industry would have found it if they could, were not guilty of the first *consulters'* fault. *Hales, Rem.* p. 288.

CONSU'MABLE. *adj.* [from *consume.*] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter, from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish the flame. *Wilkins, Mathem. Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSU'ME. *v. a.* [*consumo*, Latin.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakspeare.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson, Spring.*

To CONSU'ME.† *v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume.*
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Therefore let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly.
Shakspeare, Much Ado.

They shall *consume*; into smoke shall they *consume away.* *Psalm* xxxvii. 20.

He was threatened by Apollo in a dream, that he should *consume* as bare as a certain brazen σκελετὸς, which was consecrated unto him in his temple by Hippocrates. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 239.

CONSU'MER.† *n. s.* [from *consume.*] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Time — is a *consumer* and devourer of all things. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* ii. 1.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To CONSU'MMATE. *v. a.* [*consommer*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords will pass
To *consummate* this business happily.
Shakspeare, K. John.

There shall we *consummate* our spousal rights.
Shakspeare.

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to *consummate* the fraud in the stronger.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

He had a mind to *consummate* the happiness of the day. *Tatler.*

CONSU'MMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished; *omnibus numeris absolutus.*

I do but stay till your marriage be *consummate.*
Shakspeare.

Earth, in her rich attire
Consummate, lovely smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most *consummate* greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian. *Addison, Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *consummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terrour. *Addison, Spect.*

CONSU'MMATELY.* *adv.* [from *consummate.*] Perfectly; completely.

Under the conduct of Felix Ragusinus, a Dalmatian *consummately* learned in the Greek, Chaldaick, and Arabic languages.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 418.

CONSUMMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its *consummation.* *Addison, Spect.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last *consummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise. *Hooker*, ii. § 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *consummation* have,
And renowned be thy grave! *Shaksp. Cymb.*

CONSU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its *consumption.* *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*; but are at this day the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumptions sow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a *consumption*, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed *consumption*, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSU'MPTIONARY.* *adj.* [from *consumption.*] Inclined to consumption.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child.
Bp. Ganden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, 1660, p. 206.

CONSU'MPTIVE.† *adj.* [from *consume.*]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

Books, which serve to any other purpose, are — *consumptive* of our time and health to no purpose. *Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub.* Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France.
Addison on the War.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs.
Harvey on Consump.

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryd.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSU'MPTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *consumptive.*] In a way tending to consumption.

A puny *consumptively* disposed mother.
Beddoes.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *consumptive.*] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE. *adj.* [*consutilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

To CONTA'BULATE.† *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat. This word is given by Dr. Johnson, without any authority or reference; but it is an old word, and is used by the quaint annotator on Don Quixote, 1654.] To floor with boards.

Bedcords and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and *contabulating* his body of errantry into a gum or moving mummia.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 2.

CONTABULA'TION. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union; junction of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton, Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONTA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is a rule in philosophy, that every natural agent works by a *contaction*, whether bodily or virtual. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 90.

CONTA'GION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *contagion*, Lat. *contagio*, from *con* with, and *tangere*, to touch.]

1. The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being strumpeted by thy *contagion.*
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed.
Bacon.

2. Infection; propagation of mischief or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *K. Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.

CONTA'GIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *contagieux.*] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their misty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.
Prior.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious; infection. *Huloet.*

An excellent preservative against the *contagiousness* of sin.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p.177.

To CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not *contain* the books that should be written.
St. John, xxi. 25.

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can *contain.*
Milton, P. L.

What thy stores *contain* bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her *contain'd.*
Milton, P. L.

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good *contain*
More plenty, than the sun that barren shines.
Milton, P. L.

3. To comprise; as a writing.

Wherefore also it is *contained* in the scripture.
1 *Peter*, ii. 6.

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces.
Spenser on Ireland.

Their king's person *contains* the unruly people from evil occasions. *Ibid.*

I tell you, sirs,
If you should smile, he grows impatient. ——
— Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourselves.
Shakspeare.

To CONTA'IN.† *v. n.* To live in continence.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry.
1 *Cor.* vii. 9.

Whom we must openly charge, that either they would marry, if they cannot *contain*; or that they would *contain*, if they will not marry.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p.51.

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Possible to be contained.

The air *containable* within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

A base pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,
His fairest daughter is *contaminated.*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed she hath *contaminated.*
Shakspeare, Othello.

I quickly shed
Some of his bastard-blood: and, in disgrace,
Bespoke him thus: *contaminated*, base,
And misbegotten blood I spill of thine.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without *contaminating* its beams.
Glanville, Apol.

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CONTA'MINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Corrupt by base mixture; polluted.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate?*
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

The sons of ideots, of ignoble birth,
Contaminate, and viler than the earth.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 42.

William Rufus was *contaminate* as well with his own, as his father's sacrilege.
Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege, add. by Stephens, § viii.

CONTAMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

What was he that accused marriage of unholiness out of *sancti estote*; of uncleannesss out of *omnia munda mundis*; of *contamination* with carnal concupiscense? Was it not his own Pope Innocentius?
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 24.

CO'NTECK.* *n. s.* [our old word for *contest.* Mr. Tyrwhitt says it is of Saxon origin; but it is more probably of French, and adopted from *attaquer.*] Quarrel; contention. Obsolete.

Let none mislike of that may not be mended:
So *conteck* soone by concord mought be ended.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

CONTE'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *contego, contectum.*] A covering.

Fig-leaves by sundry authors are described to have some appearance unto genitals, and so were aptly formed for such *contection* of those parts.
Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p.15.

CONTE'MERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
That still *contemned* and flattered.
Shakspeare, King Lear.

Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what thy mind *contemns.*
Milton, P. L.

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws,
Then strife ensu'd. *Dryden, Virg. Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contemneur.*] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

A terrible example to all *contemners* and deriders of religion and godlynesse.
Woolton's Chr. Man. (1576,) k. iij.

Commonly they come home common *contemners* of marriage, and ready persuaders of all others to the same. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

That *contemner* of the world must still know, he hath not yet taken out the Baptist's copy, not made such use of the doctrine of the rod, as is expected from him. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 492.

St. Hierom, — a great clerk, and singular *contemner* of secular superfluities.
Hales, Serm. at the close of his Rem. p.31.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER.† *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

I know not whether he be more feared or loved, both affections are so sweetly *contempered* in all hearts. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* 1608, p. 61.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.
Ray on the Creation.

The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life, though they cannot give it salubrity and sweetness, have at least allayed its bitterness, and *contempered* its malignity.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 150.

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and *contemperate* the air, but refresh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours.
Wiseman, Surgery.

CONTEMPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Latin. This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest!
So many hours must I *contemplate.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you.
Dryden, Juv. Pref.

CONTEMPLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakspeare.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention. *Huloet.*

CONTE'MPLATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an inquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONTE'MPORARINESS.* *n. s.* [from *contemporary.*] Existence at the same point of time.

The series of the matter, the epoch of the times, and regular succession and *contemporariness* of princes. *Howell, Instruct. for For. Trav.* p. 39.

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French. See COTEMPORARY.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary.* *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd; Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryd.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detracting. *Dryden, Juv.* Pref.

The active part of mankind, as they do most for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONTE'MPT.† *n. s.* [*contempt*, old Fr. *contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Esther*, xiii. 12.

The shame of being miserable,
Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,
Even from their nearest friends. *Denham.*

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt. *Dryd. Fab.*

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great,
The *contempt* of which is great. *Addison.*

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come into *contempt.* 2 *Macc.* iii. 18.

3. Offence in law of various kinds.

Misprisions which are merely positive, are generally denominated *contempts.* *Blackstone.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *contemptible.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt. *Pope, Epist.*

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *contemptible.*] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Having by our present miseries learned so much of the *contemptibleness* of it, [the world.] *Hammond's Works*, iv. 491.

Who, by a steddy practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY.† *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

At their first coming, they are generally entertained by Pleasure and Dalliance, and have all the content that possible may be given, so long as their money lasts; but when their means fail, they are *contemptibly* thrust out at a back door headlong, and there left to Shame, Reproach, Despair. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 117.

Know'st thou not
Their language, and their ways? They also know,
And reason not *contemptibly.* *Milton, P. L.*

If he be serious, it will affect him with detestation and horrour to see a serious thing so *contemptibly treated.* *Scott, Christian Life*, ii. iii.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt,*] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Some much averse I found, and wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton, S. A.*

Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone,
Trampling *contemptuously* on thy diadem. *Shaks.*

The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuously* in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Estrange.*

A wise man would not speak *contemptuously* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptuous.*] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood
At Grecian swords *contending.* *Shaksp. Coriol.*

His wonders and his praises do *contend*
Which should be thine or his. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You sit above, and see vain men below
Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has *for* before the ground or cause of contention.

The question which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about.*

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *against.*

In ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden, Æn.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* sky. *Dryd.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. s.* [from *contend.*] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions the *contendents* have been still made a prey to the third party. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it, look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Those disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propositions which they support. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTE'NT.† *adj.* [*content*, Fr. *contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine,
One wou'd have thought she shou'd have *content*,
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryd.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,
Content with science in the vale of peace.
Pope, Epist.

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To suffer lawful censure. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes *content* themselves to threaten when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*

Do not *content* yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin *contents* the eye? *Shaks.*

It doth much *content* me
To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth *content* every faction, the musick of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and *contenting* with a suitable gain. *Carew, Cornwall.*

CONTE'NT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent,
Where our desire is got without *content.*
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wise *content* his even soul secur'd;
By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd.
Smith on Philips.

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing nexamined.

Others for language all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress:
Their praise is still—the stile is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon *content.*
Pope, Epist.

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear.
Shakspeare.

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any single mass of ore by mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit, serum might afford other *contents.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great *content.* *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her
Of such *contents*, as you will wonder at. *Shaks.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentick, and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Cosmol.*

The *contents* of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story.
Addison, Spect.

6. A parliamentary expression for those who are in favour of the subject proposed.

Supposing the number of *contents* and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Burke, Sp. on the Act of Uniformity.*

CONTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than my own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own *contentation.* *Sidney.*

Fourteen years space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applause and *contentation* in the hands of Misitheus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrusted with a new rust, and is the same a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed *contented* with the answer.
Knolles, Hist.

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n.
Milton, P.L.

If he can descry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls.
Denham.

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTE'NTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *contented.*] In a quiet, easy, or satisfied manner.

We see no nation post with more haste, or crowd in more numbers, to Lotteries than our English. No people is more *contentedly* cozened with hope of gaine in that kinde, no whit disheartened by the disproportion of Blanks to adventure for the Prize. *Standard of Equality*, § 32.

There was no great cause of fear, but that from thence forward he should live merrily and *contentedly* with him. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 7.

Must I ask another's humour, whether I shall sleep soundly, or eat *contentedly?*
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 312.

Truly, Mrs. Abigail, I must needs say, I served my master *contentedly*, while he was living.
Addison, Drummer, i. 1.

Whether a gentleman, who hath seen a little of the world and observed how men live elsewhere, can *contentedly* sit down in a cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country, inhabited by thieves and beggars?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 412.

COTE'NTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contented.*] State of satisfaction in any lot.

An humble *contentedness* with his good pleasure in all things; looking upon God with the same face, whether he smile upon us in his favours, or chastise us with his loving corrections.
Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 18.

This patience and *contentedness* of spirit — is no hinderance to pious and ingenuous industry.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handa. p. 52.

An entire *contentedness* with our lot, that duty of the last commandment, is absolutely required.
Hammond's Works, iv. 546.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of *contentedness.* *Walton, Angler.*

CONTE'NTFUL.* *adj.* [from *content* and *full.*] Perfectly content; quite easy; pleased. *Huloet.*

By *contentful* submission to God's disposal of things, we do worthily express ourselves avowing his right to do what he will with his own, and approving his exercise thereof. *Barrow, Serm.* iii. S. 6.

CONTE'NTFULLY.* *adv.* [from *contentful.*] In a perfectly contented way. *Huloet.*

CONTE'NTION.† *n. s.* [*contentio*, Lat. It has been well observed to me by a learned friend, that the three significations, as arranged by Johnson, should be reversed. *Eagerness* is the primary signification. *Emulation* is the next, because eagerness is apt to produce emulation. And *Strife* is the third, as emulation is apt to produce strife.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manners ask what was the difference?
—— Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick.
Shakspeare.

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and *contentions* and strivings. *Tit.* iii. 9.

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual *contention* with their ease, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom. *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!
What is your quarrel? how began it first?
—— No quarrel, but a sweet *contention.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *contentieux.*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this *contentious* storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleased. *L'Estrange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious.* *Decay of Piety.*

CONTE'NTIOUS *Jurisdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perversely; quarrelsomely.

We shall not *contentiously* rejoin, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 22.

Do not *contentiousness* and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation.
Bentley, Serm.

CONTE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *content.*] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best states, *contentless*,
Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst, content. *Shaks. Timon.*

CONTE'NTLY.* *adv.* [from *content.*] In a quiet, contented way.

We'll away unto your country house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently.*
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

CONTE'NTMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contentement.*]

1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and *contentment* these.
Pope, Ess.

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

Let my heart so joy in the assured expectation of it, that it may disrelish all the *contentments*, and contemn all the crosses, which this world can afford me. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* 57.

CONTE'RMINABLE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *contermino.*] Capable of the same bounds.

There succeeded in the same place the departure of my no less dear niece, your long, and I dare say, your still beloved consort, (for love and life are not *conterminable,*) as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

CONTE'RMINATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *contermino, conterminatum.*] That which hath the same bounds.

Here are kingdoms mix'd
And nations join'd, a strength of empire fix'd
Conterminate with heaven.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

CONTE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [*conterminus,* Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed so many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *conterraneus.*] Of the same earth or country.

I hold that of the orator to be a wild extravagant speech, That if women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 7.

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*conterraneus,* Lat.] Of the same country. *Dict.*

CONTESSERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *con* and *tesseratus,* variegated.] Assemblage; collection.

I have not, so much as with one dash of a pencil, offered to describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a *contesseration* of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

B. Oley's Life of G. Herbert, (1671,) sign. O. 5.

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*contester,* Fr., probably from *contra testari,* Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden, Duf.*

To CONTE'ST.† *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend: followed by *with.*

Contesting not *with* them, nor contradicting them with the spirit of frowardness.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 146.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest,*
Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest?
Pope, Odyss.

CO'NTEST. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove.
Denham.

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests,* all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTE'STABLE. *adj.* [from *contest.*] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest. *Dict.*

CONTESTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

What civil threats, *contestation,* art, and argument can do, hath been used already to procure remedy in this cause.

Bacon, Report of the E. of Salisbury.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

Those of other warmer regions, impatient of the wrongs of their conjugal disappointments, fly out into open *contestations.*

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. iv. 10.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations,* even with the queen herself. *Wotton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable *contestations,* she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

CONTESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *contestation,* Lat. *contestor,* to witness.] Testimony; proof by witnesses.

We are all as well baptized into the name of the Holy Spirit, as of the Father and Son, wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God, that those three joined are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us.

Barrow, Serm. ii. S. 34.

CONTE'STINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To Contest.*] In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more difficult they, perhaps, will find them at that conjuncture.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 371.

CONTE'STLESS.* *adj.* [from *contest* and *less.*] Not to be disputed.

Modest sense
Of my unequal worth compell'd some doubting;
But now 'tis truth *contestless.* *A. Hill.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo,* Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. This word is not in use.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexed* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CO'NTEXT. *n. s.* [*contextus,* Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifest from the *context.*

Hammond on Fundamentals.

CONTE'XT. *adj.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To CONTE'XT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit together. An unusual but useful verb.

This were to unglew the whole world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639,) p. 776.

CONTE'XTURAL.* *adj.* [from *contexture.*] Relating to the human frame.

Again, the *contextural* expressions are of the self-same nature.

Smith, Portrait. of Old Age, p. 182.

CONTE'XTURE. *n. s.* [from *context.*] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture;* his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden, Duf.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *contexture;* hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea,
Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey:
Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore.
Blackmore.

CONTIGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*contignatio,* Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation,* and not in storied buildings.

Wotton, Architecture.

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations,* there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Ibid.*

Their private oratories were appointed in the uppermost *contignation* of their houses.

Gregory's Works, p. 10.

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

Their own buildings — were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.*

CONTIGU'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto *contiguity.* *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The bishop having first stated the convicinity and *contiguity* of the two parishes.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 18.

CONTI'GUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus,* Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous,* as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The loud misrule
Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might distemper the whole frame.
Milton, P. L.

The East and West
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*.
Denham, Sophy.

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and shadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden, Dufres.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton, Opt.*

2. It has sometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moisteneth it not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONTI'GUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous*.] Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.
Dryden, Ovid.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contiguous*.] Close connection; coherence.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them.
Fuller's Holy War, p. 276.

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*continentia*, Lat.]
CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Restraint: command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a *continence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chastity. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Chastity in general.

Where is he?
— In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and swears, and rates.
Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.

Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,
To justice, *continence*, and nobility.
Titus Andronicus.

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons. *Bp. Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the course should be divided; or in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CO'NTINENT.† *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.; *continent*, old Fr.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

A shamefaced and faithful woman is a double grace, and her *continent* mind cannot be valued.
Ecclus. xxvi. 15.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

3. Continuous; connected.

The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjoined by sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood* on *Languages.*

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTINENT.† *n. s.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and therefore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually increase in humidity.
Bentley, Serm.

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is perhaps only in Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says. But there is abundant and good authority for this usage of the word.

O cleave my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail case. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending *continents*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I told our pilot that past other men
He most must bear firm spirits, since he sway'd
The *continent* that all our spirits convey'd.
Chapman, Odyss. 12.

I did not say that the Book of Articles only was the *continent* of the Church of England's publick doctrine. *Abp. Laud against Fisher*, p. 50.

The smaller *continent* which we call a pipkin.
Kennet, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss. in v. Potagium.

CONTINE'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *continent*.] Respecting a continent; particularly relating to the states on the continent of Europe; a word much used in the politicks of modern times.

I must leave it to you — to reflect upon the effect of this or any *continental* alliances, present or future. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

CO'NTINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *continent*.] Chastely.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*.
Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554,) X. i.

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

CONTI'NGENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *contingent*.]
CONTI'NGENCY. }

1. The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

For once, O heaven! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as consists with wills originally free.
Dryden.

It is a blind *contingence* of events?
Dryden, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

2. The act of reaching to or touching.

From the time of the sun's being in F, the point of his rising, till he came to L, the point of *contingency*, the shadow of the style went still forward from S by Q to M.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 39.

CONTI'NGENT.† *adj.* [*contingens*, Lat.]

1. Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something *contingent*. *South.*

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or *contingent* in any one of those circumstances. *Woodward.*

2. Dependent upon an uncertainty.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy.
Blackstone.

CONTI'NGENT. *n. s.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast.
Grew, Cosmol.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South, Serm.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

CONTI'NGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CONTI'NGENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalness.

CONTI'NUAL.† *adj.* [*continuel*, old Fr. *continuus*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and *continuous* of place, Dr. Johnson says; but formerly, I may observe, *continual* had the sense of *continuous*; as, "walls are either entire and *continual*, or intermitted." Wotton's Elem. of Architecture.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feast. *Proverbs*, xv.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbidder. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

3. It is sometimes used for *perpetual*.

CONTI'NUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives?
Bentley, Serm.

CONTI'NUALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *continual*.] Permanence.

So then, though sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the *continualness* of it.
Hales, Rem. p. 141.

CONTI'NUANCE. *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the continuance of his species.
Addison, Spect.

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil.
Sidney.

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed *continuance* in sin. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the *continuance* of his love. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater *continuance*, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Rom.* ii. 7.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. *Psalm* cxxxix. 16.

7. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk, have besides the desire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

To CONTI'NUATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *continuo.*] To join closely together. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

These four lines contained and terminated that *continuating* superficies and imaginary plane, which did cut the length of the wall according to right angles.

Potter on the Number 666, (1647,) p. 29.

CONTI'NUATE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continuate with his. *Hooker*, b. v.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were, To an untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shakspeare, Tim.*

A clear body broken to small pieces produceth white; and becometh most black, while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we see in deep waters and thick glasses. *Peacham.*

CONTI'NUATELY. *adv.* [from *continuate.*] With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias: a *continuation* of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTI'NUATIVE.† *n. s.* [from *continuate.*]

1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives:* as Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A grammatical conjunction.

The conjunctions which conjoin both sentences and their meanings, are either copulatives or *continuatives.* The principal copulative in English is *and.* The *continuatives* are *if, because, therefore, that,* &c. *Harris, Hermes*, li. 2.

CONTI'NUATOR.† *n. s.* [from *continuate.*] One that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator.* *Brown, Vulgar Err.*

We are told by the *continuator* of the Saxon chronicle, that a well here continued boiling with streams of blood for several days together. *Aubrey, Berk.* ii. 379.

This was begun by Purbach, and carried on by Regiomontanus, the disciple, the *continuator*, and the perfecter of the system of Purbach. *A. Smith, Hist. of Astr.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *St. Matt.* xv. 32.

The popular vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton, P. L.*

Happy, but for so happy ill secured,
Long to *continue.* *Milton, P. L.*

He six days and nights
Continued making. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue.* 1 *Samuel*, xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come. *Heb.* xiii. 14.

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others *continue.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. *St. John*, viii. 31.

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued*, till the earth
No more was seen. *Milton, P. L.*

To CONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Psalm* xxxvi. 10.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continu'd* reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton, P. L.*

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
Whose face and limbs were one *continu'd* wound;
Dishonest, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears. *Dryden, Æn.*

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. *Locke.*

CONTI'NUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER.† *n. s.* [from *continue.*]

1. Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer.* *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

2. One who continues in the same state; one who promotes continuance.

The second being the great plague of spiritual desertion, inflicted on indulgent *continuers* in sin. *Hammond, of Consc.* § 64.

It is both very seasonable and methodical to represent the first founder, sustainer, and *continuer* thereof [the church] by this emblem; Lo, I am with you to the end of the world. *More, Expos. Sev. Ch.* p. 170.

CONTINU'ITY. *n. s.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call reposes, because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addison on Italy.*

2. [In physick.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity.* *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual. *Bacon, Essays.*

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity;* for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton, Opt.*

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of course,
Our floods are rills. *Thomson, Summer.*

CONTO'RSION.* See CONTORTION.

To CONTO'RT.† *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe.

If these *contorted* sentences be aught worth, it is not the desertion that breaks what is broken, but the impiety. *Milton, Tetrach.*

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted.* *Ray.*

Air seems to consist of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION.† *n. s.* [from *contort;* old Fr. *contorsion;* and our word is as frequently written *contorsion* as *contortion.*] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion.* *Ray on the Creation.*

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face? *Swift.*

*CONTO'UR.† *n. s.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Titian's colouring and *contours* are, in my humble opinion, preferable to those of Paul Veronese or Tintoretto; though in this sentiment I differ from the Venetian taste in general. *Drummond's Travels*, (1754,) p. 64.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against.*

CO'NTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited like *contraband* goods. *Dryden, Fables*, Pref.

CO'NTRABAND.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Illegal or prohibited traffick.

Miraculous must be the activity of that *contraband*, whose operation in America could, before

the end of that year, have re-acted upon England, and checked the exportation from hence.
Burke, Observ. on the St. of the Nation, App.
Governours of provinces, commanders of men of war, and officers of the customs; persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband*, and the most interested in the seizures to be made in consequence of strict regulation. *Ibid.*

To CO'NTRABAND.† *v. a.* [from the adjective. This is an old word; *contrabanded* being in Cockeram's vocabulary, and explained "*uncustomed*," i. e. not entered at the custom-house.] To import goods prohibited.

CO'NTRABANDIST.* *n. s.* [from *contraband.*] One who trafficks illegally.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus.* Lat.]
1. To draw together into less compass.
Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*
2. To lessen; to make less ample.
In all things, desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
3. To draw the parts of any thing together.
To him the angel with *contracted* brow.
Milton, P. L.
4. To make a bargain.
On him thy grace did liberty bestow;
But first *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit. *Dryden, Fab.*
5. To betroth; to affiance.
The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us.
Shakspeare.
She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler*, No. 58.
6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.
Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere. *K. Charles.*
He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryd. Juv.*
Like friendly colours found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new strength and light. *Pope.*
Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations. *Swift.*
7. To shorten: as, life was *contracted.*
8. To epitomise; to abridge.

To CONTRA'CT.† *v. n.*
1. To shrink up; to grow short.
Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract.* *Arbuthnot on Alim.*
2. To bargain; as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.
3. To bind by promise of marriage.
Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession. *Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub.* iii. 5.

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.
First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witness to that vow.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

CO'NTRACT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last syllable.]
1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.
The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. *Temple.*
Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.
Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children? —
— I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and *contracts*, in the first year of Simon, &c. 1 *Macc.* xiii. 42.

CONTRA'CTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *contracted.*] In a contracted manner.
Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.
Bp. Newton, Note on Milton, P. L. ii. 302.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contracted.*] The state of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*
Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit, which leads them to vain disputes about words, &c.
Serm. by Arth. Ashley Sykes, at St. Paul's, (1724,) p. 9.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *contractible.*] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.
By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.
Small air-bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.
Arbuthnot on Alim.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of suffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.
The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

CONTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*contractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of contracting or shortening.
The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions.* *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*
2. The act of shrinking or shriveling.
Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot on Alim.*
3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.
Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon.*
Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. *Newton, Opt.*
4. [In grammar,] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.
5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the writing is full of *contractions.*

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.
Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*
All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Estrange.*

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.
It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.
No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*
I *contradict* your banes:
If you will marry, make your loves to me.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

CONTRADI'CTER. *n. s.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.
If no *contradicter* appears herein, the suit will surely be good. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*
If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters.* *Swift, View of Ireland.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.
That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton, P. L.*
2. Opposition.
Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. *Heb.* xii. 3.
3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.
Can he make deathless death? That were to make
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself
Impossible is held; as argument
Of weakness, not of power. *Milton, P. L.*
The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy.
South, Serm.
If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it.
Grew, Cosmol.
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.
All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*
Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *contradiction.*] Inconsistent.
We have tried already, and miserably felt what ambition, worldly glory, and immoderate wealth can do; what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy church. *Milton, of Ref. in England.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS.† *adj.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.
And what might come to pass,
Implies no *contradictious* inconsistentness.
More, Infin. of Worlds, st. 49.
If there were more supreme agents, their decrees must still be the more absurd and *contradictious* to one another. *Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*
The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*
2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.
Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible. *Bp. of Killala's Narrative*, p. 54.
3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.
Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictious* to the attributes of God our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contradictious.*]
1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORINESS.† *n. s.* [from *contradictory.*] Opposition in the highest degree.

This objection from the *contradictoriness* of our dreams, sounds big at first, and seems very unpromising to be accounted for.

Baxter, Enq. into the Soul, ii. 180.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both. *South, Serm.*

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.

Addison, Freeholder.

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *n. s.* A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories.*

Bp. Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.

CONTRADISTI'NCT.* *adj.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinguished by opposite qualities.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another; the one, being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft: and therefore may be very fit emblems to represent the several *contradistinct* parts of the body, under the same variety of consistence. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 183.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *contradistinguish.*] Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers.

Glanvill, Scepsis.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. *South.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTIVE.* *adj.* [from *contradistinct.*] That marks contradistinction.

The diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris, Herm.* i. 5.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH.† *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish.*] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities. Used with *to* and *from*; but generally with *to.*

The descent into hell, as it now stands in the Creed, signifieth something commenced after Christ's death, *contradistinguished to* his burial.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. V.

The soul of Christ *contradistinguished from* his body. *Ibid.*

By flesh, or flesh and blood, especially when *contradistinguished to* the spirit, is commonly meant, not human nature simply considered; but human nature thus corrupted, or sinful flesh.

Wallis, Serm. at Oxf. 1682, p. 12.

Christ's active obedience they do *contradistinguish to* what they call negative justification, which they refer to the passive obedience of Christ.

Ibid. p. 15.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished to* spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse.

Locke.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body as *contradistinguished.* *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *fissure.*]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the scull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contrafissure. Wiseman.*

CONTRAI'NDICANT.* *n. s.* [*contra* and *indicans*, Lat. See *To* CONTRAINDICATE.] A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of the disorder.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants. Burke.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms must be observed.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CO'NTRAMURE. *n. s.* [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

CONTRANI'TENCY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. *Dict.*

CONTRANA'TURAL.* *adj.* [*contra* and *natural.*] Opposite to nature; unnatural.

'Tis the perfection of every being to act according to the principle of its own nature; and it is the nature of an arbitrarious principle to act or not, to do or undo, upon no account but its own will and pleasure: to be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural. Bp. Rust, Disc. on Truth*, § 6.

To CONTRAPO'SE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *contrapositus.*] To place against; to set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification. *Salkeld's Treat. of Paradise*, 1617, p. 235.

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *position.*] A placing over against.

Many other things might here be alleged to shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and *contraposition* there is between the apostles and cardinals. *Potter on the Numb.* 666. p. 91.

If I have spoken more than needs concerning the opposition, or *contraposition*, of things in general, I have therefore done it, because I am fully persuaded, &c. *Potter on the Numb.* 666. p. 122.

The extremities of which are no other than the last *contraposition* or opposition to God, in the state of death. *Cabalistical Dialogue.* (1682,) p. 16.

CONTRAPU'NTIST.* *n. s.* [from the Ital. *contrappunto*, counterpoint, in musick, i. e. *contra-point.* See COUNTERPOINT.] One who is skilled in counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be, what they call, a learned *contrapuntist*, is with harmonists a title of no small excellence.

Mason on Ch. Mus. p. 209.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity.*

Norris.

CONTRA'RIANT.† *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law, Dr. Johnson says; but it is also a general word, used by an admirable author, in the sense of opposite, repugnant. In its legal sense, it is also of much higher athority than Ayliffe, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites.

Such canons, &c. as be not *contrariant* nor repugnant to the laws, statutes, and customs of this realm. *Acts of Parl.* 25 H. 8. c. 19.

The Christian religion contained precepts far more ungrateful and troublesome to flesh and blood, and *contrariant* to the general inclination of mankind. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. II.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTRARIES. *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falshood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts, Logick.*

CONTRARI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety.* *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety.* *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree? *Shaks Hen. IV.*

CONTRA'RILY. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRA'RIOUS.† *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

Malice — is *contrarious* and repugnant to benevolence. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 109.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That Thou towards him, with hand so various,
Or might I say *contrarious*,
Temper'st thy providence through this short course? *Milton, S. A.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppositely; contrarily

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously.*
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

CO'NTRARIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise.*]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:
But we, *contrariwise*,
Sleep, after our short light,
One everlasting night. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

CO'NTRARY.† *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin. The accent on this word was formerly on the first or second syllable, as suited the convenience of our poets. Even Milton presents both accents. See Par. Lost, i. 161. Samson Agonist. 971. The word is still vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys, or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,
By strong antipathy the soul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still. *Davies.*

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary.*
St. Matt. xiv. 24.

By virtue of a clean *contrary* gale.
Habington's Castara, p. 116.

CO'NTRARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and such a knave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He sung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.
Cowley, Davideis.

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whose health is often drawn
From rankest poisons, *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A proposition contrary to some other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and do rather shew the *contrary.* *Locke.*

3. *On the* CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty:
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of diverse witnesses. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to give good men pleasure to see that right should take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament? *Swift.*

4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it not for want of instruction *to the contrary.* *Stillingfleet.*

To CO'NTRARY.† *v. a.* [*contrarier*, French.] To oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it. *Sidney.*

You must *contrary* me! marry, 'tis time.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

If they could have *contraried* him for any falsity. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 217.

CONTRARY-MINDED.* *adj.* [from *contrary* and *mind.*] Of a different opinion.

We are ready to impute to the *contrary-minded* not only those things which they profess to hold, but these which we conceive to be consequent to their opinions. *Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.*

CO'NTRAST.† *n. s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

Longinus says, that Cecilius wrote of the sublime in a low way: on the contrary, Mr. Pope calls Longinus "the great sublime he draws." Let it be my ambition to imitate Longinus in style and sentiment; and, like Cecilius, to make these appear a *contrast* to my subject; to write of deformity with beauty; and by a finished piece to atone for an ill-turned person.
Hay, Essay on Deformity, p. 3.

Those umbrageous pines,
That frown in front, and give each azure hill
The charm of *contrast.* *Mason, English Garden.*

To CO'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions. *Dryden.*

CONTRATE'NOR.* *n. s.* [from *contra* and *tenor*, in contradistinction to the tenor part; written also *countertenor.*] In musick, the middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contratenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford, to whom, in the preface to his anthems, he gives great, and I suppose deserved applause, and for whose voice he purposely set several solos.
Mason on Church Musick, p. 136.

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts, Logick.*

To CONTRAVE'NE.† *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

This unfortunate accident did both *contravene* and overmatch the counsels of a hundred wise men. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, 1693, P. I. p. 137.

Laws, that place the subjects in such a state, *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority: they exact obedience and yield no protection. *Johnson, Journey to the West. Islands.*

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. s.* [from *contravene.*] One who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION,† *n. s.* [French.] Opposition.

They shall voluntarily accept the condition and fulmination of the said censures, in case of *contravention. Ld. Herbert, Hist. of H. VIII.* p. 191.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*, (as to God's silent providence, so to his declared will,) either discovered by effects, or by his express word.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 57.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

CONTRAVE'RSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *contra* and *versio.*] A turning to the opposite side.

The second stanza was called the antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right. *Congreve.*

CONTRAYE'RVA.† *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *yerva*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

No Indian is so savage, but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contrayerva.*
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.

CONTRECTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

The greatest danger of all is, in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
Ferrand's Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 254.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

To CONTRI'BUTE.† *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin. Formerly accented on the first syllable.] To give to some common stock; to advance towards some common design.

Yet scarce to *contribute*
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton, P. L.* vii. 155.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison on the War.*

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits' church, which is not yet quite finished. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONTRI'BUTE.† *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Their several shares of woe
Must *contribute* to Philip's overthrow.
May, Edw. III. 1635, B. 3.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgement, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not *contribute.* *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

CONTRI'BUTER.* See CONTRI'BUTOR.

CONTRIBU'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contribution.*]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.
2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual *contributions* for their mind. *Digby.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions.* *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution.*
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

CONTRI'BUTIVE.† *adj.* [from *contribute.*] That has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly *contributive* to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

In the matter of beauty, we challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness, which is not our's by a native, personal, and individual title. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 99.

CONTRI'BUTOR.† *n. s.* [written *contributer* by Cotgrave; old Fr. *contributeur.*] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors,*
And bear his charge of wooing, whatsoe'er. *Shaks.*

A grand *contributor* to our dissentions is passion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a chearful *contributor* to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them? *Atterbury.*

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle, they were all *contributers* to it. *Forbes.*

CONTRI'BUTORY,† *adj.* [from *contribute.*] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

Like bonfires of *contributory* wood,
Every man's look shew'd, fed with others' spirit.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

To CONTRI'STATE.† *v. a.* [*contristo,* Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not now used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate,* but very little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit with these vanities. *Spiritual Conquest,* (1651,) P. i. p. 64.

CONTRISTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *contristate.*] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not now used.

Incense and nidorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Eastern traditioners mean by this a continual sadness and *contristation* of heart, which Adam had, and made, for the loss of Paradise. *Gregory's Works,* p. 123.

The husband, tender and pusillanimous, falleth into pangs of fears and *contristation.* *Robinson's Endox. of Sympathy,* p. 41.

CO'NTRITE.† *adj.* [*contritus,* Lat. This word formerly had the accent on either syllable; the example from Shakspeare presenting it on the first; that from Milton, on the last. It is now usually pronounced with the accent on the first.]

1. Bruised; much worn.
2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,
Than from it issu'd forced drops of blood.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite,* in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton, P. L.

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is intitled to salvation. *Rogers.*

CONTRI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *contrite.*] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *contrite.*]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition.* *Newton, Opt.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which is felt at the apprehension of having displeased God; distinguished from *attrition,* or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond, Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of paradise could have produc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Your fasting, *contrition,* and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat, Serm.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition;*
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.
Dryden.

CONTRI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive.*] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable.* *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

CONTRI'VANCE. *n. s.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances,* but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

Instructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance,* and a God adore.
Blackmore, Creation.

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?
Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury.*

To CONTRI'VE.† *v. a.* [*controuver,* Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom. *Tillotson.*

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of use. [Lat. *contero, contrivi.*]

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

To CONTRI'VE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Is it enough
That masking habits and a borrowed name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame? *Prior.*

CONTRI'VEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

The king being not only active to meet their *contrivements,* but had some advantage upon them. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 43.

To sit down and consider the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 176.

CONTRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver,* Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever less their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver.* *Swift, Gul. Trav.*

CONTROL. *n. s.* [*controle,* that is, *contre role,* French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South, Serm.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inspir'd thy soul
For common good, and speak without *control*.
Dryden, Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,
Are their male's subjects, and at their *controls*.
Shakspeare.

To CONTRO'L.† *v. a.* [from the noun, Dr. Johnson says; but it is from the old Fr. verb, *contreroller*. V. Cotgrave.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy. *Hooker, Pref.*

Give me a staff of honour for mine age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world.
Titus Andronicus.

Who shall *control* me for my works? *Eccl.* v. 3.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul:
But stronger passion does its pow'r *control*.
Dryden, Aurengz.

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and slily stole;
Clad like country swain he pip'd and sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*. *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, he *controlled* all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

CONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be overruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

CONTRO'LLER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contrerolleur*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Shall the *controller* of proud Nemesis
In lawless rage upbraid each other's vice?
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

They were driven to have their nomenclators, *controllers*, or remembrancers, to tell them the names of their servants and people about them, so many they were. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 421.

The great *controller* of our fate,
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. *Dryd.*

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT.† *n. s.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

It is an excellent thing to have a giant's strength; yet where it is, let it be so tempered, that law stoop not to every governour's humour and *controlment*. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 123.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker*, iii. § 7.

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

CONTROVE'RSARY.* *adj.* [from *controverse*.] Disputatious.

These *controversary* points I have rather crost in my way, than taken along with me. *Bp. Hall, to his Dioc. Works*, ii. 370.

CO'NTROVERSE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *controverse*.] Debate; controversy; dispute.

So fitly now here commith next in place,
After the proofe of Prowesse ended well,
The *controverse* of Beautie's soveraine grace.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 2.

For he the appeal of innocence derides,
And with his sword the *controverse* decides.
Sandys, Paraph. of Job, p. 15.

Come, buckle on thy armour; let us end
This *controverse*, since thou wilt needs contend.
Ibid. p. 55.

The *controverse* of life and death
Is arbitrated by his breath. *Sandys, Ps.* p. 106.

To CO'NTROVERSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dispute; to debate. See *To* CONTROVERT.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts that in litigations, and *controversed* causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*

In exact discussing of all *controversed* questions. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *adj.* [from *controversy*.] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*

CONTROVE'RSIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *controversial*. This is a modern word; and it is curious to observe, that heretofore it was *controverser*, *controversor*, and *controverter*, and even *controversy-writer*; none of which have hitherto been noticed.] One who is engaged in literary war; a disputant.

The translators should be philologists, and not *controversialists*. *Abp. Newcome, Hist. View of Eng. Tr. of the Bible*, p. 349.

In 1550 he [Robert Crowley] printed the first edition of Pierce Plowman's Vision, but with the ideas of a *controversialist*, and with the view of helping forward the reformation by the revival of a book which exposed the absurdities of popery in strong satire. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 187.

Marcion, a rash and wild *controversialist*, published a recension, or chastised edition of St. Luke's Gospel. *Paley's View of the Evid. of Chris.* i. 9. § 7.

CO'NTROVERSER.* } *n. s.* [Lat. *controver-*
CO'NTROVERSOR. } *sus*.] A disputant; a controvertist.

Thus saith the *controversor*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 91.

In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned of his Bellarmine to triumph above measure. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 29.

CONTROVE'RSILESS.* *adj.* [*controversy* and *less*.] Not admitting controversy; questionless.

This matter being *controversiless*, that tithes predial and personal belong to churchmen. *Tooker's Fab. of the Ch.* 1604, p. 30.

CO'NTROVERSY. *n. s.* [*controversia*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth. *Hooker*, b. 1.

Without *controversy* great is the mystery of godliness. 1 *Tim.*

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,
Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controversy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and they come unto judgement, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deut.* xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

CO'NTROVERSY-WRITER.* *n. s.* He who is now a controversialist, or controvertist.

Their schoolmen, casuists, and *controversy-writers* have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 169.

To CO'NTROVERT.† *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat. This verb, in our old dictionaries, is defined, to strive, to contend, or be at variance about a matter; not confining the meaning, as Dr. Johnson confines it, to literary dispute. *Controverse*, which he had introduced under this word as perhaps intended for *controvert*, is a true word, and no mistake of Hooker's. See *To* CONTROVERSE.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

CO'NTROVERTER.* *n. s.* [from *controvert*.] A disputant; a controversialist.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern, that catch that which stands next them, the candlestick or pots. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

In divinity
As *controverters* in vouch'd texts leave out
Shrewd words, which might against them clear the doubt. *Donne, Poems*, p. 125.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'NTROVERTIST. *n. s.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*contumax*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner,

and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgement may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure. *Wiseman.*

CO'NTUMACY. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the stain
Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war.
Shakspeare, Timon.

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon. *Hooker*, l. § 10.

Fie, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. *Hooker*, i. §10.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgment deserves not to be valued? *Tillotson.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addison, Guardian.*

To CONTU'MULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *contumulo.*] To bury; to lay in a grave.

And then *contumulate* both man and wife,
And after revived by the spirits of life.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. p. 178.

To CONTU'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *contundo.* This verb is in our old dictionaries, and is defined "to beat small in a mortar." It has a pedantick look and sound, and I find it used only by the annotator on Don Quixote. The word is now *contuse.*] To bruise; to beat together.

His muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 2.

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite. *Wiseman.*

CONTU'SION. *n. s.* [from *contusio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

CONVALE'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *convalescence*, from *convalesco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.
CONVALE'SCENCY. }

This is a state, a condition, a calamity, in respect of which any other sickness were a *convalescence*, and any greater, less. *Donne's Devot.* 1624, p. 601.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence.* *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE.† *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature. *Locke.*

A synod was soon to *convene.*
Robertson, Hist. of Scotland.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a counsel in the blest abodes.
Pope, Statius.

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe.*

CONVE'NER.* *n. s.* [from *convene.*] One who assembles with others for the purpose of particular business.

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning; but I have nothing at all to do with their conclusions, further than they do consent and agree to and with the conclusions and determinations of that Synod of London, which established the doctrine of our church. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 70.

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]
CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Conveniency is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another. *Hooker.*

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater. *South, Serm.*

Every man must want something for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. *Calamy, Serm.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;
But with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgement. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

CONVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so *convenient* that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.*

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVE'NIENTLY.† *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently.*
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

And he sought how he might *conveniently* betray him. *St. Mark*, xiv. 11.

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole, to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a windmill. *Wilkins.*

CONVE'NING.* *n. s.* [from *convene.*] Convention; the act of coming together.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

CO'NVENT.† *n. s.* [*convent*, old Fr. *conventus*, Lat. See COVENT.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester:
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakspeare.

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent.* *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented. Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To CONVE'NT.* *v. n.* [Lat. *convenio.*] To meet; to concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

Our next occasion of *conventing*
Are these two gentlemen, standing in your sight.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

CONVE'NTICLE.† *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Lat. The poets have placed an accent, different from the common pronunciation, on this word. See the examples from Sandys and Dryden.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

In all sites, places, *conventicles*, actions, our conscience will still be ready to accuse us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 699.

Among the bushes they like asses bray'd,
And in the brakes their *conventicles* made.
Sandys, Paraph. of Job, p. 42.

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

Whether you knowe any man in your parish, secretly, or in unlawful *conventicles*, say or hear mass. *Q. Eliz. Articles of Visitation*, 1583.

Our most ancient Christian catholique church, is that church that hath continued throughout firme and stedfast; whiles all other *conventicles* and congregations as well of Arians, as of Mahometans and Popish antichristians, and the rest of hereticks of all sortes, have decayed, and been convinced, and overthrown.
Crowley, Deliberat. Answ. (1588,) fol. 25. b.

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker*, v. § 12.

Who far from steeples and their sacred sound
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltless life.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. An assembly in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters.
Atterbury.

To CONVE'NTICLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To belong to a conventicle. See the second sense of CONVENTICLE.

Employ the utmost of this your power and interest, both with the king and parliament, to suppress, utterly to suppress and extinguish, those private, blind, *conventicling* schools or academies of grammar and philosophy, set up and taught secretly by fanaticks. *South, Serm.* v. 45.

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. s.* [from *conventicle.*] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVE'NTION. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Lat.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations of several particles of matter, into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL.† *adj.* [*conventionel*, Fr.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.
Hale, Com. Law.

CONVE'NTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

CONVE'NTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *convention.*] One who makes a contract or bargain.

It must needs be an hostile kind of a world, when the buyer, if it be but of a sorry post-chaise, cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly falls into the same frame of mind, and views his *conventionist* with the same sort of eye, as if he was going along with him to Hyde-park corner to fight a duel. *Sterne, Sent. Journey.*

CONVE'NTUAL.† *adj.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

The palace is a pasticcio of Saracenic, *conventual*, and Grecian architecture.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 31.

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. s.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison, Spect.*

To CONVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body.
Newton, Opt.

Ensweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CONVE'RGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge.*]
CONVE'RGING. } Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVE'RGING *Series.* See SERIES.

CONVE'RSABLE.† *adj.* [from *converse.* It is sometimes written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant, conversation, conversable.*] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

Because Shuddery was of a nature mild and *conversable*, it was thought meet that he should be a merchant.
Lord's Discov. of the Banians, 1630, p. 5.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addison.*

CONVE'RSABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conversable.*] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVE'RSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable.*] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

CO'NVERSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familar: with *in.*

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, iii. § 8.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conversant* in the view of the world. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Those who are *conversant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgement of it.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant* with them all.
Pope, Ess. on Homer.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with *among* or *with.*

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were *conversant among* them. *Jos.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *conversant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that solemn message. *Milton, P. R.*

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleaner of the city is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man *conversant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary shopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning; with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wherein* church policy is *conversant*, are the public religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, because it is *conversant about* children, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himself. *Wotton on Education.*

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a virtue, not only as it is *conversant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole existence. *Addison, Spect.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant about* objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves and our country. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CONVERSA'TION.† *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse: chat; easy talk: opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject; as, we had a long *conversation* on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles. 1 *Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I set down, out of long experience in business and much *conversation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. *Bacon.*

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallick ingredients of any mass. *Woodward.*

6. Commerce with a different sex. See the fifth sense of the verb CONVERSE.

Whiles this wicked spirit held his unclean *conversation* with her in her chamber, he delegates another of his hellish accomplices, &c. *Bp. Hall, of Evil Angels*, § 6.

CONVERSA'TIONED.* *part. adj.* [from *conversation*.] Acquainted with the manner of acting in common life.

Till she be better *conversationed*,
And leave her walking by herself, and whining
To her old melancholy lute, I'll keep
As from her as the gallows. *Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.*

CONVERSA'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *conversation*.] One who distinguishes himself in conversation. A modern word.

CONVE'RSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth, as dancing, fencing, and the like. *Wotton, Life, &c. of the Duke of Buckingham.*

*CONVERSAZIO'NE.** *n. s.* [Ital. of late adopted in our fashionable language.] A meeting of company.

The diversions of a Florentine Lent are — in the evening, what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the principal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what. *Gray, Lett. to his Mother*, 1740.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies: — some played at cards, some passed the time in conversation, others walked from place to place. *Drummond's Travels*, (1754,) p. 41.

To CONVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*, Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he *conversed*, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. *Addison, Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converse with* iron-witted fools,
And unrespective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converse with*, afford greater or less variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend *with* friend,
Converse with Adam. *Milton, P.L.*

Much less can bird *with* beast, or fish *with* fowl,
So well *converse*. *Milton, P.L.*

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often *on* that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian*, No. 165.

CO'NVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. Pope has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converse*; a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converse*, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville, Apol.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. [In geometry; from *conversus*.] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CO'NVERSELY.† *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

A dead substance doth not only want an active being to act upon it, before the manner of its existence can be changed; but to produce it at first; in which case there is no arguing *conversely*. *Baxter, Enq. into the Soul.* ii. 391.

CONVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*conversio*, Lat.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts*, xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. CONVERSION *of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE.† *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 75.

To CONVE'RT.† *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the errour of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be *converted* unto thee. *Psalm* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will calify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Isaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition *converted*: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle

therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

7. To turn into another language.

Which story, then presently celebrated by Callimachus in a most elegant poem, Catullus more elegantly *converted.* *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To CONVE'RT.† *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear; That fear, to hate. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. *Isaiah*, vi. 10.

They rub out of it a red dust which *converteth* into worms, which they kill with wine. *Sandys, Trav.*

These means of our salvation shall thus miserably *convert*, and from the savour of life become that unto death. *Decay of Christian Piety*, ch. 8.

CO'NVERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

When Platonism prevailed, the *converts* to Christianity, of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first *converts* only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVE'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts.

It was charged upon his *converters*, that they were negligent in procuring his life from the queen. *Strype, Life of Abp. Cranmer*, B. 3. ch. 21.

Egypt had St. Mark for her *converter.* *Young, on Idolatr. Corrupt.* ii. 218.

CONVERTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being possible to be converted.

Whose nature is of such *convertibility*
To every proportion, and to every degree. *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem.* p. 68.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money, and of money into land, had always been a matter of difficulty. *Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.*

CONVE'RTIBLE.† *adj.* [from *convert.*]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

He hath a little black tent, (of what stuff is not much importing,) which he can suddenly set up where he will in a field, and it is *convertible* (like a windmill) to all quarters at pleasure. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett.*

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is an alcalescent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corrosive alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specifick essence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prelacy and popery together as terms *convertible.* *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful who was not also proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South, Serm.*

CO'NVERTITE. *n. s.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not now in use.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shaksp. K. John.*

Nor would I be a *convertite* so cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne, Poems*, p. 188.

CO'NVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden, Duf.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a distance hurl
Whatever dust or sand you on it place,
And drops of water, from its *convex* face. *Blackmore, Creat.*

CO'NVEX.† *n. s.* [Formerly with the accent on the last syllable.] A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

Our prison strong, this huge *convéx* of fire
Outrageous to devour. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 434.

In circuit to the uttermost *convéx*
Of this great round. *Ibid.* vii. 266.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From East to West burns through th'etherial frame,
And half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

CONVE'XED. *part. adj.* [from *convex.*] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine *convexed*, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed.*] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONVE'XITY. *n. s.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of *convexity.* *Newton, Opt.*

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CO'NVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are *convexly* conical, they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew, Museum.*

CO'NVEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CO'NVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shaksp. M. W. of Winds.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* secretly all his lands to feoffees in trust. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases than any in our own tongue. *Addison, Spect.* No. 405.

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heavens did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Others *convey* themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Hugh Capet also who usurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with some shews of truth
Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Lengare. *Shakspeare.*

To CONVE'Y.* *v. n.* To play the thief; to have the habit of thieving. From this old and cant acceptation of the word comes the modern *conveyance* for *artifice.* See the 8th sense of CONVEYANCE, and the 3d of CONVEYER.

Syr, the horesones coulde not *convaye* clene. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

Nym. The good humour is to steal at a minute's rest.

Pist. Convey, the wise it call: *steal?* foh, a fico for the phrase. *Shaksp. M. W. of Windsor.*

CONVE'YANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* unto the countries named in the text. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance*; in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakspeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've

Stuff'd these pipes, and these *conveyances* of blood, With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.
Shaksp. Coriol.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues by mere impellents and material *conveyances*, I have not the least conjecture.
Glanville, San. Dog.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenser on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into errour, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtile *conveyance*, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. *Hooker*, iii. § 4.

Close *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of cosinage and knavery. *Spens. Hubb. Tale.*

I am this day come to survey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
Shaksp. Hen. VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight,
Conveyance play with wrong and right. *Hudibras.*

CONVE'YANCER.† *n. s.* [from *conveyance*.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

The Conquerour reduced all grants to writing, to signature, and to witnesses; which brought in cavils and actions grounded upon punctilious errours in writing, mistakes in expression, which in writing, must sometimes happen either by haste, weakness, or perhaps by fraud of *conveyancers*. *Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng.*

CONVE'YER.† *n. s.* [from *convey*.]

1. One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet. *Brerewood on Lang.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves. *Atterbury.*

2. That by which any thing is conveyed.

Melon seeds [are prescribed] with whey of goats' milk, which is the common *conveyer*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 403.

Throughout the whole body it [the cavity of the spine] lieth lower, and deeper, and safer than the veins, or arteries, or any other common *conveyers* in the body of man.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 209.

This would be highly injurious to the great Artificer and Maker of those bodies, that he should provide such storehouses of mischief, such irresistible *conveyers* of the seeds of sin into men's minds. *South, Serm.* viii. 92.

3. A juggler; an impostor; a thief.

Frequent your exercises, a horn on your thumb,
A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver:
But then take heed, cosin, ye be a clenly *convayor*.
Preston, Trag. of Cambises, (about 1561.)

Bol. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Rich. O, good! convey? — *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shaksp. Rich. II.

CONVICI'NITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *vicinus*.] Nearness; neighbourhood.

The bishop having first stated the *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
Wotton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 18.

To CONVI'CT.† *v. a.* [*convinco, convictum*, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one.
John, viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impossibility. *Bacon, Holy War.*

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

4. To destroy; to overpower; to surmount. Not now in use; but formerly employed for *convince*, as our old lexicography shews. V. Minsheu in V. CONVICT. In the following genuine passage of our great poet, Pope altered *convicted* to *collected;* and Dr. Johnson, not attending to this sense of the word, adopted the sophisticated reading in citing the passage for an illustration of *armado*, which I have removed.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of *convicted* sail,
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.
Shaksp. K. John.

CONVI'CT. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by course of law,
To threaten me with death is most unlawful.
Shaksp. Rich. III.

By the civil law, a person *convict*, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papist he, and I a poet.
Pope, Epist. of Hor.

CO'NVICT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgement. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CONVI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *convict*.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. *Cowel.*

The third best absent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law,
Conviction to the serpent none belongs.
Milton, P. L.

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth liability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their *conviction*, the light of reason. *Hooker*, iii. § 8.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the *conviction* of their own consciences. *Swift.*

CONVI'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *convict*.] Having the power of convincing.

In those *convictive* wonders, O Saviour, which thou wroughtest upon earth.
Bp. Hall, Gr. Myst. of Godliness, § 7.

They would then have been thought to assert it with clear and *convictive* evidence.
Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 87.

It deserves an entire treatise apart by itself, and that girt up in the most close and *convictive* method that may be. *More, Antid. ag. Idolatry*, Pref.

CONVI'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *convictive*.] In a convincing manner.

The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
More, Expos. Seven Ch. p. 141.

To CONVI'NCE.† *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But having shifted every form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape.
Dryden, Virgil.

History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*, 15.

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Ralegh.*

Should he forswear't, make all the affidavits
Against it, that he could, afore the bench
And twenty juries, he would be *convinc'd*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

O seek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon.
Dryden.

3. To evince; to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Your Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress.
Shakspeare, Cym.

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Maine.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. Dryden, however, uses it.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great essay of art. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Knaves be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or supplied them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and wassel, so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

But strait I *convinc'd* all his fear with a smile.
Dryden, Even. Love.

CONVI'NCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

They taught compulsion without *convincement*, which not long before they complained of as executed unchristianly against themselves.
Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.

Others — love not to wade further into the fear of a *convincement*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVI'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *convince.*] That which makes manifest.

The divine light now was only a *convincer* of his miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power, as it does to them that are obedient, and sincere followers of its precepts; and therefore Adam could no more endure the presence of it, than sore eyes the sun or candle-light. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 232.

CONVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVI'NCINGLY.† *adv.* [from *convince.*] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

How *convincingly*, O Saviour, wert thou justified in the spirit by the dreadful and miraculous descent of the Holy Ghost in the cloven and fiery tongues, and that sudden variety of language for the spreading of the glory of thy name over all the nations of the earth.
Bp. Hall, Great Mystery of Godliness.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The third sort of providences, in which God often speaks *convincingly*, is by signal unexpected deliverances. *South, Serm.* ix. p. 52.

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

CONVI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *convitior*, or *convicior*, to taunt.] Reproachful.

The Queenes majesty — commaundeth all maner her subjects to forbeare all vain and contentious disputations in matters of religion, and not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *convitious* words, papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or sacramentarie, or any such like words of reproche. *Q. Eliz. Injunct.* &c. 1559.

To CONVI'VE.† *v. n.* [*convivo*. Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used, Dr. Johnson says. But Mr. Steevens asserts that it is used in the Hist. of Helyas, Knight of the Swanne. This verb, which Dr. Johnson has made active by inaccurately printing *you* for *we*, as Mr. Mason also has observed, is neuter.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* we.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

CONVI'VAL.† } *adj.* [*convivialis*, Lat.] Re-
CONVI'VIAL. } lating to an entertainment; festal; social.

In their *convivial* garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or discussing the exhalations from wine.
Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p. 91.

It is an old inscription, "Amici, dum vivimus vivamus;" and in the *convival* wish, &c.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. xii.

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high taste our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Denham.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you.
Dr. Newton.

CONU'NDRUM. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To CO'NVOCATE.† *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Then both the consuls, at the utmost date
Of their expiring honour, *convocate*
To Epire the fled fathers. *May's Lucan*, B. 5.

Smyrna or Angora, where trade hath *convocated* great numbers of the Armenian nation.
Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 392.

CONVOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.
Cowel.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our spiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Then ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predecessors part withal.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*. *Stilling fl.*

4. A distinct academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted, sometimes called the *great congregation*, as consisting both of regents and non-regents; the congregation, so called, consisting only of the former. See CONGREGATION, and REGENT.

At the last time it [the reformation of the statutes of the university] was attempted, I was named in *convocation* one of the delegates myself.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chanc. of Oxford, p. 7.

To CONVO'KE.† *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

The queen of Italy, — having *convoked* all her princes, she exhorted them to leave all vain ostentations, and spungy vauntings unto the Spaniards.
Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 84.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple East,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope, Odyssey.*

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*.
Milton, P. L.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race
By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the dust.
Thomson, Autumn.

CO'NVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected.
Woodward on Fossils.

CONVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner.
Grew, Cosmol.

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrap'd with th' attending nerve, and twisted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And toss'd wide round,
O'er the calm sky in *convolution* swift,
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomson, Autumn.*

To CONVO'Y.† *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Lat.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence: as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war. Milton places the accent on the last syllable: but the word is now usually spoken with the accent on the first.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of Paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself instinct with Spirit, but *convoy'd*
By four Cherubick shapes. *Milton, P. L.* vi. 752.

I shall likewise assay those wily arbitresses who in most men have, as was heard, the sole ushering of truth and falsehood between the sense and the soul, with what loyalty they will use me in *convoying* this truth to my understanding.
Milton, Reason of Church Government, ii. 3.

CO'NVOY. *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it.
South, Sermons.

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure.
Dryden, Aureng.

Convoy ships accompany their merchants till they may prosecute the voyage without danger.
Dryden, Pref. Dufresnoy.

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*.
Milton, Comus.

3. Conveyance. Not now in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakspeare.*

CONVO'LVULUS. n. s.* [Lat.] In botany, a genus of plants; bind-weed.

CO'NUSABLE.* *adj.* [from *conusance.*] Liable to be tried or judged.

He is a judge of one of those courts, where matrimonial causes are *conusable.*
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 365.

CO'NUSANCE. *n. s.* [*conoisance*, Fr.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

CO'NUSANT.* *adj.* [from *conusance.*] Knowing.

It is not reasonable to suppose, the officer should be *conusant* of the formalities of law
Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. ch. 50.

To CONVU'LSE.† *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

A young man, who was strangely *convulsed* in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated.
Hallywell, Melampronoca, (1681,) p. 78.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,
Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth.
Thomson.

CONVU'LSION. *n. s.* [*convulsio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some concussions, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissentions or invasions. *Temple.*

CONVU'LSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] That produces involuntary motion; that gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strugglings of the spirits. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife,
And all the anguish of departing life.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,
And hollow groans from her deep spirit came:
Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*

In silence weep,
And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONVU'LSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *convulsive.*] In an agitated or tumultuous manner.

CO'NY.† *n. s.* [*kanin*, Germ. *cwning*, Welsh; *coinnus, coinus*, old Fr. *cuniculus*, Latin.]

1. A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money.
B. Jonson, Epig.

The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn trees. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A simpleton. See *To* CONYCATCH.

It [a conny or rabbit] is of itself a very *conny*, a most simple animal; whence are derived our usual phrases of *conny* and conny-catching.
Diet's Dry Dinner, 1599.

CONY-BOROUGH.† *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

Birigh, or *beorgh*, now *bergh*, properly signifying to shroud or hide; which may also appear by our calling, in some parts of England, the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *conyberies*, or *cony-buries*; and in other parts of England, *cony-burrows.*
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intellig. ch. 7.

To CO'NYCATCH.† *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick; to deceive a foolish fellow. See the second sense of CONY.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *cony-catching* rascals.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

CO'NYCATCHER. *n. s.* A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

To COO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson, Summer.*

CO'OING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Invitation, as the note of the dove.

Let not the *cooings* of the world allure thee:
Which of her lovers ever found her true?
Young, Night Th. 8.

COOK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *keux*, from *coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

The new-born babe, by nurses overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made.
Dryden.

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

COOK-MAID. *n. s.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. *n. s.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. The kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new *cook-room*, the merchants having found to be so great as that in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Ralegh, Essays.*

To COOK. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes.
Decay of Piety.

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cookt*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To COOK, or COUK.* *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make the noise of the cuckoo. It is also found in the Scottish poem of The Cherrie and Slae: "The cuckow *couks*."

Let constant cuckows *cook* on every side.
The Silkwormes, 1599.

To COOK.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *chuck.*] To throw. *Cook* me that ball. Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

COO'KERY. *n. s.* [from *cook.*] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*
Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*

These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL.† *adj.* [Sax. col; Dutch, *koel*; Germ. *kuhl.* See COLD.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool.* *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

A man of understanding is of an excellent spirit, [in the margin, of a *cool* spirit.] *Prov.* xvii. 27.

COOL. *n. s.* Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon day breeze. *Addison, Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness.
Addison on Medals.

To COOL.† *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch; colan, Sax. colcb, *cooled.*]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Father Abraham, have mercy on me; and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. *St. Luke*, xvi. 24.

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him.
Addison, Spect.

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

3. *To* COOL *the heels*; a vulgarism, denoting to keep in attendance; not yet disused.

I looked through the keyhole, and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

To COOL.† *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools.*
B. Jonson, Entert. at Highgate.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not *cool*; I will incense Ford to deal with poison, I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakspeare.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool.*
Congreve, Old Bachelor.

COOL-CUP.* A beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather.

COOL-HEADED.* *adj.* [from *cool* and *head.*] Without passion. See the second sense of COOL.

The old, *coolheaded*, general law, is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.
Burke, Lett. to the Sher. of Bristol.

CO'OLER.† *n. s.* [from *cool.*]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those

which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscidity, or grossness of parts, give greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a *cooler* as in man.
Harvey on Consumptions.

Acid things were used only as *coolers.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool. [This word is properly *cowler*, from *cowele*, a *cowl* or *coule*, that is, a tub. See COWLSTAFF.]

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the sullage behind, and let it run off fine.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CO'OLISH.* *adj.* [from *cool.*] Approaching to cold.

Looking as wise as possible, I observed, that the nights began to grow a little *coolish* at this time of the year. *Goldsmith, Ess. IV.*

CO'OLY. *adv.* [from *cool.*]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits *cooly* calm. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. coelner.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or *coolness* of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The toad loveth shade and *coolness.*
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh *coolness* to the royal cup;
There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,
Tempers hot July with December's frost. *Waller.*

The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade.
Dryden, Virg.

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such *coolness* towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again.
Clarendon.

3. Freedom from passion.

There is that *coolness* and curiousness in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.
Spenser, Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies, p. 53.

COOM. *n. s.* [*ecume,* French.]

1. Spot that gathers over an oven's mouth.
Phillips.

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. s.* [*comble,* Fr. *cumulus,* Lat. a heap, *Skinner.*] A measure of corn containing four bushels.
Bailey.

COOP.† *n. s.* [Icel. *kuppa;* Su. *kopp;* Dutch, *kuype.* Ray observes, that *coop* was a general expression for a vessel to enclose any thing.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals; as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain, the day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop;* and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop.* *L'Estrange.*

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up.*

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders.
Shakspeare, K. John.

The Englishmen did *coop up* the lord Ravenstein, that he stirred not; and likewise held in strait siege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up.* *L'Estrange.*

Twice c onque'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!
Who dare not issue forth in open field.
Dryden, Æneid.

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up, he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd.
Dryden, Juv.

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden, Juv.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again.
Pope.

COOPE'E. *n. s.* [*coupé,* French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *coop.*] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers,* by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. s.* [from *cooper.*] The price paid for cooper's work.

COO'PERANT.* *adj.* [from *To cooperate.*] Labouring together; working to the same end.

The donation of heavenly graces, provenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
Bp. Nicholson on the Church Catech. 1662, p. 60.

To COO'PERATE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *coöperer,* from *con* and *opera,* Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate with* him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating to* his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate to* their conversions.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

All these causes *cooperating,* must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cooperate.*] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COO'PERATIVE.† *adj.* [from *cooperate.*] Promoting the same end jointly.

For Age with Virtue is *cooperative.*
Davies, Wit's Pilg. T. 3. b.

COO'PERATOR. *n. s.* [from *cooperate.*] He that, by joint endeavours promotes the same end with others.

To COO'PTATE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *co-opter,* Lat. *coopto.* Dr. Johnson admits the substantive, though without example. The parent verb is as good a word.] To choose. *Cockeram.*

COOPTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*coopto,* Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

Dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge: I confess this is true in the first election and *cooptation* of a friend, to come into the true knowledge of him by queries and doubts.
Howell, Lett. i. v. 19.

COO'RDINATE.† *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus,* Latin.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two *co-ordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *co-ordinate* to each other.

Other bishops — might either appoint two presbyters, either *co-ordinate* or subaltern, to serve one church; or one presbyter to serve two churches.
H. Wharton, Def. of Pluralities, (1692,) p. 53.

A *co-ordinate* power was given by the bishop to them both. *Ibid.* p. 54.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate.*] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COO'RDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *coordinate.*] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coordinate.*] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy.
Howell, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysideius has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

COOT.† *n. s.* [*maer-koet,* Dut. *cotee,* French.]

A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

Unfledge 'em of their tires,
Their wires, their partlets, pins, and perriwigs,
And they appear like bald *coots* in the nest.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fishing cormorant.
Dryden, Fables.

COP.† *n. s.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-castle*; properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill. A *cob* of cherrystones for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Upon the *cop* right of his nose he had
A wart, and thereon stode a tuft of hairs.
Chauc. C. T. Prol.

They droven him out withouten the cytee, and ledden him to the *coppe* of the hil.
Wickliffe, St. Luke, iv.

Few of them have *cops* or crested tufts upon their heads. *Holland, Tr. of Plin. Nat. Hist.* b. xi.

CO'PAL. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *n. s.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter. *Hale, Hist. of Common Law.*

COPA'RCENER. *n. s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are otherwise called parceners; and in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of these portions, the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPA'RCENY. *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners. *Phillips, World of Words.*

COPA'RTMENT.* *n. s.* Compartment; which see.

In a *copartment*, towards the head, and under the semicircle, of the letter, are his initials.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

COPA'RTNER.† *n. s.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

So should I have *copartners* in my pain:
And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Our faithful friends,
The associates and *copartners of* our loss.
Milton, P. L.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,
Without *copartner*. *Milton, P. L.*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world.
Milton, P. R.

Love gives us a real possession and enjoyment of God; it makes us *copartners* with Him in Himself. *Scott, Chr. Life*, i. iii.

COPA'RTNERSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale.*

At Amsterdam the one vessel took in ballast only; the other laden with herrings, in *copartnership* with one Peter Heinbergh, sailed away for Stettin in Pomerania. *Milton, Letters of State.*

CO'PATAIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

COPA'YVA. *n. s.* [It is sometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*. A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE.† *n. s.* [Sax. cæppe. And see COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.

The principal minister using a decent *cope*.
Const. and Can. Ecc. 24.

The *cope* answers to the *colobium* used by the Latin, and the σάκκος used by the Greek church. It was at first a common habit, being a coat without sleeves, but afterwards used as a church-vestment, only made very rich by embroidery and the like. *Wheatly, on the Comm. Prayer.*

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,
Their being have, and daily are increast. *Spenser.*

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd
Both battles main. *Milton, P. L.*

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master.
Dryden.

To COPE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppose. Dr. Johnson introduces, as the sole example, a passage from Shakspeare's Lear; where, however, the verb is neuter; the word *withal*, which is connected with *cope*, being omitted by him. But the active sense of *cope* is not uncommon.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits,
Shakspeare, As you like it.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To *cope* malicious censurers. *Shaks. K. Hen. VIII.*

3. To reward; to give in return. This is our old verb to *cope*, or *cowp*, i. e. to chap, or buy; Dutch, *koopen*. See COPE-MAN.

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shaks.*

To COPE.† *v. n.*

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with*, signifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing else with another. It may, with as much propriety, be referred to *cop*, the head; and so imply, *to make head against*, like the French expression, "faire tête à quelqu'un."

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruse the men
We should have *cop'd withal*. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That *copes with* death itself, to 'scape from it.
Shakspeare.

But Eve was Eve
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd
And rash, before hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to *cope with*, or his own.
Milton, P. R.

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Estrange.*

On every plain,
Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war.
Philips.

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted.
Addison, Whig Examiner.

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near akin to what is already known: and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal food thou *cop'st* with. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal. *Shaks. Ham.*

To COPE. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale anew:
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife.
Shakspeare, Othello.

CO'PEMAN.* *n. s.* [from the old verb *cope*, to exchange; and Dutch, *koopman*, a buyer.] A chapman.

For *ceapman* we now say *chapman*, which is as much as to say — A merchant or *cope-man*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

Assure thee, Celia, he that would sell thee,
Only for hope of gain, and that uncertain,
He would have sold his part of paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.
B. Jonson, Fox.

COPE'RNICAN.* *adj.* Relating to the system of Copernicus; in which the sun is supposed at rest in the centre, and the planets with the earth to move in ellipses round him.

The Cartesian philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected, while the *Copernican* system continues to be universally received.
A. Smith, Hist. of Astronomy, § 4.

It is not necessary, that he who looks with pleasure on the colour of a flower should study the principles of vegetation, or that the Ptolemaick and *Copernican* system should be compared before the light of the sun can gladden, or its warmth invigorate. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 135.

CO'PESMATE.† *n. s.* [perhaps for *cupsmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same *cope*, for house, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from *cope* in the sense of *exchange*, I think; one who interchanges kindness with another.] Companion; friend. An old word, Dr. Johnson observes, citing only Spenser. But it is a common word, and among our best authors.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,
'Till then the fox his *copesmate* he hath found.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.
Mis-shapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.
O, this is the female *copesmate* of my son.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.
If the gagger or his *copesmates* had dealt thus with me, I would have cast in their teeth forgery and false play. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 24.
This ponderous confuter, elected by his ghostly patrons to be my *copesmate*. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Co'PIER. *n. s.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers.
Addison on Coins.
2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.
Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden, Dufres.*
Let the faint *copier*, on old Tiber's shore,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.
Tickel.

Co'PING.† *n. s.* [from *cope*; called also *copping*, from *cop.*] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.
All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 9.
The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.
Addison, Freeholder.

CO'PIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *copieux, copieus*; from the Lat. *copia.*]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant in great quantities.
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with *copious* fruit.
Milton, P. L.
Full measure only bounds
Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who showr'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
Milton, P. L.
This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* use of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson, Spring.*
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.
Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men; thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song
Henceforth; and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.
Milton, P. L.

Co'PIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities. *Sherwood.*
The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
Bp. Berkeley, F. Th. on Tar-Water.
2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.
These several remains have been so *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject. *Addison.*

Co'PIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
The *copiousness* and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little further than I made account. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 158.
2. Diffusion; exuberance of stile.
The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes. *Dryden.*

Co'PIST.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *copiste.*] A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.
As for the ancients and elders they are become penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, bullists, *copists*, &c.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 134.

Co'PLAND. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

To COPLA'NT.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *plant.*] To plant together, at the same time.
France being a passable, and plain pervious continent, the Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof, and so *co-planted* their language, which in a short revolution of time came to be called *Romand*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

COPO'RTION.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *portion.*] Equal share.
Myselfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. ii. 47.

Co'PPED.† *adj.* [from *cop.*] Rising to a top or head.
The blind mole casts
Copp'd hills towards heaven. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*
It was broad in its basis, and rose *copped* like a sugar-loaf. *Wiseman, Surg.*
A galeated eschinus being *copped* and somewhat conick. *Woodward.*

Co'PPEL. *n. s.* [This word is variously spelt; as *copel, cupel, cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test. *Harris.*

CO'PPER. *n. s.* [*koper*, Dutch, *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals.
Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues. *Chambers.*
Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold.
Hill on Fossils.
Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold.
Ezra, viii. 27.

Co'PPER. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.
They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COPPER-NOSE.† *n. s.* [*copper* and *nose*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is probably a corruption of the French *couperose*, "an extreme redness of the face, accompanied with many pimples and rubies, especially about the nose." Cotgrave. And Sherwood translates "*coper-nosed*" by *couperosé*; which adjective is rendered also in Cotgrave *crimson-faced* and *copper-nosed.*] A red nose.
He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*. *Shakspeare.*
Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and makes *copper-noses*, as we generally express them. *Wiseman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression: distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. s.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.
This is like those wrought at *copper-works*.
Woodward.

Co'PPERAS. *n. s.* [*kopperoose*, Dut. *couperouse*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This factitious *copperas*, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol.
Chambers, and Hill.
It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion. *Brown.*

Co'PPERISH.* *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper.
In this fell there is a large vein of *copperish* sulphur. *Robinson, Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm.* 1709.

Co'PPERSMITH. *n. s.* [*copper* and *smith.*] One that manufactures copper.
Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *coppersmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

Co'PPERWORM. *n. s.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand.
Ainsworth.

Co'PPERY. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron, put into the spring, and deposite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines.
Woodward on Fossils.

CO'PPICE.† *n. s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*. Dr. Johnson.—*Coupeau* in French is never used for a *coppice*: it signifies the top or summit of any thing; or a *chip of wood*, when it is written also *copeau de bois*, and *coupe de bois*. *Bois de coupe* is also wood between ten and thirty years growth. See Cotgrave in V. COUPE. So that our word may indeed be traced to

the Fr. *couper*, or rather perhaps to the Norman *copper*, to cut off.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copses* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot.
Shakspeare.

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays.
Milton, Lycidas.

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COPPING.* See COPING.

CO'PPLE-DUST. *n. s.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel dust*.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

CO'PPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*.
Woodward on Fossils.

COPSE. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryd. Fab.*

To COPSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence.
Swift, Address to Parliament.

2. To enclose as a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bound us in from flying out, and hath designed to every man his proper business, that he may not stray nor wander abroad. *Farindon's Serm.* 1657, p. 439.

I speak this — to stir up and kindle in you the spirit of industry, to enlarge your conceits, and not suffer your labours to be *copst* and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method.
Hales of Eton, Rem. 2d. ed. p. 11.

CO'PSY.* *adj.* [from *copse*.] Having copses.

The flood,
And trading bark with low contracted sail,
Linger among the reeds and *copsy* banks
To listen; and to view the joyous scene.
Dyer's Fleece.

CO'PULA. n. s. [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books *are* dear.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying.
Watts, Logick.

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

To CO'PULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CO'PULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Joined.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

COPULA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *copulation*.]

1. The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, iv. § 11.

2. Any conjunction. Though Dr. Johnson has omitted this ancient and present meaning, he furnishes, as usual, a good example of the word.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie.

These virtues are so conjoined together among themselves, with a certain mutual *copulation*.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 9.

Wit, you know, is the unexpected *copulation* of ideas, the discovery of some occult relation between images in appearance remote from each other.
Johnson, Idler, No. 194.

CO'PULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as riches *and* honours are temptations to pride: Cæsar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold *nor* jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts, Logick.*

CO'PULATIVE.* *n. s.*

1. A conjunction, in grammar.

Here the *copulative* "And" must be expounded "Or." *Bp. Patrick on Genesis*, xix. 12.

The conjunctions, which conjoin both sentences and their meanings, are either *copulatives* or continuatives. The principal *copulative* in English is AND. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. Connection; conjunction, by marriage.

They understand polygamy to be a conjunction of divers *copulatives* in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marrirge. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch.* p. 307.

CO'PY.† *n. s.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *Quod cuipiam facta est* copia *exscribendi*. Junius inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He stept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.
South, Serm.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form.
Swift.

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, a good or fair *copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker*, v. § 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he slept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press.
Dryden.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy's* not eternal.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Originals and *copies* much the same,
The picture's value is the painter's name.
Bramston.

6. Abundance; plenty. [old Fr. *copie*, abondance; Lat. *copia*. This meaning of our own word, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, is also in our old lexicography.]

That *copy* or store that he hath given us.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Ple. Which would you choose now, mistress?
Pla. 'Cannot tell:
The *copy* does confound one.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CO'PY-BOOK.† *n. s.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

CO'PY-HOLD. *n. s.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copyholder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out of the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem*, and *vastum*, as in case of

freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowel.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addison.*

COPY-HOLDER.† *n. s.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is possessed of land in copy-hold.

But now thou art mine
For one-and-twenty years, or for three lives:
Choose which thou wilt, I'll make thee a *copy-holder.* *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

By an enumeration of real circumstances, he gives us the following lively draught of the miserable tenement, yet ample services, of a poor *copy-holder. Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iv. 44.

COPY-RIGHT.* *n. s.* The property which an author, or his assignee, has in a literary work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copy-rights.* *Blackstone.*

Notwithstanding that the statute secures only fourteen years of exclusive right, it has always been understood by *the trade*, that he, who buys the *copy-right* of a book from the author, obtains a perpetual property; and upon that belief, numberless bargains are made to transfer that property after the expiration of the statutory term. *Johnson, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

To CO'PY.† *v. a.* [from the noun; and old Fr. *copier.*]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out.* *Prov.* xxv. 1.

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out.* *Pope, Epist.*

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of *copying* it *out*, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame,
To *copy out* their great forefathers' fame. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

To *copy* her few nymphs aspir'd,
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd. *Swift.*

To CO'PY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes *from* before the thing imitated,

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after.*

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison, Spect.*

CO'PYER.* *n. s.* A copier. See COPIER. The word *copyist* is now more common.

What *copyer* would have stifled those passages in them both? *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § xxxiii.

CO'PYIST.* *n. s.* [from *copy*, formerly *copist*, which see.]

1. A transcriber.

The first may be ascribed to the *copyist's* haste, negligence, or ignorance. *Blackwall's Sacr. Class.* ii. 217.

The line on which *copyists* wrote, may be one cause of errors in transcribing. *Abp. Newcome, Ess. on Tr. of the Bible*, p. 376.

2. An imitator.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists*, as this Sicilian master, [Theocritus.] *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope*, i. 9.

COQUELICO'T. *n. s.* [Fr.] The red corn-rose, Cotgrave; a colour nearly red so called, in modern times, from it.

To COQUE'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamesters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To COQUE'T. *v. n.* To act the lover, to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,
I saw *coquetting* t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

CO'QUETRY. *n. s.* [*coquetterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addison, Spect.*

COQUE'TTE.† *n. s.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler, Dr. Johnson says; which may be from *caqueter*, to tattle. The old French is *cokatt* for *coquart.* V. Lacombe. One might suppose Cotgrave to have been jilted by some *coquette*, and that, in revenge, he heaped upon the name the following *choice terms*: "COQUETTE, a prattling or proud gossip; a fisking or flipperous minx; a cocket or tatling housewife; a titisill; a flebergebit!" Among these appellations we see *cocket*; which was the *English* word at that time, and which is perhaps the meaning of Ben Jonson's "simper-the-*cockets*" in one of his Masques. Our old adjective *cocket* is pert, brisk, gay, &c. and was also at the beginning of the last century written *coquet.* "A gentleman, a friend of her's, is always very *coquet* to her in his drink, and never so at other times: because folly is the effect of drunkenness." British Apollo, 1718. vol. i. p. 703.] A gay, airy girl; a woman who endeavours to attract notice.

If you would see the humour of a *coquette* pushed to the last excess, you may find an instance of it in the following story. — A young *coquette* widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of quality, &c. *Tatler*, No. 126.

The light *coquettes* and sylphs alert repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are spark-led. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Not less vain of her person than her politicks, this stately *coquet*, the guardian of the protestant faith, the terror of the sea, the mediatrix of the factions of France, and the scourge of Spain, was infinitely mortified, if an embassador, at the first audience, did not tell her she was the finest woman in Europe. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 493.

COQUE'TTISH.* *adj.* [from *coquette.*] Affecting the manner of a coquette.

Their hair falls in long plaits down their backs, and a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a *coquettish* manner, serves them for a very becoming head dress. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

COR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *corus.*] This word is in our old lexicography for the "measure of a pottle." Cockeram. Properly, it is an Hebrew measure.

How muche owist thou to my lord? whiche, answerde, an hundrid *coris* of wheat. *Wicliffe, St. Lvke*, xvi.

Likewise also of wheat even to an hundred *cors.* 1 *Esdr.* viii. 20. *Present Translation.*

Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. *Ezek.* xlv. 14.

The tenth part of a bath of oil is the hundredth part of a *cor*, which amounts to about six pints of our measure, according to bishop Cumberland. *Lowth on Ezekiel.*

CO'RACLE.† *n. s.* [*cwrwgle*, Welsh. In Davies's Welsh Dict. *curwl* is a boat; and in Shaw's Gaelic Dict. *curach* is translated by *coracle*, or little boat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

Herodotus assures us, that the boats on the Euphrates were made of willows covered over with hides, and which appear by his description to be much the same with what are used at this time on the river Severn, and known by the name of *coracles.* *Costard on the Book of Job*, exp. 1747, p. 8.

I have been informed, that boats made of wicker, and covered with a skin, resembling the upper shell of a tortoise, are frequently used for passing rivers in different parts of India. — Boats of a similar structure are to be found in Wales, called *coracles. Hole on the Arab. Night's Entert.* p. 95.

CO'RAL. *n. s.* [*coralliam*, Lat.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a submarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of *coral*, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He hears the crackling sound of *coral* woods,
And sees the secret source of subterranean floods. *Dryden, Virg.*

A turret was inclos'd
Within the wall, of alabaster white,
And crimson *coral*, for the queen of night
Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight. *Dryden.*

Or where's the sense, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral?* *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

CORAL-TREE. *n. s.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

CO'RALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

CO'RALLINE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] *Coralline* is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owse.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

CO'RALLOID. } *adv.* [κοραλλοειδης.] Re-
CO'RALLOIDAL. } sembling coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it.
Woodward on Fossils.

CO'RANT.† *n s.* [*courant*, Fr.]

1. A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walsh.*

2. A paper of news. See COURANT.

All the lords
Have him in that esteem for his relations,
Corants, avises, correspondences
With this ambassador, and that agent!
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CORA'NTO.* *n. s.* See COURANTO. An air, or dance.

After this, they danced galliards and *corantos*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

CORB.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeau*. A diminutive of *corbel*, which see.] An ornament in building.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious *corbes* and pendants graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 6.

CO'RBAN. *n. s.* [קרבן] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Savsour reproaches the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money were deposited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

CO'RBEILS.† *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeille*, a wicker-basket. Cotgrave.] Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. }
CO'RBIL. } *n. s.*

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CO'RBY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeau*.] A raven, still so called in the north of England, and in the heraldick vocabulary.

CORD.† *n. s.* [*cort*, Welsh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Jos.* ii. 5.

Form'd of the finest complicated thread,
Those num'rous *cords* are through the body spread.
Blackmore.

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the *cords* thereof be broken.
Isaiah, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad. [*corde de bois*, Cotgrave.]

An oak growing lately in a copse of my lord Craven's yielded — twenty-three *cord* of firewood. *Evelyn*, iii. 3. § 18.

CORD-MAKER. *n. s.* [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. *n. s.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To CORD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords: to close by a bandage. *Corded;* twisted as a cord; bound with a cord.
Cotgrave, in V. Cordé.

CO'RDAGE. *n. s.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our *cordage* from her store, and cables should be made,
Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade.
Drayton.

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Ralegh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called spartum, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window.
Shakspeare.

CORDELI'ER. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And who to assist but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordial*, from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial:* these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the properest condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body shall have shortly ease;
But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art.
Spenser.

Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind.
Dryden.

CO'RDIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make; which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* superstructing of Christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton, P. L.*

CORDIA'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordialité*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any such respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CO'RDIALLY.† *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Against which church Christ exhibits no complaint at all, but loves her, and likes her entirely, even as he is *cordially* loved of her.
More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, p. 131.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition, wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, no nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with and receive it.
South, Serm.

We should really, *cordially*, and sincerely love God. *Scott, Disc.* xxi.

CO'RDIALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cordial*.] Heartiness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

CO'RDINER. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers statutes.

CO'RDON. n. s. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

Co'RDON.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A band; a wreath.

Which pardon is since enlarged, by Sixtus the fourth and fifth, to all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's *cordon*.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

CORDOVA'N.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordouan, cordowan.* See CORDWAIN.] Spanish leather.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordovan*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

No Roman perfumes, buffs or *cordovans*.
Howell, Lett. Poem to the King, 1641.

CO'RDWAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordowan*; old Eng. *cordewane*. Chaucer's Sir Topas has "shoon of *cordewane*." This word was formerly used for a dry hide. Its origin is from *Cordova* in Spain; the leather there prepared being called Cordovan leather; and all leather since, prepared in a similar manner, has obtained the same name.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd
In golden buskins of costly *cordwain*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Buskins he wore of costly *cordwayne*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 6.

Co'RDWAINER.† *n. s.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. Trevoux. The old French has *cordowenier*; so that Mr. Pegge's remark, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, that "*cordwainer*, usually supposed to have taken the name from *Cordovan* leather, of which the finest shoes were made perhaps in France, where the operator probably obtained the name of *cordovanier*, [is] easily corrupted into our *cordwainer*;" — is of little value.] A shoemaker.

If the shoe be too big for the foot, it is but troublesome and useless; and how poor an answer would it be of the *cordwainer* to say, that he had leather good store! *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

CORE.† *n. s.* [*cœur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the surface.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They wasteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*.
Thomson.

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

Launce the sore,
And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,
The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground.
Dryden, Virgil.

5. It is used by Bacon for a body or collection [from *corps*, French; pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a *core* of people whose affections he suspected. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers. *Chambers.*

CORE'GENT.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *regent*.] A joint regent or governour.

Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as *co-regent* of Hungary and Bohemia.
Wraxall's Berlin, ii. 435.

CORE'LATIVE.* *adj.* [from *con* and *relative*. See CORRELATIVE.] Having a reciprocal relation.

Prepositions are the words which express relation considered, in the same manner, in concrete with the *co-relative* object.
A. Smith, on the Format. of Languages.

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CORIA'NDER. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller testiculated *coriander*. The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second sort is seldom found. *Miller.*

Israel called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* seed, white. *Exod.* xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH. *n. s.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit commonly called currant.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rasps supply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities.
Broome.

CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian Order*, adorned with fruit and flowers.
Dryden.

CORI'NTHIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth. See the substantive.

On searching for me at the bordelloes, where, it may be, he has lost himself, and raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatick old prelatess, with all her young *Corinthian* laity, to enquire for such an one. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

CORI'NTHIAN.* *n. s.* In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, "to play the Corinthian" was in elder times an expression denoting a profligate person; and in the same sense passed into our vulgar language.

I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a *Corinthian*; a lad of mettle. *Shaks. K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

To act the *Corinthian*, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesychius.
Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 12.

CORI'VAL.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *rival*. See CORRIVAL.] A rival.

The Pope of Rome is, according to his last challenge and pretences, become a competitor and *corival* with the king for the hearts and alienations of the people.
Bacon, Charge at the Sess. for the Verge.

To CORI'VAL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect to equal.

Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
Corivall'd greatness? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

CORK. *n. s.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dutch.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus
Corticem *astrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ
Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenæan hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Be sure, nay very sure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well.
King.

Nor stop, for one bad *cork* his butler's pay.
Pope.

To CORK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop or raise with corks. *Sherwood.*

He that weareth a *corked* shoe or slipper. *Huloet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

Co'RKING-PIN.† *n. s.* A pin of the largest size. This is also called a CALKIN-PIN.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night.
Swift, Direct. to the Chambermaid.

Co'RKY.† *adj.* [from *cork*.] Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

[He] hath fully valued the weight of his general guilts, each of which hath lead enough to sink the most *corky*, vain, fluctuating, proud, stubborn heart in the world. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 644.

Co'RMORANT.† *n. s.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. Others, from *corvus vorans*. But *corman* being the old French name of this bird,

which is termed the *greedy* fowl, and after which a glutton is called a *cormorant*, the etymology may belong perhaps to *gourmand*, whence *gourman*, *gorman*, *corman*.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall 'bate his scythe's keen edge. *Shakspeare.*

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton, P. L.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing *cormorant*.
Dryden, Fab.

2. A glutton.

CORN.† *n. s.* [*kaurno*, Goth. copn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldastur corna.
Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John*, xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd.
Shakspeare.

2. Grain yet unreaped, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Still a murmur runs
Along the soft inclining fields of *corn*.
Thomson, Autumn.

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of *corn* cometh in his season. *Job*, v. 26.

4. Any minute particle.

That art which hath reckoned how many *corns* of sand would make up a world.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

When I was cut in shreds thus,
And not a *corn* of powder left to bless us.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

5. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakspeare.

The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards frost.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The hardest part of the *corn* is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain.
Gay, Past.

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours growing perhaps in some people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff scorns. *Swift.*

To CORN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as Skinner observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

A runner, when the sieve is moved, by its weight and motion, forces the powder through the upper sieve; and that *corns* it.
Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 281.

Our careful Monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-*corn'd* powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

CORN-BIND.* *n. s.* Climbing buck-wheat; also corn-convolvulus. North. *Grose.*

CORN-CRAIK.* *n. s.* [*corn*, and *creak*; Welsh *crech*, a shriek.] The land-rail, so called in the north of England; probably from its constant note, *craik*, *craik*.

CORN-FIELD. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did pass.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. s.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant. Miller enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.
Hos. ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *flower*.] There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-HEAP.* *n. s.* Store of corn.

What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my *corn-heap* can find more?
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 195.

CORN-LAND. *n. s.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

CORN-MASTER. *n. s.* [*corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon.*

CORN-LOFT.* *n. s.* Granary. [Fr. *grenier*.]
Sherwood.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-METER.* *n. s.* One who superintends the measure of corn.

CORN-MILL. *n. s.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms.
Tickel.

CORN-ROCKET. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE.† *n. s.* A species of poppy. See COQUELICOT.

CORN-SALLAD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.] *Corn-sallad* is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CORN-VI'OLET.* *n. s.* A species of campanula.

CO'RNAGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cornage*, from *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

The barony of Burgh on the sands in Com. Cumbriæ, with divers other mannors and lands in that county, were anciently held by the service of *cornage*, i. e. to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived. *Blount, Anc. Tenures.*

CO'RNAMUTE.* *n. s.* [probably the same as *cornemuse*, which see.] A wind instrument.

The hoboy, sagbut deepe, recorder, and the flute:
Even from the shrillest shawme unto the *cornamute*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.

The musicke was composed of treble violins, with all the inward parts, a base viol, base lute, sagbut, *cornamute*, and a tabor and pipe.
Browne, Inn. Temple Masque.

CO'RNCHANDLER.† *n. s.* [*corn* and *chandler*, Dr. Johnson says; but this is an awkward combination, *chandler* or *candle-seller* having no connection with *corn*. The word may be a corruption of *chaland*, a customer unto a merchant; *chalandise*, trading unto one ship. Cotgrave.] One that retails corn.

CO'RNCUTTER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiseman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician.
Spectator, No. 307.

CO'RNEA,* *n. s.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye.

We are not so made as to see objects always in their true place, nor so as to see them precisely in the direction of the rays, when they fall upon the *cornea*. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CO'RNEL.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *cornille*,
CORNE'LIAN-TREE.} *cornie*; modern, *cornouiller*, from *cornus*, Lat. The Italians call the fruit of this tree *corniola*.]

The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. *Mortimer.*

Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* spear she stood. *Dryden.*

Mean time the goddess, in disdain bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around.
Pope, Odyssey.

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast.
Dryden, Ovid.

CORNE'LIAN STONE. See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE.† *n. s.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute, Dr. Johnson says. It is the bag-pipe, as used by Chaucer; but according to French authors is a shawm.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dimsighted. *Brown.*

The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER.† *n. s.* [*cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps from the Lat. *cornu*, which is a *corner* as well as a *horn;* like the Goth. *haurn.* But the Syr. *karnah* also is a *corner.*]

1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.

There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,
Deserves a *corner.* *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs,* xxv. 24.

I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner.* *Acts,* xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*

Those vices that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* else o'the earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

CORNER-STONE. *n. s.* [*corner* and *stone.*] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.

See you yond' coin o'th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone?* *Shakspeare.*

A mason was fitting a *corner-stone.*
Howell, Voc. For.

CORNER-TEETH *of a Horse* are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERED.* *adj.* [from *corner.*] Having angles or corners.

For as a *corner'd* christal spot,
My heart diaphanous was not,
But solid stuffe. *Lovelace, Luc. P.* p. 29.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *corner'd* like a triangle, or round like a tower. *Austin, Hæc Homo,* p. 75.

CO'RNERWISE.† *adv.* [*corner* and *wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front.
Huloet, and Sherwood.

CO'RNET.† *n. s.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets.* 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's nose, he's never near.
Dryden, Juv.

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop; derived by some from *coronet*, which, it is said, such officers formerly wore; by others, with greater probability, from the flag or standard which this officer carries: and which is named in our old poetry; by others from *cornu*, the wing of an army. See the next sense.

Non-commissioned officers are all those below ensigns and *cornets.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

4. A standard or flag; "the ensign of a horse company," *cornette.* *Cotgrave.*

In his white *cornet* Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton, Barons' Wars,* ii. 24.

5. CORNET *of a Horse*, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors; "a doctor's tippet." *Cotgrave.*

7. A head-dress; "a bongrace, used in old time, and at this day by some old women." *Cotgrave.*

8. *A* CORNET *of Paper*, is described by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares; and by Cotgrave, the cornet or coffin of paper wherein a grocer makes up his retailed parcel of spice.

CO'RNETCY.* *n. s.* [from *cornet.*] The commission of a cornet.

The army was his original destination; and a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission in it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CO'RNETER. *n. s.* [from *cornet.*] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *cornet-ers*, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them.
Hakewill, on Providence.

CO'RNICE.† *n. s.* [*corniche*, Fr. κορωνὶς, Gr. the summit. This word is often pronounced *cornish*, and indeed is so written in our old lexicography.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The walls were massy brass, the *cornice* high,
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

CO'RNICE *Ring.* [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.
Chambers.

CO'RNICLE. *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found on either side two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CORNI'CULATE.† *adj.* [from *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur or little horn. *Chambers.*

2. Horned.

Venus, moon-like, grows *corniculate*,
What time her face with flusher light is blown.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 62.

CORNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'RNING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* The place where gunpowder is granulated. See to CORN.

From the mill the powder is brought to the *corning-house.* *Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S.* p. 281.

CO'RNISH.* *n. s.* The people of Cornwall.

The *Cornish* here in Britain, have now, it seems, entirely lost the original language of their country; and must, if they desire to know the significations of the names of families, places, &c. come over to Wales to learn them.
Richards, Welsh Dict. Pref.

We find the Welsh and *Cornish*, as one people, often uniting themselves as in a national cause against the Saxons.
Warton, Hist. E. P. i. Diss. 1.

CO'NISH.* *adj.* Relating to the language or manners of the Cornish. Some remains of this language were met with in Cornwall, so lately as in the year 1768, notwithstanding what is said by Richards in 1753. See Archæolog. iii.

From the Archæologia I took the *Cornish*, Irish, and many of the Armorick words.
Richards, Welsh Dict. Pref.

A *Cornish* hug is a term used in wrestling, when one has an adversary on his breast, and holds him there. *Chambers.*

CORNUCO'PIÆ.† *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

Not questioning but this horn will prove a *cornucopiæ* to you. *Addison, Guard.* No. 124.

To CORNU'TE.† *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

A lawyer's wife in Aristænetus threatened to *cornute* him. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 605.

CORNU'TED.† *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

I do not stand upon the matter of being a cuckold; for there's many a brave fellow lives in Cuckold's-Row. But why does he not name others as well as me; as if the horn grew upon nobody's head but mine: I am sure, there are others that better deserve it; I hope he cannot say that ever I gored any of my superiors, or that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns, lanthorns, or pocket-inkhorns!
L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

CORNU'TO. *n. s.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Winds.

CORNU'TOR.* *n. s.* [from *cornute.*] He who makes a cuckold.
He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor,
Defiles his bed, and proves his own *cornutor.*
Jordan, Poems, 2. b.

CO'RNY.† *adj.* [from *cornu,* horn, Latin.]
1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.
[The rain] downward gan to rave,
And drown'd the *corny* ranks.
Lisle, Tr. of Du Bart, (1625,) p.14.
Up stood the *corny* reed
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton, P. L.*
2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.
Tell me why the ant,
Midst summer's plenty thinks of winter's want,
By constant journeys, careful to prepare
Her stores; and bringing home the *corny* ear.
Prior.
3. Containing corn; this is a very old sense of the word, to which may be added, what has escaped Dr. Johnson, but what most Englishmen will approve, Chaucer's "draught of *corny* ale," Pardoner's Tale; i. e. containing plenty of corn or malt.
They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
Dryden.

CO'RNWAIN.* *n. s.* [*corn* and *wain.*] A a wagon loaded with corn.
I will press your place, as a loaded *cornwain* presseth its sheaves.
Bp. Horsley's Biblical Criticism, vol. 4. p. 320.

CO'ROLLARY. *n. s.* [*corollarium,* Lat. from *corolla; finis coronat opus; corollaire,* Fr.]
1. The conclusion: A corollary seems to be a conclusion; whether following from the premises necessarily or not.
Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary,* that we enforce our vigilance against it.
Gov. of the Tongue.
As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself.
Dryden, Fab. Pref.
2. Surplus.
Bring a *corollary,*
Rather than want. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

CORO'NA. n. s. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*
In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona,* the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.
Spectator.

CO'RONAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coronal,* a coronet, from *corona,* Lat.] A crown; a garland.
Crown ye God Bacchus with a *coronal,*
And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.
Spenser.
Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt,
With youthful *coronals,* and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

CO'RONAL.† *adj.* [*coronal,* Fr. "commissure *coronale,* the *coronal* suture, or seam, which compasses the forehead, &c." Cotgrave.] Belonging to the top of the head.
A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the saggittal and *coronal* suture. *Wiseman.*

CO'RONARY.† *adj.* [*coronarius,* Latin.]
1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.
The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown. *Brown.*
The *coronary* thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. iv.
The catalogue of *coronary* plants is not large in Theophrastus, Pliny, &c.
Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tr. p.93.
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.
The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries.
Bentley, Serm.

CORONA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corona,* Lat.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.
Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of *coronation.* *Sidney.*
Willingly I came to Denmark,
To shew my duty in your *coronation.*
Shaksp. Hamlet.
A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Now empress fame had publish'd the renown
Of Shadwell's *coronation* through the town.
Dryden, Macflecknoe.
2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.
In pensive thought recal the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green. *Pope.*

CO'RONEL.* *n. s.* [Spanish. See COLONEL.] A colonel.
Their *coronel,* named Don Sebastian, came forth to entreat that they might part with their arms like soldiers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CO'RONER. *n. s.* [from *corona.*] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.
Go thou and seek the *coroner,* and let him sit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. *Shakspeare.*

CO'RONET. *n. s.* [*coronetta,* Ital. the diminutive of *corona,* a crown.]
1. An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.
In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets,* realms and islands were
As plates dropt from his pocket.
Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.
All the rest are countesses,
Their *coronets* say so. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*
Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt.
Dryden.
Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
And garters, stars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope.*
2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.
The rest was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearl. *Sidney.*
Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milton, P. L.*

CO'RPORAL. *n. s.* corrupted from *caporal,* French.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.
The cruel *corporal* whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.
Gay.

CO'RPORAL *of a Ship.* An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corporail;* low Lat. *corporale.*] "The *corporal;* the fine linen, wherein the sacrament is put." Cotgrave. See CORPORAS.
When all have communicated, the minister is directed to return to the Lord's table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated elements, covering the same with a fair linen cloth; which by the ancient writers and the Scotch liturgy is called the *corporal,* from its being spread over the body or consecrated bread.
Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

CO'RPORAL.† *adj.* [*corporel,* Fr. *corpus,* Latin.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.
To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent, faint souls, past *corporal* toil,
A hundred alm-houses, right well supplied.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.
Render to me some *corporal* sign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Ralegh.*
Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*
2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word *corporeal* is used, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal. Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient. *Corporeous* was formerly used for *corporeal.*
Whither are they vanish'd?
Into the air: and what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
And from these *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.
Milton, P. L.
3. Relating to an oath so called.
The phrase *Corporal* oath, is supposed to have been derived — not from the touching the New Testament, or the bodily act of kissing it, but from the antient use of touching the *corporale,* or cloth which covered the consecrated elements.
Brand, Pop. Antiq.

CORPORA'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *corporal.*]
1. The quality of being embodied.
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporality,* then, of all other, the most subtile and pure. *Ralegh's Hist.*

The *corporality* of the soul, you know, was taught only by one or two men.
Clarke, Letter to Dodwell, p. 77.

2. Corporation; confraternity.

Processes to be served by a *corporality* of griffonlike promoters and apparatus.
Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

Co'RPORALLY.† *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

They [the Papists] say, that the very natural fleshe and bloud of Christ, which suffered for us upon the crosse and sitteth at the right hand of the Father in heaven, is also really, substancially, *corporally*, and naturally, in or under the accidentes of the sacramental bread and wyne, which they call the formes of bread and wyne.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. fol. 16.

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus.
Brown.

Sons in six things are bound to their parents, whether they be alive or dead: First, they are bound to serve them *corporally*, to wit, with their own body. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 154.

CO'RPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overrun all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Co'RPORAS.* *n. s.* The old name of the corporal, or communion cloth. See CORPORAL.

Her manyfolde kyndes of ornaments; as, her copes, *corporasses*, chesibles, &c.
Bale on the Revel. k. 6. b.

They [the subdeacons] must provide water against mass, wash the palls and *corporas*-cloths.
Dering on the Hebrews, ch. 5.

To Co'RPORATE.* *v. n.* [from the adj.] To unite.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all; yet she, thus separate,
May oft be struck with potent rays transmiss
From divers worlds.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 19.

Co'RPORATELY.* *adv.* [from *corporate*.] In a corporate capacity; unitedly.

Co'RPORATENESS. *n. s.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A *corporation* is a body politick, authorised by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth his successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society with men. *Hooker*, i. § 4.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thousand men she doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

Co'RPORATURE.† *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The state of being embodied.

That antiquate, secure,
And easy, dull conceit of *corporature*,
Of matter, quantity, &c.
More, Song of the Soul, App.

CORPO'REAL. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body, not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton, P.L.*

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*.
South, Serm.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense. *Tillotson.*

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* prison freed.
Dryden, Fab.

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPO'REALIST.* *n. s.* [from *corporeal*.] One who denies spiritual substances.

If the matters of fact be too notorious to be gainsaid, then these *corporealists* will not stick to affirm with a late author, that they believe there are many thousands of spirits, made of an incorporeal matter, too fine to be perceived by the senses of men. *Hallywell, Melampet*, (1681,) p. 3.

I believe it will puzzle the wisest *corporealists* to tell us how that, which is immaterial, can either be produced out of matter, or lodged in matter as its subject. *Sherlock, Immort. of the Soul*, i. § 2.

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 259.

CORPO'REALLY.* *adv.* [from *corporeal*.] In a material or bodily manner.

This and other phrases, are to be understood not *corporeally*, but spiritually.
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 251.

CORPORE'ITY. *n. s.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity* which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPO'REOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *corporeus*.] Bodily; having a body.

Worshipped in so many *corporeous* shapes.
Hammond, of Conscience.

A second hindrance was the grossness and earthiness of their fancy, which was not able to conceive God to be any thing but a *corporeous* substance.
Hammond's Works, iv. 641.

CORPORIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] To embody; to inspissate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

Co'RPOSANT, or Co'RPUSANSE.* [corrupted from the Spanish *cuerpo santo*, i. e. holy body.] A word used by mariners to denote those luminous bodies, which sometimes skip about the masts and yards of ships; an ignis fatuus; and what the ancients called Castor and Pollux. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 334.

CORPS.† } *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]
CORPSE. }

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To spoil her dainty *corse*, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal. *Spenser.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound *corps*.
Milton, P.L.

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems asham'd
He's not all spirit. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

3. A carcass; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend greet
My poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown.
Shakspeare.

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes display'd.
Dryden, Fab.

See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches.
Addison.

The *corpse* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body.
Addison, Guardian.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness streight bereaves
Her *corpse* of sense, and the air her soul receives.
Denham.

5. A body of forces.

6. The land with which a prebend, or other ecclesiastical office, is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*, and receive fines upon renewals. *Bacon, Liber Regis*, p. 133.

CORPS DE GARDE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A guard-room. See COURT OF GUARD.

False pastors, whom a man shall find rather in their beds, or at table, or in the stews, or any where else than in their *corps de gard*.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 334.

To save ourselves, we were fain to take shelter in the *corps de guard*, till a lodging was provided for us. *Brown's Travels*, (1685,) p. 49.

Co'RPULENCE. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]
Co'RPULENCY. }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burdenous *corpulence* my love had grown.
Donne.

It is but one species of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The musculous flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it.
Ray on the Creation.

Co'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleshy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO'RPUSCLE. *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes. *Newton, Opt.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? *Watts, Logick.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *adj.* [from *corpuscu-*
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. } *lum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the oldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain buried for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley, Serm.* iv.

CORPUSCULA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [from the adj.] A corpuscularian philosopher.

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress, than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 245.

CO'RRACLE.† See CORRICLE, Dr. Johnson says. But no such word is in his dictionary. It is perhaps intended for *coracle*, which was formerly written with the double *r*. "*Corracle*, a little round skiff of oziers, covered with raw hides." Sherwood. See CORACLE.

To CORRA'DE.† *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin. This verb, though given by Dr. Johnson without any authority, and wearing the appearance of his own coinage, is of ancient date in our language, being in the vocabulary of Cockeram, and there defined "to rake, shave, or scrape."] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

The covetous man's wealth, *corraded* by corruption, oppression, &c. gives it him content? *Dr. R. Clarke's Serm.* 1637, p. 480.

CORRADIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The conjunction and *corradiation*, in that place of heaven, of the sun with the four stars of the first magnitude. *Bacon on the Union of England and Scotland.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo, correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning. *Bp. Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet, Theory, Pref.*

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope, Pref.*

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestick concern: to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

As in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his. *Dryden, Aur. Prol.*

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete. *Felton.*

CORRE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *correct.*]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

An offensive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is striking, holds his infant up,
And hangs resolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgement and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE'CTIONER. *n. s.* [from *correction.*] One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in Shakspeare.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished *correctioner*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

CORRE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

The law of nations alloweth, and ever hath done, masters over their servants not only a directive but a *corrective* and coactive power. *Brerewood on the Sab.* p. 14.

Have any of these — any *corrective* power of any one member of the house? *Bp. Morton, Episc. Asserted*, p. 137.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alcali. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Having the power to limit.

To prevent this folly, the Psalmist interposeth a caution in this *corrective* particle, "*Yea*, happy:" It hath the force of a revocation, whereby he seems to retract what went before, not simply and absolutely, but in a certain degree, lest worldly men should wrest it to a misinterpretation. *Dr. Holdsworth's Serm. at Cambridge*, 1642, p. 27.

CORRE'CTIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective* to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. *South, Sermons.*

2. Limitation: restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CORRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. *Locke, on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

CORRE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible. *Addison on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war. *Pope.*

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*. *Swift.*

CORRE'CTOR.† *n. s.* [from *correct*; and old Fr. *correcteur*. Our word is sometimes written *corrector*.]

1. One that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

Wherefore, said he to the *corrector*, until he utterly do cease of his presumption and obstinacy, look that thou still beat him.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 189. b.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion.
Sprat, Sermons.

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. One that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errours committed in printing.

He is by country, an Englishman; by birth, a gentleman; by education, a scholar; afterwards, a *corrector* of the common law print, with M. Tottle the printer.
Proceedings against Garnet, 1606, sign. T. i. b.

I had been at Louvain and Antwerp to take some depositions for the discovering of the authours and *correctors* of that most pernicious libel, Corona Regia.
Trumbal to the Sec. of State, 1619, *Cabal*, p. 151.

Friar Manrique commandeth all that passage to be blotted out: But the Roman *correctors* clap this note upon the margin for an antidote.
Abp. Usher, Ans. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 77.

The compositors and *correctors*, of negligence, or set purpose, have altered many sentences, words, and letters, without reason or authority.
James on the Corruption of Scripture, &c. 1688, p. 523.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a *corrector* which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentines are *correctors* of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

*CORRE'GIDOR.** *n. s.* [Spanish; low Lat. *corrigedarius*, from *corrigo*.] A Spanish magistrate.

This noise was occasioned by the arrival of the *corregidor*, followed by two alguazils and a guard, who, without any ceremony, entered the room where we were. *Smollett, Gil Blas.*

To CO'RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a *correlate*.
South.

CORRE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other *correlative* terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRE'LATIVE.* *n. s.* [from the adj.] That which has a reciprocal relation.

By what ever method one man gains an estate, by that same method, or its *correlative*, another has lost it. *Blackstone.*

CORRE'LATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*correptio*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

That I use all mildness or mansuetude in admonishing; the angry passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke, than to amend.
Hammond, of Fraternal Admon. or Corrept. § 15.

His charity of fraternal *correption* having only this caution or restraint, the hearer's interest.
Fell, Life of Hammond, § 2.

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correption*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To CORRESPO'ND.† *v. n.* [Fr. *correspondre*, from *con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly *correspond* with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they *correspond* to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *cor-*
CORRESPO'NDENCY. } *respondance*.]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such *correspondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker*, b. i.

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful *correspondencies* they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *K. Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correspondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.
Denham.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a *correspondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison, Guard.* No. 116.

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon, Ess.* 17.

CORRESPO'NDENT.† *adj.* [Fr. *correspondant*.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action *correspondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep.
Hooker.

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five *correspondent* are to earth assign'd.
Dryden, Ovid.

CORRESPO'NDENT. *n. s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad.
Denham, Dedication.

CORRESPO'NDENTLY.* *adv.* [from *correspondent*.] In an according manner.

He terms the episcopal power of excommunication, the apostolical rod; and *correspondently* he calls Damasus, a bishop, his shepherd; and himself, a presbyter, his sheep.
Bp. Morton, Episc. Asserted, p. 28.

CORRESPO'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates i' the city, with massy staples,
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the sons of Troy. *Shaks. Troil. and Cr.*

CO'RRIDOR. n. s. [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almost intirely ruined.
Addison on Italy.

CO'RRIGIBLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *corrigible*, from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being altered or amended.

A satire should expose nothing but what is *corrigible*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 209.

2. Deserving of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptous language.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. It may not be proper, but it is certainly used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners: so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him, Crispinus? *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

CORRI'VAL.† *n. s.* [*con* and *rival*.] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corrivals* one against the other.
Spenser on Ireland.

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

Others both just and wise, and Solomon among the rest, if they may not hate and forsake as Moses enjoins, and the gospel imports, will find it impossible not to love otherwise than will sort with the love of God, whose jealousy brooks no *corrival*.
Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce.

CORRI'VAL.* *adj.* Contending.

Not thinking, perhaps, that this would be to erect a power equal and *corrival* with that of God.
Bp. Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles.

To CORRI'VAL.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To vie with.

A Starre which to the night no service lends,
Nor on the ever-changing Moone attends:
But with the Sunne *corrivalling* in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.
Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, p. 46.

CORRIVA'LITY.* *n.s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; corrivalry.

That very Roman government, which they honoured in a *corrivalty* and opposition to Christ, shall revenge the quarrel of Christ in the utter subversion of these unthankful rebels.
Bp. Hall, Christ and Cæsar.

CORRI'VALRY.† *n.s.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; opposition.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous *corrivalry*, or rather prelation, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ.
More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, (1669,) Pref.

CORRI'VALSHIP.* *n.s.* [from *corrival.*] Opposition; rivalry.

By the *corrivalship* of Shagad his false friend, Rustan was destroyed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 149.

To CORRI'VATE.* *v.a.* [Lat. *corrivo.*] To draw water out of several streams into one.

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 276.

CORRIVA'TION.* *n.s.* [Lat. *corrivatio.*] The running of waters together into one stream.

Corrivations of waters to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Read.

All common highways, bridges, banks, *corrivations* of waters, aqueducts. *Ibid.*

CORRO'BORANT. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To CORRO'BORATE. *v.a.* [*corroboro*, Latin.]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgement. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

CORRO'BORATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *corroboratus.*] Strengthened; confirmed; established.

There is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words; except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon, Ess.* 39.

Wheresoever kingdoms and states have been united, and that union *corroborate* by the bond of mutual naturalization, you shall never observe them afterwards — to break and sever again.
Bacon, Speech on the Nat. of the Scot. Nation.

CORROBORA'TION.† *n.s.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The most renowned doctors of Christ's religion, in the *corroboration* of their arguments and sentences, do allege the same histories.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 205. b.

The lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Something also the bishop of Durham noted, out of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for the imposition of hands upon children. The conclusion was, for the fuller explanation, (that we make it not a sacrament, or a *corroboration* to a former sacrament,) that it should be considered of by their lordships, whether it might not, without alteration, (whereof his Majestie was still very wary,) be intituled an Examination with a Confirmation.
Hampton Court Conference, (1603,) p. 11.

CORRO'BORATIVE.† *n.s.* [from *corroborate.*] That increases strength.

Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies — alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 279.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried.
Wiseman, Surgery.

CORRO'BORATIVE.* *adj.* Having the power of confirming or establishing.

If you think there be any thing explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say in the beginning of my book, be so good to transcribe those passages for me. *Warburton to Hurd*, L. 17.

To CORRO'DE. *v.a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.
Donne.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigreas, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution.
Boyle on Colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long time.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,
And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast,
And with *corroding* juices as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent.
Dryden, Juv.

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus.
Ray on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson, Spring.*

CORRO'DENT. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

CORRO'DENT.* *n.s.* That which eats away, or preys upon.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation.
Bp. of London's Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 17.

To CORRO'DIATE.* *v.a.* [from *corrode.*] To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum.

Styx is a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters are so deadly, that they presently kill whatsoever drinks thereof; so *corrodiating* that they can only be contained in the hoof of a mule.
Sandys, Christ's Pass. Notes, p. 95.

CORRODIBI'LITY. *n.s.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfullest heat communicable unto that element. *Brown, Vulg. Er.*

CO'RRODY. *n.s.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgesses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein. *Carew.*

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pensions to their chaplains and servants out of churches.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

CORRO'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum. This ought to be *corrodible.*

CORRO'SIBLENESS. *n.s.* [from *corrosible.*] Susceptibility of corrosion, rather *corrodibility.* *Dict.*

CORRO'SION.† *n.s.* [*corrosion*, Fr.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstruums here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstruums, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm. *Quincy.*

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation. *Woodward.*

CORRO'SIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *corrosif*, from *corrodo*, Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton, P.L.* ii. 401.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corrosive* liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year.
Thomson, Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORRO'SIVE.† *n.s.* [This substantive was

sometimes written *corsive*; probably from the circumstance of the accent being then on the first syllable, which thus easily abbreviated the word.]

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,
And with strict diet tame his stubborn malady.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

And that same bitter *cor'sive*, which did eat
His tender heart. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ix. 14.

It was a wonderful *corsive* to her noble heart.
Tr. of Boccace's Fiametta, 1587.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds they are grievous *corrosives*. *Hooker.*

Away; though parting be a fretful *corrosive*,
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To CO'RROSIVE.* *v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive; used also figuratively.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaister, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

We'll — bawle our parts,
Till yerksome noise have cloy'd your cares,
And *corrosiv'd* your hearts. *Webster, D. of Malfy.*

Let us take off the proud flesh with the *corrosiving* denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinners. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 79.

CORRO'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*.
Boyle on Saltpetre.

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,
Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat.
Donne, Poems, p. 158.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness. *Boyle.*

CO'RRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE.† *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The tenuous bone that makes the palate, is an arched roof, covered over with a nervous skin, *corrugated* with several asperities, for the better retaining and rebounding the air in the voice.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 138.

CO'RRUGATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Contracted.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Th. 9.

CORRUGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours.
Floyer on the Humours.

CORRU'GENT *Muscle.** A muscle of the eye called also *corrugator supercilii*. Chambers. It may be curious to add, that the verb *corruge*, to wrinkle, is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

To CORRU'PT.† *v. a.* [*corrupter*, violer, deflorer, old Fr. *corrumpo*, *corruptus*, Lat.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 *Cor.* xi. 3.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth:
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart.
Shaksp. M. W. of Wind.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil; to do mischief.

To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRU'PT. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Unsound; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph.* iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shaksp.*

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants.
Shaksp. K. Lear.

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South, Serm.*

CORRU'PTER. *n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] One that taints or vitiates; one that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith. *Shaksp.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the errour first of all.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison.*

CORRU'PTFUL.* *adj.* [from *corrupt* and *full*.] Some editions read, without authority, and contrary to the sense, in the passage which I cite from Spenser, *corrupted*.] Corrupting.

For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with *corruptfull* brybes is to untruth mistrayned. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 54.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

That the frequency of elections proposed by this bill has a tendency to increase the power and consideration of the electors, not to lessen *corruptibility*, that I do most readily allow.
Burke, on the Duration of Parliaments.

CORRU'PTIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *corruptible*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live, were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation.
Harvey on Consump.

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved.
Tillotson.

2. Susceptible of external depravation; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

CORRU'PTING.* *n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] The act of vitiating, or destroying integrity.

Besides their innumerable *corruptings* of the Fathers' writings, their thrusting in that which was spurious, and, like Pharaoh, killing the legitimate sons of Israel.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 1.

CORRU'PTION. *n. s.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
Blackmore.

4. Matter or *pus* in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

6. Cause, or means of depravation.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and different names. *Ralegh, Hist.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered.
Brerewood on Languages.

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue: for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. *Cowel.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*

CORRU'PTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakspeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nehemiah*, i. 7.

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men and places. *Camden, Rem.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORRU'PTNESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *corruptrice.*] She that misleads or corrupts others. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Peace, thou rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up. *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

CO'RSAIR.† *n. s.* [French, from the Ital. *corsare*, of *corso* or *à cursibus*, by reason of their excursions.]

1. A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.

They are much infested by *corsaires*, or free-booters, under the colours of Leghorn, Malta, &c. *Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch.* p. 356.

2. The vessel of a corsair; as, a Barbary *corsair*; an Algerine *corsair.*

CORSE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cors*, *corse*, a body.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A dead body; a carcass; a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black-blood forth gushed from her *corse.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,
Revisit'st thus the glympses of the moon,
Making night hideous. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison.*

CORSE-PRESENT.* *n. s.* A funeral present; a mortuary.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church along with the corpse, when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present.* *Blackstone.*

CO'RSELET. *n. s.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some shirts of maile, some coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corslet* bright. *Fairfax.*

They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore
Their *corslets*, and their thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which, in battle's heat,
Against their very *cors'lets* beat. *Prior.*

To CO'RSELET, or CO'RSLET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encircle, as with a corslet.

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall
By warranting moon-light *corslet* thee. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

*CORSE'T.** [Fr.] *n. s.* [A pair of boddice for a woman. The word is still in use. *Cotgrave.*

*CORTE'GE.** *n. s.* [French; perhaps from *cortice*, the ablative of *cortex.*] A train of attendants as, "a *cortege* of coaches." Wiquefort's Ambass. p. 180.

*CO'RTES.** *n. s.* [Spanish.] The states assembled in Madrid.

The following accounts, though short and imperfect, yet are sufficient to satisfy any person of the ancient Spanish *cortes* having been the same with the English parliament, and with the assembly of the states in France. *Geddes, View of the Cortes, Tracts*, (1730,) i. 318.

CO'RTEX.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Bark; cover.

Which seeds by the help of microscopes are all found to be real and perfect plants, with leaves and trunk curiously folded up and enclosed in the *cortex.* *Bentley, Serm. IV.*

CO'RTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminating in two little vessels. *Cheyn. Phil. Prin.*

CO'RTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CO'RTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticosus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

CORVE'TTE.* *n. s.* [French.] An advice-boat; a packet-boat.

He desired me to write concerning a *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English. *Sidney, State-Papers, Lett. dat.* 1636, vol. ii. 436.

CORVE'TTO. *n. s.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORU'SCANT.† *adj.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their obnubilation of bodies *coruscant*, &c. *Waterhouse's Apol. for Learn.* 1653, p. 175.

His praises are like those *coruscant* beams,
Which Phœbus on high rocks of crystal streams. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 49.

To CORU'SCATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *coruſco.*] To glitter.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 331.

CORU'SCATION. *n. s.* [*coruscatio*, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at hand, yield no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton, Opt.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
And bold tornadoes bluster in the sky. *Garth, Dispens.*

CORYBA'NTICK.* *adj.* [from *Corybantes*, the frantick priests of Cybele. The Greeks have adopted κορυβαντειν, and the French *Corybanter*, to denote the action of a mad enthusiast.] Madly agitated or inflamed.

True divine zeal is no *corybantick* fury, but a calm and regular heat, guided and managed by light and prudence. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 92.

When the evil spirit moves them to resist and overthrow, how full are they of the highest *corybantick* fury! *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 7.

CORY'MBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Among the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

CORYPHE'US.* *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. κορυφη, the top of the head. Fr. *coryphée.*] The principal of those who composed the chorus in the ancient tragedy; and the speaker for them. Hence the word has passed, in several languages, into a general name for a chief or principal of any company; and accordingly our language, nearly two centuries since, had "*corypheus*, or *prime man.*" See Sherwood's Fr. and Eng. Dict. 1632. It is now sometimes applied to the leader or director of a band of musick.

That noted *corypheus* (Dr. John Owen) of the Independent faction. *South, Serm.* v. 49.

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [from κοσκινον, a sieve, and μαντεια, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocri-

tus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown.
Chambers.

COSE'CANT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Harris.

To CO'SEN.* See *To* COZEN.

CO'SHERING. *n. s.* [Irish.]
Cosherings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home. *Davies.*

CO'SIER.† *n. s.* [*cousu*, old Fr. from *coudre*, to sew.] A botcher; a tailor; or, according to Minsheu, a cobler.
Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosiers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

COSIGNI'FICATIVE.* *adj.* [*con* and *significative.*] Having the same signification.
Cockeram.

CO'SINE. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSME'TICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cosmetique*, Gr. κοσμητικὸς, from κοσμέω, to adorn. The word is of no great age either in our own or the Fr. language. In the Fop's Dictionary of 1690, *Cosmeticks* are explained, as if the word was then not generally intelligible.] A preparation for improving beauty.
No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*
Next, rose-cheek'd majesty, beyond compare
The best *cosmetick* of the virgin's face.
Edwards, Can. of Crit. Sonn. 36.

COSME'TICK.† *adj.* Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.
First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd the *cosmetick* powers. *Pope.*
He [Plot] seems to be most happily employed, when he is learnedly debating on tautological echoes, fanciful petrifactions, subterraneous snails, undescribed thunderbolts, *cosmetick* clay, the altitude of giants, uncommonly prolifick cases of Oxfordshire women and cows, pregnancies of extraordinary duration, children crying in the womb yet portending no misfortune, prophetick dreams, knockings before death, capricious devils, amulets against witchcraft, stags without antlers, and rams with six horns. *Warton, Hist. of Killington*, Pref.

CO'SMICAL. *adj.* [κόσμος.]
1. Relating to the world.
2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.
The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'SMICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical.*] With the sun; not acronychally.
From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but heliacally; that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

COSMO'GONIST.* *n. s.* [from *cosmogony.*] He who describes the creation of the world.
The relation seems in some measure to have been approved by the sacred *cosmogonist* himself; who in entering upon the important transaction of creation, or a universe rising into being at the efficacious fiat of its Maker, gives us his first general picture of it, under the two comprehensive distinctions of heaven and earth.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

COSMO'GONY.† *n. s.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
There are some bad books in that language [the Greek] relating to *cosmogonies*, and amongst them a little piece of Ocellus Lucanus.
The Student, ii. 380.
The world is in its dotage, and yet the *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. 14.

COSMO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.
The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COSMOGRA'PHICAL.† *adj.* [from *cosmography.*] Relating to the general description of the world.
An old *cosmographical* poet.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. Pref.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical.*] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.
The terrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

COSMO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.
I never travelled but in map or card, in which mine unconfined thoughts have freely expatiated, as having ever been especially delighted with the study of *cosmography*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.
Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

COSMOPLA'STICK.* *adj.* [κόσμος, the world, and πλαστικὸς, plastick.] Respecting the formation of the world.
The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* athiest, i. e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 84.

COSMOPO'LITAN.† } *n. s.* [κόσμος and πολίτης,
COSMO'POLITE. } Fr. *cosmopolitain.*] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.
I came tumbling out into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 60.
Thus God and Nature taught their rude *cosmopolite*. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 122.

CO'SSACKS.* *n. s.* [the etymology of the word has given rise to various opinions. Some consider it as derived from the Polish *kosa*, or *cosa*, a goat; these persons imitating the agility as well as the wandering life of the animal. Others refer it to the Tartar language. "C'est à la langue Tartare qu'appartient le mot *kosaque*. Il signifie un guerrier armé à la legere." Hist. de la Russie par M. L'Eveque, tom. iv. p. 403. Others, to *Chazakia*, or the land of the *chazaks*, which formed a part of what is now Circassia, properly so called. Peysonnel, Observ. sur les Peup. Barb. p. 125.] A people now inhabiting the Ukraine; and in military history, a body of soldiers serving under the Russian government, to which they belong; who have indeed often distinguished themselves, but never with so much valour and success as in contributing to the late overthrow of the most gigantick tyranny that ever trampled upon society, and disgraced human nature.
This upstart, strengthened with many Poles and *Cossacks*, appears in arms to claim his right out of the hands of Boris. *Milton, Hist. of Moscovia.*

CO'SSET.† *n. s.* [Ital. *cassiccio*, from *casa*, the house.] A lamb brought up without the dam. The term is applied to a calf, or colt. It is yet used in Norfolk and Suffolk.
And, if thou wilt bewayle my wofull teene,
I shall give thee yond *cosset* for thy payne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.
Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain
Than kid or *cosset*. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.*

CO'SSICK.* *adj.* [*cossa*, Lat. "Algebra so called." Cambridge Dict. 1693.] Relating to algebra. Not now in use. "*Cossike* numbers," Recorde's Whetstone of Witte, 1557. Bp. Hall also uses the word, Rem. p. 367.

COST.† *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonick dialects, even in the Icelandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *cousto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couster* comes from the Latin.]
1. The price of any thing. [Sax. cỹꝛc, Manning's Suppl. to Lye.]
2. Sumptuousness; luxury.
The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders. *Shaks.*
Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*
Of vaster fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*
3. Charge; expence.
While he found his daughter maintained without his *cost*, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy. *Sidney.*
I shall never hold that man my friend,
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny *cost*,
To ransom home revolted Mortimer.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost?* or hath he given us any gift? 2 *Sam.* xix. 42.
And wilt thou, O cruel boast!
Put poor nature to such *cost?*
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of such another. *Crashaw.*
It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical *cost* and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it. *South, Serm.*
He whose tale is best, and pleases most,
Should win his supper at our common *cost.*
Dryden, Fab.
Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible *costs* I know not; what his latent, is variously conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

I am what I am, and they that prove me shall find me to their *cost:* do you mark me neighbour, to their *cost* I say.

Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their *costs* over true.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

COST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coste*, Lat. *costa*. See COAST.] A rib, or side.

Betwixt the *costs* of a ship.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

To COST. *v. n.* pret. *cost;* particip. *cost.* [*couster*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *cost* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

CO'STAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *costal*, from the Lat. *costa*. See COST.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilineal; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'STARD.† *n. s.* [from *coster*, a head, Dr. Johnson says; which is certainly found in composition with *monger*, meaning an apple-monger, or *costard*-monger; but neither in this or any other sense has he noticed *coster;* which Skinner, however, says, is an old word for *the head.*]

1. A head.

Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pomwater. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 18.

CO'STARD-MONGER.* *n. s.* [from *costard* and *monger.*] A dealer in apples; a fruiterer.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard-mongers*, grasiers, or sell ale. *Burton on Melanch.*

Half-famished Tantalus is fallen to his fruit, with that appetite, as it threatens to undo the whole company of *costard-mongers*, and has a river afore him running excellent wine.

B. Jonson, Masques.

CO'STER-MONGER.* *n. s.* The same as costard-monger.

Poets had their Muses; orators, their Mercury; physicians, their Esculapius; gardeners, their Flora; *costermongers*, their Pomona.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 38.

He'll rail like a rude *coster-monger.*

Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

CO'STIVE.† *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipé*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Close; unpermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. Cold; formal.

The *costive* liberality of a purseproud man insults the distresses it sometimes relieves.

Ld. Chesterfield.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive.*

Ld. Chesterfield.

CO'STIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *costive.*]

1. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning headachs, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Educat.*

2. Coldness; stiffness.

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself.

Wakefield, Mem. p. 216.

CO'STLESS* *adj.* [*cost* and *less.*] Costing nothing; without expence.

I have known many, saith St. Basil, who have fasted, and prayed, and groaned, and expressed all sorts of *costless* piety; who yet would not part with a doit to the afflicted. *Barrow*, i. *Serm.* 31.

CO'STLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *costly.* Rarely used in the plural: but an example is given.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*

To decry those *costlinesses*, delicacies, and softnesses, bestowed on clothes, or houses, or bodies.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 114.

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness;* since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures.

Glanville's Scepsis.

CO'STLY. *adj.* [from *cost.*] Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Leave for a while thy *costly* country seat;
And to be great indeed, forget
The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CO'STMARY.† *n. s.* [*costus*, Lat.] An herb.

The scentful camomile, the verdurous *costmary.*

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

CO'STREL. *n. s.* [supposed to be derived from *coster.*] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COSTU'ME. *n. s.* [Ital. *costume;* old Fr. *costume;* les coutumes, mœurs, usages, V. Roquefort. Low Lat. *custuma*, old Eng. *custume.*] In painting, the strict observance of proper character as to persons and things. It is now generally applied in the sense of custom or manners.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England in the time of Shakspeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume.*

Douce, Illustr. of Shaksp. ii. 270.

COSU'FFERER.* *n. s.* [*con* and *sufferer.*] A fellow-sufferer.

Should no *cosufferers* commiserate.

Wycherly, Prol. to Love in a Wood.

COSUPRE'ME.* *n. s.* [*con* and *supreme.*] A partaker of supremity.

The phenix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love.

Shakspeare, Pass. Pilgrim.

COT. } At the end of the names of
COTE. } places, come generally from
COAT. } the Saxon cot, a cottage.

Gibson.

COT.† *n. s.* [Goth. *kot*, a little house; Welsh, *cwt;* Sax. cot and cote. Our own word is often written *cote.* The first example of *cot* which is in Dr. Johnson's dictionary, means a very different thing from a cottage. It is a boat. *Cot*, in our language has also another meaning, which has likewise escaped Dr. Johnson's notice. See COT, a boat; and COT, a bed.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

Besides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheepcote now,
By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies:
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold. *Dryden, Baucis and Phil.*

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT, or COTT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *coete, coite;* Gr. κοίτη, a bed.] A small bed; a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England; and a hammock, as the sailors still call it.

Their beds are *cots* of two feet height, or four low posts strengthened with girth-web.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 314.

Lying upon a slight and low bedstead they [the Turks] call a *cot*, bottomed with broad girt-web made of cotton wool.

Terry, Voy. to the E. Ind. (1655,) p. 198.

COT, or COTT.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *cota*, a kind of ship. The passage from Spenser has been cited by Dr. Johnson as an illustration of *cot* for *cottage.*] A little boat.

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her *cott* she daily practized: —
Vaine man, said she: —
My little boat can safely pass this perilous bourne.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 9.

They call, in Ireland, *cots*, things like boats, but very unshapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow.

G. Boate's Nat. Hist. of Ireland, p. 64.

COT.† *n. s.*

1. An abridgement of *cotquean.* Any man who interferes with female domestick employment, and particularly in the kitchen, is called a *cot.* See Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. and the Craven Dialect.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it.

Wagstaffe's Miscell. Works, 1726, p. 17.

2. A cade-lamb. *Grose.*

To COTA'BULATE.* *v. a.* [See *To* CONTABULATE. This word has the authority of our old lexicography.] To plank; to floor with boards. *Cockeram.*

COTA'NGENT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The

tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COTE.* *n. s.* [Sax. See COT.]

1. A cottage. The old orthography. *Sherwood.*

No sooner sat he foote within the late deformed *cote*,
But that the formal change of things his wondering eyes did note. *Warner, Albion's England*, (1597.)

Not a swain
This night hath known his lodging here, or lain
Within these *cotes*. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

2. A sheepfold.

Stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks. *2 Chron.* xxxii. 28.

The folded flock penn'd in their wattled *cotes*. *Milton, Comus.*

3. A pigeon-house; a dove-cote.

To COTE.† *v. a.* [perhaps from the Fr. *coté*, the side of any thing; *de coté*, sidelong.] This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *to leave behind, to overpass*, Dr. Johnson says. It is used by Shakspeare, however, and several authors of his time.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his steeds. *Chapman, Iliad.*

We *coted* them [the players] on the way, and hither are they coming. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Marry, we presently *coted* and outstript them. *Return from Parnassus*, 1606.

To COTE.* See *To* QUOTE, which formerly was written *cote*.

COTE'MPORARY.† *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat. Bentley has remarked that *cotemporary* is a downright barbarism. "For the Latins never use *co* for *con*, except before a vowel, as, *coequal, coeternal*; but, before a consonant, they either retain the *n*, as *contemporary, constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as, *collection, comprehension*: so that the word *cotemporary* is a word of his [Boyle's] own *coposition*, for which the learned world will *cogratulate* him!" Diss. on Phalaris, Pref. — It will not be easy to confute the reasoning of this remark, by which the just rule of formation to our compound words of this class is given; though many indeed affectedly write *cogenial, copartment*, and the like, as well as *cotemporary*. Sprat might have been added by Dr. Johnson to Locke in aid of *cotemporary*; and in modern times, both the Wartons have adopted this spelling. Yet Locke, and Cowley, and Dryden, and Addison, are Johnson's examples for *contemporary*; and Chillingworth and Steele will be found on the same side.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another. *Locke.*

COTE'MPORARY.* *n. s.* One who lives at the same time.

We now find so much artifice amongst those our *cotemporaries*, who only follow rude and untaught nature. *Sprat, Hist. R. S.* p. 81.

COTERI'E. *n. s.* [Fr. those who compose the modern coteries, will be surprised at Cotgrave's *rude* description of it! "COTERIE, company, society, association of *country* people." It is indeed a term adopted from the French trading partnerships or associations, where each contributed his *quota* of stock, and received in return the *quota* of profit. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club; and sometimes of ladies only.] A friendly or fashionable association. Of no great date in our language. Sterne somewhere uses it.

COTHU'RNATE.* } *part. adj.* [Lat. *cothurCOTHU'RNATED.* } *natus.*] Buskined; relating to tragedy. *Cockeram.*

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* stile,
And from these forc'd iambicks fall awhile.
Heywood, Hier. of Angels, p. 348.

COTI'LLON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cotillon*, a petticoat.] A brisk lively dance; in which eight persons are usually employed.

Brawls were a sort of figure dance then in vogue, and probably deemed as elegant as our modern *cotillons*. *Gray, Long Story*, Note, ver. 11.

I could as easily reconcile it to my ideas of propriety, to see a chief justice, or an archbishop, display their activity in a *cotillon*, as to have seen Mr. Shenstone footing it in a country dance. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 45.

CO'TLAND. *n. s.* [*cot* and *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN. *n. s.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for costs. ——
—— Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*. *Addison.*

CO'TSWOLD.* *n. s.* [Sax. cote, a cottage, and pold, a place without wood.] Sheepcotes, in an open country; whence the large tract of downs called *Cotswold* hills in Gloucestershire.

CO'TTAGE. *n. s.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and *cottages* for shepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to serve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The self-same sun that shines upon his court,
Hides not his visage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor *cottages*, and relieve their necessities. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the splendours of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haste,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste.
Pope, Odyssey.

CO'TTAGED.* *adj.* [from *cottage*.] Having cottages.

Ev'n humble Harting's *cottag'd* vale
Shall learn the sad repeated tale,
And bid her shepherds weep. *Collins, Ode* v.

CO'TTAGELY.* *adj.* [from *cottage*.] Rustick; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 172.

A dry morsel, a thread-bare coat, a *cottagely* condition. *Bp. Ganden's Hieraspistes*, 1653, p. 40.

CO'TTAGER. *n. s.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The most ignorant Irish *cottager* will not sell his cow for a groat. *Swift, Add. to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon, H. VII.*

CO'TTER.* *n. s.* This is our modern term for the next word, of which Dr. Johnson has noticed merely the existence; but *cottier* can boast good authority, and *cotter* indeed is an old Scottish word.

CO'TTIER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cottier*, Kelham and Cotgrave; "like enough," says Cotgrave, "the original of our *cottager*."] One who inhabits a cot.

Himself goes patch'd, like some bare *cottyer*. *Bp. Hall, Satires*, iv. 2.

Cottiers; rustick, clownish. *Warburton.*

CO'TTON. *n. s.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardness may not be offensive. *Wiseman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

CO'TTON. *n. s.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The most excellent American *cotton*, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby *cotton* of the island of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton* with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk or seed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt; these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To CO'TTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

Co'TTONOUS, or Co'TTONY.* *adj.* [Fr. *cottoneux.*] Full of cotton; soft as cotton; overgrown with a white, soft, or *cottonlike* down. *Cotgrave.*

There is a salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance. *Evelyn*, i. 19. § 8

Oaks bear also a knur full of a *cottony* matter of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. *Ib.* i. 3. § 17.

Co'TYLA, or Co'TYLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cotyle*, Gr. κοτύλη, a cavity.]

1. The deep cavity of a bone, which receives the end of another in articulation.
2. A liquid measure in use among the ancients. [Lat. *cotula*, Fr. *cotyle.*]

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shakspeare.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice shall *couch* upon? *Shakspeare.*

When love's fair goddess
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden, Virg.*

These, when death
Comes like a rushing lion, *couch* like spaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw.
Dryden.

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll *couch* i'the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was passed over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To stoop; or bend down; to lower, in fear, in pain, in respect.

Issachar is a strong ass, *couching* down between two burdens. *Gen.* xlix. 14.

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

Where unbruis'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls; to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whose only title to their fathers' fame,
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
Dryden, Juv.

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury, Serm.*

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *under.*

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

6. To lay close to another.

And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of steel, so *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenser, F. Q.*

7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might.
Spenser, F. Q.

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their spears,
Till thickest legions close. *Milton, P. L.*

The former wav'd in air
His flaming sword, Æneas *couch'd* his spear.
Dryden, Æn.

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract:* with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of *couching the patient.*

Some artist, whose nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes rushing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been *couched.* *Sharp.*

COUCH.† *n. s.* [Fr. *couche.*]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him soft,
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating *couch* through the blithe air.
Milton, P. R.

To loll on *couches*, rich with citron steds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.
Dryden, Virg. Geo.

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just,
Watch round his *couch*, and soften his repose.
Addison, Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

The beastes that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *cowches.*
Bale, Pref. to Leland's Journey, D. 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned incest.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Dire was the tossing! deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from *couch* to *couch.*
Milton, P. L.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,
Forsook his easy *couch* at early day. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by maltsters a *couch*, or bed of raw malt. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Co'UCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches close; then rising, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton, P. L.*

CO'UCHEE.† *n. s.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
Levees and *couchées* pass'd without resort. *Dryd.*

Two days afterwards I was at the king's *couchée*, and wondered to see him quite cheerful, amidst such an intricacy of trouble. *Reresby's Mem.* p. 95.

I was at the king's *couchée*, as I was three times in one week. *Ibid.* p. 121.

Co'UCHER.† *n. s.* [from *couch.*]

1. He that couches or depresses cataracts.
2. A bedfellow. [*coucheur*, Fr.] *Cotgrave.*

Co'UCHER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cachereau*, the same as *chartulaire.* Cotgrave; from *cacher*, to keep secret.] A register-book in monasteries.

The churchwardens of every parish shall deliver unto our visitours the inventories of vestments, copes, and other ornaments, plate, books, and specially of grayles, *couchers*, legends, &c.
Q. Eliz. Injunctions, &c. p. 1559.

Co'UCHFELLOW. *n. s.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakspeare.*

Co'UCHGRASS. *n. s.* A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Co'UCHING.* *n. s.* [from *To couch.*] The act of bending or bowing. See *To* COUCH.

These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies,
Might fire the blood of ordinary men.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.

COUD.* Often used by our old authors for COULD.

COVE.† *n. s.*

1. A small creek or bay. [Icel. and Goth. *kofe*, a cavern; Lat. *covum.*]
2. A shelter; a cover. [Arab. *couffe.*]

To COVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arch over; to cover over.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
Swinbourne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

Co'VENABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *covenable*, proper.] Fit; suitable.

When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princes, &c.
Wicliffe, St. Mark, vi.

The *covenable* joynyng of every of the sayd partes one with another, as they come togyther in sentences. *Palsgrave, Fr. Gr.* 1521, B. iii. Intr.

Co'VENABLY.* *adv.* [from *covenable.*] Fitly; properly.

He shall bere hym, toward owre lord the kyng and his people, in the same office wele and *covenably.* *Indenture of* 1469, *Archæol.* xv. 177.

CO'VENANT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *covenans*, couvenant, covenance; used for *conventions*, according to Lacombe, in the 10th century. Lat. *conventum.*]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds. *Milton, P. L.*

The English make the ocean their abode,
Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' unconstant sky.
Waller.

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends say what they will, they stop their ears against them.
L'Estrange.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God.
Hammond, Pract. Cat.

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

To Co'venant. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate.
South.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or the thing purchased.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 15.

Pointing to a heap of sand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant for* youth and prime.
Garth's Ovid.

To Co'venant.* *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.

According to the word that I *covenanted with* you. *Haggai*, ii. 5.

It had been covenanted between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king.
Hayward on Edw. VI.

Covenante'e. *n. s.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* became thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Co'venanter.† *n. s.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars, Dr. Johnson says; which may be doubted. Dr. Johnson introduces the word only from the Oxford Reasons against the Covenant; but it had been used by Sir H. Wotton; and by another author, whom I cite, the word is employed without any reference to the cant expression in the civil wars. And moreover the name of *covenanter*, as to its historical application, appears to have been imposed, not assumed. See *Dalrymple's Mem. of the Reign of K. Ch. I.* p. 70.

I am sorry to hear of new oaths in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them.
Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

They cut the calf in twaine; the manner of making covenants; whence the Hebrew phrase is to cut a covenant, that is, from the rite of cutting a beast in twaine, sometime for sacrifice, sometime for feasting; and the *covenanters* passing through between the parts of it, implying it seems, and that by way of execration, themselves to be alike cut in sunder in case of violating the conditions of the covenant. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* (1655,) p. 424.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before.
Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

Co'venous. *adj.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

Co'vent.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *covent*, for *convent.* Rocquefort. Our old lexicography gives *covent*; and the word is usual in good writers. *Covent*-Garden is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a *convent*; and thence its present name.] A convent, or monastery.

Their monasteries, *covents*, hospitals, &c.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) I. 8.

You will find a scar in his face, that was from a Roman assassinate, that would have killed him as he was turned to a wall near to his *covent.*
Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to the Regius Professor.

Abbess of that *covent. Bp. Hall, Works*, iii. 993.

Putting the *covent*-seal to any deed.
Burnet, Hist. Ref. i. 3.

To CO'VER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys also are *covered* over with corn. *Ps.* lxv. 13.

Sea *cover'd* sea,
Sea without shore. *Milton, P. L.*

The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire.
Milton, P. L.

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Nor he their outward, only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's sight.
Milton, P. L.

Cover me ye pines,
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never see them more.
Milton, P. L.

In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade.
Cowley.

Or lead me to some solitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race.
Dryden, Virg.

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame, when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins.
1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

Thou may'st repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'st *cover.* *Milton, P. L.*

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison, Spect.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of superiority, or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than to be *covered* in the presence of that king. *Dryden.*

Co'ver.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according to the parts, the skin is shaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet, Theory.*

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet.
Dryden, Juv.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel, so as wholly to exclude the air.
Ray on the Creation.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial appearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effectually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a supposed one.
L'Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it is a handsome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

4. [In hunting.] Shelter; retreat, where the fox or hare is supposed to be.

Co'vercle.* *n. s.* [Fr. *couvercle.*] A lid or cover. *Cotgrave.*

Except we take the onycha of that perfume for the *covercle* of a shell-fish, called unguis odoratus.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. Tracts, p. 11.

Co'verchief.* *n. s.* [Fr. *couvrechef*, a kerchief. See Kerchief.] A covering for the head. Not now in use.

Her *coverchiefs* weren ful fine of ground,
That on the Sonday were upon her head.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Co'verer.* *n. s.* [from *cover.*] That which covers or protects.

They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defence [in the margin, covering, or *coverer,*] shall be prepared. *Nahum*, ii. 5.

Co'ver-shame. *n. s.* [*cover* and *shame.*] Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *covershame* of lewdness? *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

Co'ver-slut.* *n. s.* [*cover* and *slut.*] An appearance to hide sluttishness.

Great Britain was not there. Almost in despair, I hope she will never, in any rags and *coversluts* of infamy, be seen at such an exhibition.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

Co'vering. *n. s.* [from *cover.*] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering over* the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brighter soul that dwells within,
Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,
And see the lily through its glass. *Cowley.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread.
Dryden, Fab.

Sometimes Providence cast things so, that truth and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Co'verlet.† *n. s.* [*couvrelict*, French. Perhaps our word should be correctly *coverlit.*] The outermost of the bed-

cloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,
And silken curtains over her display,
And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*.
Spenser, Epithal.

A flag of double use; for it serves as an umbrella abroad, and at home for a *coverlet*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 314.

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread.
Dryden, Fables.

I was for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*.
Swift, Gul. Trav.

Co'VERT. *n. s.* [from *cover; couvert*, French.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the spoiler.
Isaiah, xvi. 4.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from storm and rain. *Isaiah*, iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under sky or *covert*, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down
Under the hospitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton, P. L.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*.
Evelyn, Kalendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And stole into the *covert* of the wood.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

I shall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton, Comus.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,
The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.
Addison, Cato.

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and *covert* places.
Mortimer Husbandry.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope, Essays.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council,
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd,
And open perils surest answered. *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton, P. L.*

Co'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] Denoting the state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as *covert* baron, femme *covert*.

Instead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myself; to have my body disabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

Co'VERT-WAY. *n. s.* [from *covert* and *way*.] It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgement on the *covert-way*, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

Co'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private, with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to surprise.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

How can'st thou cross this marriage?
—Not honestly, my lord; but so *covertly*, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Amongst the poets, Persius *covertly* strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co'VERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co'VERTURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coverture*, lieu secret. Roq.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton, P. L.*

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law. "*Coverture*, old Fr. marriage subsistant. 960." Lacombe.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

To **CO'VET.** *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

I am yet
Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own,
At no time broke my faith. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that souls sublime,
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden, Æn.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things *coveting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

But *covet* earnestly the best gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To **Co'VET.** *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co'VETABLE. *adj.* [Fr. *convoitable*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Sherwood.*

Co'VETING.* *n. s.* [from *covet*.] Inordinate desire.

Be it lying, note it,
The woman's; flattering, her's; deceiving, her's;
Ambitions, *covetings*, change of prides, &c.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Co'VETINGLY.* *adv.* [from *coveting*.] Eagerly.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

Co'VETISE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *covetise*.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,
Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end *covetise*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Co'VETOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *coveuteus, covoitos, convoitos, convoiteux*; from the Lat. *convotare*, Menage; from *vovere votum*, or *concupire concupitum*, Barbazan. V. Roquefort, Gloss.]

1. Inordinately desirous; eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with *covetous* practices. 2 *Pet.* ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is *covetous*. *Shakspeare.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a *covetous* man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.
Locke.

3. Desirous; eager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair soul shall be. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'VETOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he *covetously* reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shaks.*

Yet since the greater doth embrace the less,
We *covetously* obey. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Co'VETOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of *covetousness*; or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Co'VEY.† *n. s.* [*couvée*, French; from the Lat. *cubo*.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wasps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *L'Estrange.*

A *covey* of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison, Freeholder.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts.
Addison, Guardian.

COUGH.† *n. s.* Goth. *kuef*, a catarrh; *kof*, suffocation; Su. *quaf*, shortness of

breath; Dutch, *kuch*, a cough.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving vessels tore.
Smith.

To COUGH.† *v. n.* [Su. *quafva;* Dutch, *kuchgen.*] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would *cough* at.
Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun.
Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.

The first problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by *coughing*.
Ray on the Creation.

I *cough* like Horace, and though lean, am short.
Pope's Ep.

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be *coughed* up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CO'UGHER. *n. s.* [from *cough.*] One that coughs. *Dict.*

CO'UHAGE.* *n. s.* A kind of kidney-beans imported from the East Indies, called *stinking-beans*. The down growing on the outside of the pod is so pointed, as like a nettle to sting the flesh. The word has been corrupted into *cow-itch;* has been so given by Mason in his Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, and illustrated by a mistake of Congreve: "As if he had sat upon *cow-itch*."

CO'VIN.† } *n. s.* [Skinner writes it *coven*,
CO'VINE. } from the Lat. *conventum*. So Bacon, *covenous*. Thus the Welsh *coven*, a covenant. But *covin* is the old English word, and is so written by Chaucer; from the old Fr. *covin*, "convention secret, 906." Lacombe.] A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowel.*

One *covyn* followeth another, and deceit is met with the lyke. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 32. b.

The lawes overlashed by *covine* and craft,
And we that did governe did winke at this geare:
The worser thereby our faithfull friends were.
Mir. for Mag. p. 84.

CO'VING. *n. s.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaistered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto.
2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could?*
Am I oblig'd by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?
Dryden, Span. Friar.

COULD.* pret. of *can*, to know. See *To* CAN. [Sax. cuðe.] Knew. More frequently written, by our old authors, *coud*.

It seem'd that whilome he had beene
Some goodly person, and of gentle race,
That *could* his good to all.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 36.

Nor need he guide; the way right well he *could*,
Which leads to sandy plains of Gaza old.
Fairfax, Tass. x. 4.

CO'ULTER.† *n. s.* [*coulter*, Fr. culter, Sax. *culter*, Latin.] The sharp iron of a plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Sam*, xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. s.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the *council*, sought false witness. *Mat.* xxvi. 59.

The Stygian *council* thus dissolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers.
Milton, P. L.

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the *council* table.
Addison, Spect.

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The scepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and harangues are heard.
Milton, P. L.

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

COU'NCIL-BOARD. *n. s.* [*council* and *board.*] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To morrow morning to the *council-board*,
He be convened. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her foe the stronger cause:
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

CO'UNCIL-TABLE.* *n. s.* The same as council-board.

Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high *council-table*
To sit the midst of Trinal Unity.
Milton, Ode Nativ. st. 2.

Whether you be at the top of fame, or entirely unknown to mankind; at the *council-table*, or at Dick's coffee-house. *Gray to West.*

COUNDERSTA'NDING.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *understanding.*] Mutual understanding.

An art is invented to speak with hands only, to carry the alphabet upon one's joints, and at his fingers' ends; which may be learned without any great difficulty by any mean capacity, and whereby one may discourse and deliver the conceptions of his mind without ever wagging of his tongue, provided there be a reciprocal knowledge and *co-understanding* of the art 'twixt the parties.
Howell, Lett. ii. 71.

To COUNI'TE.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *unite.*] To unite.

Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite*.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 39.

COUNI'TE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] United.

She [the soul] ———
Should be more perfectly there *co-unite*
In this her high and holy union,
Than with the body.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 17.

CO'UNSEL.† *n. s.* [conſeil, Sax. *consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon, Ess.* 28.

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *counsel* in this uttermost distress.
Milton, P. L.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed. *Hooker*, i. § 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour.
Ecclus. xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakspeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.
Psalm xxxiii. 11.

O God! from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed.
Common Prayer.

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking judge is no well tuned cymbal. *Bacon, Ess.* 57.

What says my *counsel* learned in the law. *Pope.*

CO'UNSEL-KEEPER.* *n. s.* [*counsel* and

keeper.] One who can keep a secret; a confidant.

His man; — his note-book, his *counsel-keeper.*
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

Co'UNSEL-KEEPING.* *adj.* That preserves secrecy.

Curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
Tit. Andronicus.

To Co'UNSEL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *conseiller*; Lat. *consilior.*]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?
Shaksp.

Truth shall nurse her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts will *counsel* her.
Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counsell'd*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counsell'd.* *Bacon.*

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not: I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,
The less his *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name. *Dryden, Fab.*

Co'UNSELLABLE.† *adj.* [from *counsel.*]

1. Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition.
Clarendon.

2. Advisable.

He did not believe it *counsellable.*
Ld. Clarendon's Life, i. 178.

Co'UNSELLOR. *n. s.* [from *counsel.*] This should rather be written *counseller.*

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly.
2 *Chr.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wisd.* viii. 9.

Death of thy soul! Those linen cheeks of thine
Are *counsellors* to fear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,
Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;
With such old *counsellors* they did advise,
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise.
Waller.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor,*
And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.
Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *consiliarii nati*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince, how far his prerogative extends.
Dryden, Juv. Ded.

Co'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *counsellor.*] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship.* *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

To COUNT.† *v. a.* [*counter*, old Fr. *compter*, mod. *computare*, Lat.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Jonson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity. *South.*

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years.
Dryden.

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.
Locke.

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. *Gen.* xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.* i. 16.

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton, S. A.*

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe!
In friendship, and in hatred, obstinate.
Philips's Briton.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme: with *upon.*

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation as a standing argument in all ages.
Swift.

COUNT.† *n. s.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the *count.*
Spenser, Epithal.

2. Reckoning; number summed.

Every man according to his eating, shall make your *count* for the lamb. *Exod.* xii. 4.

By my *count*
I was your mother much upon these years. *Shaks.*
Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you.
——— Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face.
Shakspeare.

3. Estimation; account.

Some other, that in hard assaies
Were cowards knowne, and little *count* did hold,
Either through gifts, or guile, or such like waies,
Crept in by stouping low. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. x. 18.

4. In law, a charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

COUNT.† *n. s.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl.

Comes, the *count* of the Francs, is the *earl* of the shire. *Blackstone.*

Co'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count.*] That may be numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the basket of Pandora.
Spenser on Ireland.

COU'NTENANCE. *n. s.* [*contenance*, Fr.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth between simpering and smiling, her head bowed, somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest.
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

So spake our sire, and by his *count'nance* seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse.
Milton, P. L.

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and soul sedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd.
Dryden, Fab.

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance: it is commonly used in these phrases *in* countenance, and *out of* countenance.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before she began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye shall receive. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.
Clarendon.

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place; even in private corners it will soon lose confidence.
Sprat's Serm.

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once *in* practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that should gain the superiority in such a contest: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the middest crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princess too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not use the exercise of Christian religion but in private. *Hooker.*

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and *countenance* to the civil magistrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll use
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Oh, you blessed ministers above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakspeare.*

To Co'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Exod.* xxiii. 3.

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason. *Brown.*

This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addison.*

2. To make a shew of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprights,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*

Co'UNTENANCER.† *n. s.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or supports another.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, Lady?
Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

He is a great *countenancer* of learned men. *Brown, Travels,* (1685,) p. 141.

Co'UNTER.† *n. s.* [from *count.*]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counters* sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters. Swift, Consid. on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him to pieces. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muslin, needles useless lie;
And shuttle-cocks a-cross the *counter* fly.
Gay's Trivia.

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* shine with sums untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. A box for cash. *Coles.*

5. A reckoner. [*compteur*, Fr.] *Sherwood.*

6. Encounter; trial of skill.

And he, the man whom nature selfe had made
To mock herselfe, and truth to imitate,
With kindly *counter* under mimick shade.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

7. An auditor. Chaucer uses this word, in the Prol. to his Canterbury Tales, saying of the Franklin, "A sheriff had he been, and a *countour.*" Urry's edition of Chaucer reads *coroner;* and Mr. Warton has both adopted and illustrated that obtruded word. Nor has the genuine word, *counter*, satisfied Mr. Tyrwhitt, who confesses he knows not what to make of it; while he introduces, from Robert of Gloucester, what seems to illustrate the true expression, which exists in our old lexicography; namely, as an auditor, in that of Huloet.

And Adam of Arderne was his chief *countour.*
Robert of Glouc.

8. Counter *of a horse*, is that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

Co'UNTER.* *n. s.* A name of some prisons in London.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk by the *Counter*-gate; which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln. *Shaks. Merry W. of Windsor.*

Co'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to: it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation. *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallels, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How chearfully on the false trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter.* *Locke.*

4. The face in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandys, Journey.*

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To CO'UNTERACT.† *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.* Formerly written also *contra-act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

These have no antagonist grinders, nor *contra-acting* milstones.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 83.

Counterac'tion.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition.

The beauties of writing have been observed to be often such as cannot, in the present state of knowledge, be evinced by evidence or drawn out into demonstrations: they are therefore wholly subject to the imagination, and do not force their effects upon a mind preoccupied by unfavourable sentiments, nor overcome the *counter-action* of a false principle or of stubborn partiality.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 93.

Counterattra'ction.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *attraction.*] Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perspicuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of *counter-attractions* that diminish their effect. *Shenstone.*

To CO'UNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with some biass, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance.* *Locke.*

Co'UNTERBALANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are.
Dryden, An. Mirab.

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaseable by it, and lying as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce. *Locke.*

Co'UNTERBOND.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *bond.*] A counter-surety, or counter-bond, to a surety. *Sherwood.*

To CO'UNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impell in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,
'Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again.
Dryden.

Co'UNTERBUFF. *n. s.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on and show
What house you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff.* *B. Jonson.*

CO'UNTERCAST.* *n. s.* [from *counter*, a false piece of money; and *cast*, to devise.] A trick: delusive contrivance.

He gan devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that ladies cause in sight.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 16.

Co'UNTERCASTER. *n. s.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be beleed and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*.
Shakspeare, Othello.

CO'UNTERCHANGE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *contrechange.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is sev'rally in all. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To Co'UNTERCHANGE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *contrechanger.*] To give and receive; to exchange.

Then shall aggrandiz'd love confess
That souls can mingle substances,
That hearts can eas'ly *counter-changed* be.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 28.

CO'UNTERCHARM.† *n. s.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now what your sense of the other world would be if you had seen it, that will your belief of it be, when 'tis founded upon clear and satisfactory evidence; 'twill be an infallible *counter-charm* against the most bewitching temptations.
Scott, Christian Life, ii. v.

But should I tell him that it was poison, that was of this so rare a taste, colour, and smell, this would be a full allay to his desire, and a sufficient *counter-charm* to all its other alluring qualities.
South, Serm. viii. 106.

Now touch'd by *counter-charms* they change again,
And stand majestick, and recall'd to men.
Pope, Odyssey.

To Co'UNTERCHARM.† *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

For what to us is balm, to them are wounds,
Whom grief strikes, fear distracts, and shame confounds,
To find at once the magick *counter-charm'd*,
Their arts discover'd, and their strength disarm'd.
Ld. Falkland, Verses pref. to Sandys's Job, 1648.

Nor can her beams a heat convey
That may my frozen bosome warm,
Unless her smiles have power, as they
That a cross charm can *countercharm*.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 28.

Seducing Hope, farewell.
No more deceive me!
I now can *countercharm* thy spell.
Cotton's Ode to Hope.

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us.
Decay of Piety.

To CO'UNTERCHECK.† *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

Until some other realme, that on the frontiers lies,
Be hazarded again by other enemies,
Doe then betwixt themselves to composition fall,
To *countercheck* that sword, else like to conquer all.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

Who shall *countercheck*
The wanton pride of greatness.
Habington's Castara, P. ii.

Co'UNTERCHECK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelsome. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERDISTI'NCTION.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *distinction.*] Contradistinction, which see.

I call it moral, in *counterdistinction* to philosophical or physical. *More, Conject. Cabb.* p. 195.

To Co'UNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] With painters to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.
Chambers.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments.
Glanville, Scepsis.

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witness that appears against it.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

COUNTERFA'ISANCE.* See COUNTERFESANCE.

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the person of a king?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton, P. L.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol-stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

To Co'UNTERFEIT.* *v. n.* To feign.

How ill agrees it with your gravity,
To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Co'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton, S. A.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*.
Roscommon.

Co'UNTERFEIT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another: an impostor.

Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased
Out of the foreside of their foregerie,
And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced,
All gan to jest and gibe full merrilie
At the remembrance of their knaverie.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 39.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakspeare.*

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions or in fit answers to questions, to come near the resemblance. *Bacon.*

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter.
Addison, Ovid.

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. *Tillotson.*

3. Formerly, it had not the bad sense which is given in the preceding definition; it meant merely a resemblance, a likeness, a picture, or, as we now say, a copy.

What find I here?
Fair Portia's *counterfeit*? What demigod
Hath come so near creation? Move these eyes?
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Co'UNTERFEITER.† *n. s.* [from *counterfeit.*]

1. A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

2. An impostor; "a *counterfeiter* of devotion and religion." *Sherwood.*

Co'UNTERFEITLY. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Co'UNTERFEITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *counterfeit.*] The state of being counterfeit.

A reply to which came out afterwards, shewing the *counterfeitness* of Dr. Anthony's Aurum Potabile, Oxon. 1623. *Ward's Gresham Prof.* p. 265.

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes. *Addison, Spect.*

COUNTERFE'SANCE.† *n. s.* [*contrefaisance*, French. More usually written *counterfaisance* by our old writers.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not now in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfesance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfesance* known.
Spenser, F. Q.

The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
Bp. Hall, Serm. The Hypocrite.

Co'UNTERFORT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttresses, or spurs, are

pillars serving to support walls or terrasses, subject to bulge. *Chambers.*

Co'UNTERGAGE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

Co'UNTERGUARD. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

To COUNTERI'NFLUENCE.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *influence.*] To hinder any thing from its course by contrary influence.

This malignant temper — is *counterinfluenced* by those more meek and auspicious ones. *Scott, Chr. Life,* i. iii.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper. *Scott, Serm. before the Artillery-Company.*

COUNTERLIBRA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *libration.*] In astronomy. See LIBRATION.

It [a clock] shall shew — all the comprehensible motions of the heavens, and *counterlibration* of the earth, according to Copernicus. *M. of Worcester, Cent. of Invent.* § 23.

Co'UNTERLIGHT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND. *v. a.* [*contremander,* Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

Co'UNTERMAND. *n. s.* [*contremand,* Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But must he die to-morrow?
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To CO'UNTERMARCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in direct ways.

Co'UNTERMARCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

CO'UNTERMARK. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmith's company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have out-grown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To Co'UNTERMARK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'UNTERMINE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine,* and thereinto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contemned, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. *Sidney.*

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation. *L'Estrange.*

To Co'UNTERMINE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

How intricate a work have they, who are gone to consult which of these sicknesses is mine; and then which of these fevers; and then what it would do; and then how it may be *countermined.* *Donne, Devot.* (1624.) p. 205.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *n. s.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion,* or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival. *Collier.*

COUNTERMO'VEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *movement.*] A manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term.

CO'UNTERMURE.† *n. s.* [*contremur,* Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure,* new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. *Knolles.*

Cæsar, to besiege the conquered, made a *countermure* of dead carcasses. *May's Lucan,* B. 1. Notes.

To Co'UNTERMURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify, as with a countermure.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable. *Kyd, Spanish Trag.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hectic extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Co'UNTERNOISE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *noise.*] A sound by which any noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a *counternoise* of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience. *Calamy, Serm.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *n. s.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening.* *Sharp, Surgery.*

Co'UNTERPACE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary measure, attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERPANE.† *n. s.* [*contrepoint,* Fr.]

1. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint,* which see.

2. One part of a pair of deeds; "the *contrepayne* of a deed or writing," Huloet; "the *counterpane* of a schedule," Cotgrave. [Fr. *contrepan,* or *contrepant.*] Not now in use; *counterpart* being its successor.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane.* *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

Co'UNTERPART. *n. s.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale, Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

Oh *counterpart*
Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,
How can you love so silly things as women?
Dryden.

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the discovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addison, Spect.*

COUNTERPETI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *petition.*] See Lord Clarendon in COUNTER.

To COUNTERPETI'TION.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To petition against another petition.

The gentlemen and others of Yorkshire, who had *counterpetitioned,* and declared their abhorr-

ence of the tumultuous petition for a meeting of parliament, were voted betrayers of the liberties of the people, &c. *Reresby's Mem.* p.102.

Co'UNTERPLEA. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate; that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea.* *Cowel.*

To CO'UNTERPLOT.† *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Their enemies — being very active to deceive the nations; whom they should *counterplot*, by being as active to convert them to the truth. *More, Ex. of the Seven Ch.* p.155.

Prudentia had *counterplotted* us, and had bespoke on the same evening, the Puppet Show of *The Creation of the World.* *Tatler*, No.16.

Co'UNTERPLOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. *L'Estrange.*

COUNTERPLO'TTING.* *n. s.* [from *counterplot.*] The act of opposing.

A third reason that God's displeasure so implacably burns against this sin is, because it is evidently a *counterplotting* of God. *South, Serm.* ix. 200.

CO'UNTERPOINT.* *n. s.* [Ital. *contrappunto.*] This word was formerly a monkish term for that kind of musick, in which notes of equal duration, but of different harmony, are set in opposition to each other; the art of composing harmony. See CONTRAPUNTIST.

Neyther shall the swete organs —— be played upon; not yet the fresh descant, prychsonge, *counterpoint*, &c. *Bale on the Revel.*(1550,) B.b.8.

What old Calvin meant to be sung in unison, they chose should be performed in *counterpoint*, or in four parts. *Mason on Church Musick*, p.208.

Co'UNTERPOINT.† *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpain.* See COUNTERPANE. *Counterpoints* were anciently composed of patchwork, says Mr. Steevens, referring analogically to counterpoint in musick; and were so contrived, that every *pane* or partition of them was contrasted with one of a different colour, though of the same dimensions.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Co'UNTERPOINT.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *point.*] An opposite point or course.

Affecting in themselves, and their followers, a certain angelical purity, [they] fell sodainly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

To CO'UNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home,
Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The force and the distance of weights, *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet, fastened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Co'UNTERPOISE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *poise.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise
A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,
A balance more replete. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

The Eternal — hung forth his golden scales,—
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth with balanc'd air
In *counterpoise.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

COUNTERPO'ISON. *n. s.* [*counter* and *poison.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRA'CTICE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *practice.*] Practice in opposition.

Against the stroke of Providence, all *counterpractices* are vain.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) C c c.2.b.

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pressure.*] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this single point direct their course;
That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,
And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay?
Blackmore.

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To Co'UNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. *Chambers.*

COU'NTER-REVOLU'TION.* *n.s.* [*counter* and *revolution.*] A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it; as from monarchy to republicanism, and then from republicanism to monarchy.

To CO'UNTERROL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control.*] To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. *Bacon.*

Co'UNTERSCARF.* *n.s.* See COUNTERSCARP.

Co'UNTERSCARP.† *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scarp.*] Sometimes written, by our old authors, and in our old lexicography, *counterscarf.* That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.* *Harris.*

The city is compassed with a thick stone wall, flanker'd and moated about; having withal a *counterscarp*, and 300 pieces of brass cannon mounted upon the bulwarks. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 40.

A regular fortification with half moons and *counterscarps. M. of Worcester, Cent. of Invent.* § 29.

Guarding approaches, marching up into *counterscarps*, ranging forces in battle. *Bp. Parker, Repr. of the Rehearsal Transp.* p.303.

Co'UNTERSCUFFLE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scuffle.*] Conflict; contest; mutual opposition.

They meet with several wicked and abominable suggestions, and a terrible *counterscuffle* between them and their lusts. *Hewyt's Serm.* (1658,) p.97.

To Co'UNTERSEAL.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *seal.*] To seal together with others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counterseal'd.*
Shakspeare, Coriol.

To Co'UNTERSECURE.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *secure.*] To render more secure by corresponding means.

What have the regicides promised you in return, in case you should shew what they would call dispositions to conciliation and equity, whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it? *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

Co'UNTERSENSE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *sense.*] Opposite meaning.

There are some words now in French, which are turned to a *countersense.* *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To CO'UNTERSIGN.† *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign.*] To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and *countersigned* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

He had brought a letter to his lordship from the king, with one enclosed in it to the lords of the privy council, which he shewed me. I read it it was *countersigned* Melford. *Ld. Clarendon's Diary*, 1688–9.

Co'UNTERSIGN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A military expression, denoting the watch-word of the day.

Co'UNTERSIGNAL.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *signal.*] A corresponding signal; a naval term.

Co'UNTERSNARL.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and

snarl.] Snarl in defence, or opposition.

As a cur that goes through a village, if he clap his tail between his legs and run away, every cur will insult over him; but if he bristle up himself, and stand to it, give but a *countersnarl*, there's not a dog dares meddle with him: much is in a man's courage and discreet carriage of himself.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 364.

Co'UNTERSTATUTE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *statute.*] A contradictory ordinance.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.*
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

Co'UNTERSWAY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *sway.*] Opposite influence, or direction.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

Co'UNTERSTROKE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *stroke.*] A stroke returned.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 7.

Co'UNTERSURETY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *surety.*] A counter-bond to a surety.
Sherwood.

Co'UNTERTALLY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tally.*] One of the two tallies, on which any thing is scored. *Chambers.*

Co'UNTERTASTE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *taste.*] False taste.

There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

Co'UNTERTIDE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so
Presaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

Co'UNTERTIME. *n. s.* [*counter* and *time*, *contretemps*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*
2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengz.

Co'UNTERTURN. *n. s.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The catastasis, called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.*

To CO'UNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. *Hooker.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assail'd;
Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd.*
Spenser, F. Q.

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other.
Wilkins's Dædalus.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniences that go along with it.
L'Estrange.

Co'UNTERVAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.
2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South, Serm.*

Co'UNTERVIEW. *n. s.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on earth
Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,
In *counterview.* *Milton, P. L.*

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To Co'UNTERVOTE.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *vote.*] To oppose; to outvote.

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *Scott, Chr. Life*, i. iii.

To Co'UNTERWEIGH.* *v. n.* [*counter* and *weigh.*] To weigh against.

If wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion. *Ascham, Letter to Raven.*

To Co'UNTERWHEEL.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *wheel.*] To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards, in opposition to other movements; a military phrase.

The Falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whose shoots the wary Heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 23.

Co'UNTERWIND.* *n. s.* [*counter* and *wind.*] Contrary wind. See COUNTER-TIDE.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certaine coast,
Is met of many a *counter-winde* and tyde.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 1.

To Co'UNTERWORK.† *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Whilst some, covetous
Above the rest, seek to engross me whole,
And *counter-work* the one unto the other,
Contend in gifts, as they would seem in love.
B. Jonson, Fox.

Can men think that God ever designed prayer as an engine to *counter-work* or control nature, to reverse its laws, and alter the course of the universe? *South, Serm.* vi. 393.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

Co'UNTESS.† *n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comtesse*, French, cunteyre, Sax.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutchess of Norfolk.
— It is, and all the rest are *countesses.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dryden.*

Co'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*count* and *house.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-houses*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

Co'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O, were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them.
Shakspeare.

But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes opprest,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*

I see, I cry'd, his woes, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope, Odyssey.

Co'UNTRIFIED.* *adj.* [from *country.* A word of recent formation in our language; and in no dictionary, I believe; but now common.] Rustick; rude.

Although Hertfordshire is situated in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, yet, great part of it being no general thoroughfare, nor much-frequented high-road, the inhabitants are likely to be as *countrified* as persons living at a greater distance from town. *Grose's Local Proverbs.*

CO'UNTRY. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat.
Cowley.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.*
Spectator.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country.* *Sprat.*

O, save my *country*, heav'n! shall be your last.
Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Co'UNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to *country* dances. *Spect.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, removes thence to his mansion-house. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the *country* party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country* language. 2 *Macc.* vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

COUNTRY-DANCE.* *n.s.* A well-known kind of dance; usually so written, and noticed by Dr. Johnson under the adjective *country*. But some suppose *country-dance* to be a corruption of the French *contre* and *danse*, from the circumstance of the parties standing *opposite to each other*. Cotgrave takes no notice of such circumstance under *danse*; but, in the word CORDACE, he speaks of *country-dance*; which is in favour of the English origin and orthography. In the Shrewsbury Papers, "*contrey dances*" are part of an entertainment at Court, in 1602, vol. iii. p. 148.

CO'UNTRYMAN. *n.s.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Homer, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose;
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their *countryman*. *Addison on the War.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*

CO'UNTY.† *n.s.* [*counté*, old Fr. *comté*, mod. *comitatus*, Lat.]

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgements of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governours of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superiour and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the *county-court*. *Cowel.*

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children. *Addison, Spect.*

2. An earldom.

Brave Impe of Bedford, grow apace in bountie,
And count of wisdome more than of thy *countie*! *Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

3. A count; a lord. [old Fr. *countie*.] Now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris, *Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium sicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam*. *Davies.*

COUNTY-COURT.* See COUNTY. It is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings. *Blackstone.*

*COUP-DE-MAIN.** *n.s.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, an unexpected, and generally a desperate attack. It is sometimes applied to any thing which is transacted with promptness and vigour.

The upper fort maintained its defence, and the attack was relinquished. It seems it could only have been carried by a *coup de main*, which unluckily failed. *Guthrie, India within the Ganges.*

*COUP-D'ŒIL.** *n.s.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, &c. This is the first *coup d'œil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. *Gray, Lett. to West, from Genoa*, 1739.

COUPE'E. *n.s.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. See COUPEE. *Chambers.*

CO'UPING-GLASS.* See CUPPING-GLASS.

CO'UPLABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *accouplable*.] Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

CO'UPLE. *n.s.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and see her, no further trust her. *Shakspeare.*

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and your's, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of chrystal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shaks. M. N. Dream.*

Oh! alas!
I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To CO'UPLE.† *v.a.* [old Fr. *coupler*, accoupler, joindre; Roq. *copulo*, Lat.]

1. To chain together.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakspeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To *couple* coming harms with sorrow past. *Sidney.*

And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exod.* xxvi. 1.

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Pet.* iii. 2.

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couples* all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To CO'UPLE. *v.n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with the lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milton, P. R.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Co'UPLE-BEGGAR. *n. s.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Co'UPLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *couple.*] Union; two or more together. Not now in use. Mr. Malone believed this word to be of Shakspeare's invention; but Spenser is before him. Some editions of Shakspeare's Sonnets have converted it into *compliment.*

After all which up to their steeds they went,
And forth together rode, a goodly *couplement.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 24.

Making a *couplement* of proud compare
With sun and moon, with earth and sea's rich gems. *Shakspeare, Sonn.* xxi.

Co'UPLET. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half should answer. *Sidney.*

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix,
More sense than I can do in six,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, pox take him and his wit. *Swift.*

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Co'UPLING.* *n. s.* [from *couple.*]

1. A junction.

To the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings.*
2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 11.

2. Junction in embrace.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

CO'URAGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *corage*; modern, *courage*; low Lat. *coragium*; from *cor*, the heart. Spenser repeatedly uses *courage* for heart or mind. This word is rarely found in the plural; but Shakspeare gives it in his Cymbeline; "Their discipline now mingled with their *courages*;" which Dr. Johnson, however, has, in all the editions of his dictionary, printed *courage.*] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Hope arms their *courage*: from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.
Dryden.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgement or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. *Addison, Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

To Co'URAGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun. An old verb in our language, unjustly slighted and forgotten. "To *courage*, or to make audacious, addere animum, vel audaciam." Huloet.] To encourage.

Moreover, charge Joshua, and *courage* him, and bolden him. *Deut.* iii. 28. *Mathew's Transl.*

COURA'GEOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. or Norm. *courajeux*, angry, Kelham; *couragieux*, courageous, Cotgrave.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is used ludicrously by Shakspeare for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakspeare.*

COURA'GEOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

Deal *courageously*; and the Lord shall be with the good. 2 *Chron.* xix. 11.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign; the earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Endeavour resolutely and *courageously* to repel temptations, as often as they sollicit thee.
Hammond's Works, iv. 563.

COURA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword.
2 *Mac.* xiv. 18.

COURA'NT.† } *n. s.* [*courante*, Fr.] See
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto.*
Shakspeare.

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all, Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

New books, every day, pamphlets, *courantoes*, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. to the Reader.

My distempered old acquaintance read, in the next place, the account of the affairs abroad in the *courant.* *Tatler*, No. 178.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow; to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

COURB.* *adj.* Crooked. See CORB.

Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb.*
Gower, Conf. Am.

Co'URIER. *n. s.* [*courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.
Shakspeare, Timon.

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by speedy *couriers* advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles, Hist.*

COURSE.† *n. s.* [*course*, Fr. *cursus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force,
And some with swiftness in the *course.* *Cowley.*

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this may be referred *the course of a river.*

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts*, xxi. 7.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wide
Directs her *course* unto one certain coast,
Is met of many a counter wind and tide.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 1.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore.
Denham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *course*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the course is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, spirit-sails, and top-sails. *Ralegh, Ess.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the *course* of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession; as, *every one in his course.*

Their officers that serv'd the king in any matter of the *courses*, which came in and went out, month by month; — of every *course* was twenty and four thousand. 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 1.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by *course*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The duke cannot deny the *course* of law. *Shaksp.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the *course* of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her *course* of physick, and she continueth very well to this day.
Wiseman, Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our *courses* of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematicks.
Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what *course* were best for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best *course* he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a *course* of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your safest *course.*
Dryden, Aurengz.

But if a right *course* be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take. *Addison, Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest *course* to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good *course*; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to *courses* vain;
His companies, unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter he is to sin, and more desirous to keep still a *course* in wickedness. *Perkins.*

Men will say,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courses* took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her *course*, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his *course*,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's *courses*, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the *course* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:
Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second *course* of fight. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Then with a second *course* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.
Dryden, Æn.

You are not to wash your hands 'till after you have sent up your second *course*.
Swift, Direct. to the Cook.

So quick retires each flying *course*, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there.
Pope.

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*.
L'Estrange.

22. The running of dogs upon bears. A phrase of *bear-baiting* times; whether it belongs to the no less savage practice of modern *bull-baiting*, I am unable to say.

They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,
But, bear-like, I must fight the *course*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

23. *Of course.* By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will *of course* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

24. *Of course.* By settled rule.

Sense is *of course* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*

Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted *of course* to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *coursing* myself. *Shakspeare, L. L. Lost.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

I am continually starting hares for you to *course*: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up.
Congreve, Old Bachelor.

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite.
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May, Virg.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it *courses* through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it *course* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

She did so *course* o'er my exteriours, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and *cours'd* around his chair. *Dryden.*

All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re ascend
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether *coursing* in a maze of light.
Thomson, Autumn.

CO'URSER.† *n. s.* [from *course*; *coursier*, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war-horse: a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his *courser* strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *coursers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire.
Dryden, Æn.

Th' impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares; "a runner; a *courser*." See Cotgrave in V. COUREUR.

I am no bawd, nor a cheater, nor a *courser*
Of broken-winded women.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound.
Hanmer.

3. He who discourses upon a subject, and pursues it; a disputant. See the 11th sense of COURSE.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the time of Lent in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

CO'URSEY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coursie.*] Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood.*

CO'URSING.* *n. s.* See *To* COURSE. The sport of hunting hares, foxes, and sometimes deer, with greyhounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

COURT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *court*, mod. *cour*; Goth. *kurt*, civility of manners; Sax. cuꝛt; Dutch, *koert*; low Lat. *curtis*. See COURTEOUS.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Of *court*, it seems, men courtesie do call,
For that it there most useth to abound.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 1.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Isaiah*, xxvi. 13.

His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness with which this justice was administred, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior, Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court?*
Shakspeare.

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house. [perhaps, in this sense, from the Sax. ȝẏnd, *a yard*, ȝ being changed into c. Or from the Lat, *cors, cortis.*]

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

The *court*'s a school indeed, in which some few
Learn virtuous principles.
Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

He was so zealous for his client, and so favourably received by the *court*, that he went on with great fluency to inform the bench, &c.
Tatler, No. 186.

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board. *Spenser.*

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves. *Locke.*

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

COURT *of Guard.** See the 7th sense of COURT.

1. The guard-room of soldiers; the place where the guard musters. See CORPS-DE-GARD.

The lieutenant to-night watches on the *court of guard.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Visit your *courts of guard*, view your munition. *Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

2. They who compose the guard.

Environed round with a *court of guard* about her, that stand in readiness with javelins in hand. *Parthencia Sacra*, (1633,) p. 18.

To COURT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue:
So *court* a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will *court* you. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neigh'bring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden, Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, would'st thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,
While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison, Cato.*

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned. *Locke on Education.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

To COURT.* *v. n.* To act the courtier; to imitate the manners of the court.

If noblemen will have their sons *court* it too soon, and be more in fashion than the rest, the fault shall be their own, not mine. *Abp. Laud, Rem. Chanc. of Oxford*, p. 61.

COURT-BARON.* See COURT. A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward within the said manor. *Blackstone.*

COURT-BREEDING.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *breed.*] Education at court.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad school. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

COURT-BUBBLE.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *bubble.*] The trifle of a court; a thing of no moment.

You are no men, but masquers;
Shapes, shadows, and the signs of men; *court-bubbles*,
That every breath or breaks, or blows away. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

COURT-CARD.* See COAT-CARD.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain.* *Swift.*

COURT-CUPBOARD.* *n. s.* The side-board, if it may so be called, of ancient days. It was a recess, fitted with shelves, on which plate was displayed; and was a moveable piece of furniture.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on which justice is solemnly administred.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

COURT-DRESS.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *dress.*] The dress in which a person appears at court; full-dress.

COURT-DRESSER. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser.*] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FASHION.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *fashion.*] What is observed at court.

Christianity being the *court-fashion*, none would be out of it. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 207.

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. *L'Estrange.*

COURT-HAND. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.* *Shakspeare.*

COURT-LADY.† *n. s.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The *court-ladies* especially, that were faulty as the men. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* (1655,) p. 385.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a *court-lady.* *Locke.*

By their tricks and trinketting between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and *court-ladies*, they had upon the matter set the whole together by the ears. *South, Serm.* vi. 114.

COURT-LEET.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *leet*, leoðe or leub, Sax. The court of the *louts* or vassals of a lord, where they render their leoðe-zelb, *lout-yield* or guild, suit, service, or homage.] A court of record, held once in the year, and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*

COURT-MARTIAL.* See COURT. A court appointed to investigate, and to punish, military offences; and is distinguished, as occasion requires, by the titles of a general, a regimental, and a garrison Court Martial.

CO'URTEOUS.† *adj.* [*courtois*, French; *kurteis*, Goth.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and *courteous* to the people. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteously* pass. *Wotton.*

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only *courteously* receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country. *Calamy, Sermons.*

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteously.* *Broome.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTER.* *n. s.* [from *court.*] He who wooes or solicits women.

A *courtier* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

2. One who solicits any favour; one who flatters, or endeavours to please.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people, and yet the best governour, would lose nothing of her prerogative. *An Answer to Baxter*, 4to. Lond. (sans date) p. 28.

CO'URTESAN.† } *n. s.* [Fr. *courtisane*, Ital.
CO'URTEZAN. } *cortigiana*, low Lat. *cortisana.* Our old word is *cortizan*, or *cortisan.* Cotgrave, in translating *courtisane*, renders it "a lady, gentlewoman, or waiting-woman of the court; also, but less properly, a courtizan, professed strumpet, famous or infamous whore." See also Roquefort, Supplem. "*Courtisanie:* débauche, galanterie. *Mener train de courtisanie;* se conduire comme une femme galante."] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no *courtesans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a *courtesan.* *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, spent his whole estate upon her. *Addison.*

CO'URTESY.† *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Ital. *kurteisi*, Goth.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Of court, it seems, men *courtesy* do call,
For that it there most useth to abound. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. i. 1.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house:
It must appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I scant this breathing *courtesy.* *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his *courtesy* to strangers. *Peacham.*

He who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courtesy* towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

Courtesy — is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,
And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd. *Milton, Com.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courtesy* was blown.
Dryden, Fab.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day: another time
You call'd me dog; and for these *courtesies*,
I'll lend you thus much money.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house
Return, and force their scanty *courtesy*.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

When I was last at Exeter,
The mayor in *courtesy* shew'd me the castle.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that musick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth some of us never shall
A second time do such a *coustesy*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courtesy*, to be the last that shall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train.
Dryden, Juv.

The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavoured to make her look something Christian-like. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to hold upon *courtesy*.

5. COURTESY *of England*. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman seised of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet, if she were in possession, shall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courtesy* of England, *Cowel.*

To CO'URTESY.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *courtiser*.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only used of women.

Toby approaches; *court'sies* there to me.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

The petty traffickers,
That *court'sy* to them, do them reverence. *Shaksp.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other. *Prior.*

To CO'URTESY.* *v. a.* To treat with courtesy.

The prince politickly *courtisied* him with all favours. *Sir R. Williams, Act of the L. Countries*, (1618,) p. 5.

CO'URTIER. *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears, ——
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you will be a *courtier*. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capital? *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard the IIId. not out of fear but wisdom. *Suckling.*

CO'URTIERY.* *n. s.* [from *courtier*.] The manners of a courtier.

In this garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

CO'URTINE. See CURTAIN.

CO'URTLIKE.† *adj.* [*court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite. "After the manner of the court; or after the sort of a courtier." *Huloet.*

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

'Fore me you are not modest,
Nor is this *courtlike*.
Beaum. and Fl. Double Marriage.

Instead of masks,
Musick, tilts, tourneys, and such *courtlike* shews;
The hollow murmur of the checkless winds
Shall groan again. *Marston's Malcontent.*

I have at my command
The smell of flowers and odoriferous drugs,
Of ointments sweet, and excellent perfumes,
And *courtlike* waters; which if once you smell,
You in your heart will wish, as I suppose,
That all your body were transform'd to nose.
Brewer's Com. of Lingua, iv. 3.

CO'URTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *court*.] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in is *courtliness*. *Ld. Digby to Sir Kenelm. Digby.*

CO'URTLING. *n. s.* [from *court*.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily.
B. Jonson.

CO'URTLY.† *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

But with remembrance of your gracious name,
Wherewith that *courtly* garland most ye grace,
And deck the world.
Spenser, Sonn. to Lady Carew.

Modesty should be embraced of *courtly* virgins, as the preserver of chastity.
A. Willet, on the Marriage of the Count Palatine with James the Ist's Daughter, 1612, p. 43.

Besides all the *courtly* preambles, necessary concomitants, and delightful consequences of marriage. *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 211.

In our own time, (excuse some *courtly* strains)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

CO'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which expresses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling.
Dryden on Dram. Poetry.

CO'URTSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

You'll judge me a novice in the affairs of the world, in not pitching upon some other patron; and unacquainted with the *courtship* of the times, that holds it more commendable to toy and complement with a stranger, than speak truth of a known friend.
More, Song of the Soul, (1647,) Dedic.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love,
As shall conveniently become you there.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit.
Addison, Guardian.

3. Civility; elegance of manners; the manners of the court.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship*, and stretching them out with impudency, pretended to be Frederick the emperour.
Fuller's Holy War, p. 205.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

CO'USIN.† *n. s.* [*cousin*, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat. Our language has a feminine formation of this word, which has escaped Dr. Johnson, and is, I believe, in no dictionary. But the learned Lightfoot has employed it, who will, however, hardly be imitated: "My brethren and sisters, my cosens and cosenesses," Miscell. p. 135.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman. Our ancestors considered *cousin* merely as importing *one of the same blood*; and so applied it to nephews, grand-children, &c.

Macbeth unseam'd him.
— Oh, valiant *cousin!* worthy gentleman. *Shaks.*

Tybalt, my *cousin!* O, my brother's child!
Unhappy sight! alas, the blood is spill'd,
Of my dear kinsman. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
and *cousin* german to great Priam's seed.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Then let me hear
Of you, my gentle *cousin*, Westmorland,
What yesternight our counsel did decree, &c.
Shakspeare.

CO'USIN.* *adj.* [from the substantive. A very ancient employment of the word.] Allied; kindred.

Eke Plato sayeth, whoso can him rede,
The wordës most ben *cousin* to the dede,
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath
(Both *coosen* passions of distroubled spright)
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 12.

COUTE'AU. *n. s.* [Fr. a knife.] A hanger; as the word is sometimes used.

COUTH.* *adj.* [Sax. cuð.] Known. See UNCOUTH. *Bullokar.*

COUTH.* In our old authors, used for *coud*. See COUD.

Couth commeth of the verb *conne*, that is, to know, or to have skill; as well interpreteth the same Sir T. Smith, in his booke of government.
E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. Jan.

COW.† *n. s.* [in the plural, anciently *kine* or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. As to the plural *kine*, or *keen*, it is in fact nothing more than a corruption of *cowen*,

the old plural of *cow*. The Goth. and Iceland. *ku* must be also added to the etymology. The Persian *gow* is the same word. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 317.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiseman's Surg.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He sought himself some hospitable house:
Good Cretan entertain'd his godlike guest.
Dryden, Fab.

Cow.* *n. s.* The moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln. Kent. Supposed to be a corruption of *cowl*, being in the shape of the cowl or hood worn by some religious orders. *Pegge.*

To Cow.† *v. a.* [from *coward* by contraction, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke considers it as implying "to make to *cower*." Neither of these quaint etymologies will stand against the northern origin of this word, Su. *kufwa*, to suppress, to keep under. V. Widegren, Su. Lex. The Iceland. *kuga* is the same.] To depress with fear: to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd. ——
—— Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man.
Shakspeare, Macb.

I would die with you, but first I would so torture ye,
And *cow* you in your end, and so despise you,
For a weak and wretched *coward*.
Beaum and Fl. Wife for a Month.

By reason of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns, of course, are understood. *Hudibras.*

Cow-herd.† *n. s.* [Sax. cu-hepde; Teut. *koe-herde*.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house. *n. s.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

Cow-itch.* See Couhage.

Cow-leech. *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To Cow-leech. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Cow-weed. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

Cow-wheat. *n. s.* [from *cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

Co'ward.† *n. s.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing further. He might have stated, that both Junius and Skinner have considered *cowherd*, as its origin; and Twisden and Somner. *culum vertere*, to turn tail, or run away; to which latter opinion Mr. Tyrwhitt has readily subscribed, thinking that the old French *culvert*, formed from the Latin *culum vertere*, might easily be corrupted into *couart* or *couard*. The supposition of *cowherd* might probably arise from the circumstance of reproachful terms having been anciently borrowed from the state of persons in a low degree, as *villain*, *knave*, &c. The old spelling of our word is *cowherd* or *cowheard*. See the adjective Coward. Others offer *cowheart* or *cow-hearted*, as the parent of this word of disgrace. But Mr. Horne Tooke asserts, that *coward* is the past participle of the verb *To Cower*; implying "one who has *cower'd* before an enemy." This assertion, I think, is not correct; and he might just as well have offered "one who had been *cowed* before an enemy." — There can be no doubt that our word is from the old French "*couard*, un lâche, un poltron." V. Lacombe and Roquefort; the latter of whom, under *coardise*, i. e. *coüardie*, refers the origin to *coüe*, Lat. *cauda*, the tail, "parce que les animaux qui craignent, portent la queue entre les jambes." The Italians have *codardo*, from *coda*, i. e. *cauda* also, as their *coward*; part of Menage's explanation of which is "dalla coda che fra le gambe portano i cani pavrosi." It may be added that *coward* is one of our hrealdick terms; as, "a lion *coward*," that is, with his tail hanging down between his legs.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Musidorous to courage, though he had been born a *coward*. *Sidney.*

There was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life. *South.*

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew!
And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries.
Shakspeare.

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy. *Prior.*

Co'ward.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Like a coward; dastardly.

Who when he none of all those knights did see
Hastily bent that enterprise to heare,
Nor undertake the same for *cowheard* feare,
He stepped forth with courage bold and great.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 15.

That craven *cowherd* knight. *Ib.* vi. vi. 26.

To Co'ward.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *couarder*.] To make timorous or cowardly.

What read you there,
That hath so *cowarded* and chas'd your blood
Out of appearance? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Co'wardice.† *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *coardise*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Spenser, F. Q.

Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was disgraced; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.
Dryd. Fab.

This great, this holy, this terrible being is present to all our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his wrath, the secret *cowardice* which deters us from asserting his cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane. *Rogers, Serm.*

To Co'wardize.* *v. a.* [from the noun: which indeed the excellent author whom I cite, as using this verb, writes *cowardize*.] To render timorous or cowardly.

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *Scott, Serm. before the Artill. Comp.* 1680.

Co'wardlike.* *adj.* [from *coward* and *like*.] Resembling a coward; acting as a coward.

It would betray a poverty of spirit
In me to obstruct my fortunes, or descent,
If I should, *coward-like* surrender up
The interest which the inheritance of your virtue,
And mine own thrifty fate, can claim in honour.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

Co'wardliness.† *n. s.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall, Char. The Valiant Man.*

Hugh of France was already returned home, pretending the colick; though some impute it to *cowardliness*, and make the disease not in his bowels but his heart. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 43.

Co'wardly. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of Octavius poor and *cowardly*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to prevent
The time of life. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that Christ will one day scorn them. *South.*

Co'wardly.† *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

This is the stupid state of drooping soul,
That loves his body, and false forms admires: —
But *cowardly* declines the noble strife
'Gainst vice and ignorance.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. i. 17.

Co'wardous.* *adj.* [from *coward*. This is our old word for *cowardly*, and is found in Barret's Alvearie; formed like *hazardous*, and *jeopardous*.] Cowardly. Not now in use.

Co'wardship. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness; a word not now in use.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'WER.† *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees, Dr. Johnson says. But it may be rather from the manner in which a bird descends into its nest, or sits in it, or stoops over its prey. The Su. Goth. *kure*, is translated, "avium more reclinatus quiesco." V. Seren. and G. Andr. Our word is often written *cour* or *coure*. In the north of England it is still used for to crouch down, or squat upon one's hams.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down and the pail be pressed down with him. *Bacon.*

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides.
Shakspeare.

Do you know the French knight that *cowers* i' the hams? *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

The metaphor of a wing [applied to an army] leanes most this way, whether we consider their figure and motion being stretched out, or their posture when birds of rapine sit *couring* over their prey. *Mede on Dan.* p. 41.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold
Approaching two and two; these *cowering* low
With blandishment; each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton, P.L.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.
Dryden.

To Co'WER.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *couvre*, "to *cowre* over, to cherish, to protect; also, to hatch." Cotgrave. See also Menage in V. COUVER. We thus use the active verb *To* BROOD.] To cherish by care.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,
He much rejoic'd, and *cour'd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 9.

Co'WISH.* *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.]

1. Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an answer. *Shaks. K. Lear,*

2. Pertaining to a cow. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

Co'WKEEPER. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd, are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome.*

COWL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coule*; cuzle, Sax. *cucullus*, Lat.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friary *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?
I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps our word is allied to the Germ. *kugel*, a bowl or round substance; Iceland. *koggul*. In Essex a *cowl* is a tub.] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two; a tub.

They found out Christ-Church plate hid in the walls behind wainscot, and in the cellar, and carried it away in a great *cowle* between two men. *A. Wood, Annals Univ. Ox. anno* 1642.

COWL-STAFF.† *n. s.* [*cowl* and *staff*. More usually written *colstaff*. See COLSTAFF. Cotgrave calls it "a colestaff or *stang*," our old word for a long pole.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tossing him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster. *Wiseman.*

Co'WLED.* *adj.* [from *cowl*.] Wearing a cowl.

Here the *cowl'd* zealots with united cries
Urg'd the crusade. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

Co'WLIKE.* *adj.* [from *cow* and *like*.] Resembling a cow.

With *cowlike* udders, and with oxlike eyes.
Pope, Dunciad.

Cowo'RKER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *worker*.] One engaged in the same work; fellow-labourer.

There is mention made by Munster of one Moses Gerundensis, whose opinion it was, that God Almighty spake these words, "Let us make man," to the Earth; as if God and the Earth, as *co-workers*, made man betwixt them; the Earth his body, and God his soul!
Gregory, Doct. of the Trin. p. 29.

In all acquired gifts, or habits, such as those of philosophy, oratory, or divinity, we are properly συνεργοι, *co-workers* with God.
South, Serm. iii. 8. xi.

Co'WSLIP. *n. s.* [*paralysis*; cuplippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip*.] *Cowslip* is also called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose. *Miller.*

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a *cowslip's* bell I lie. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet. *Philips.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. s.* A species of Mullein.

CO'XCOMB.† *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' the *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried, down, wantons, down. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. "Natural ideots, and fools, have, and still do accustome themselves to weare in their cappes cockes feathers, or a hat with a neck and head of a cocke on the top, and a bell thereon." *Minsheu.*

There take my *coxcomb*: why this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. This meaning was adopted from the preceding signification.

I sent to her,
By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which she did resend. *Shaks.*

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters. *L'Estrange.*

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools;
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools.
Pope.

4. A kind of red flower.

Co'XCOMBLY.* *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Like a coxcomb; foolish; vain.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass, you!
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

She is a most engaging creature, if she were not so fond of that damn'd *coxcombly* lord of her's. *Congreve, Doub. Dealer.*

COXCO'MICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, senseless cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY.† *adj.* [*coy*, old French, from *quietus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteously, but nought he said. *Chaucer.*

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,
A foe of folly and immodest toy;
Still solemn sad, or still disdainful *coy*. *Spenser.*

Hence with denial vain, and *coy* excuse.
Milton, Lycidas.

Like Phœbus sung the no less amorous boy;
Like Daphne she, as lovely, and as *coy*. *Waller.*

At this season, every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* source. *Grainger.*

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my gust,
That is, without your struggling.
Dryden, K. Arthur.

Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
—— Thus to *coy* it!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decoy*, Dr. Johnson says. The word bears that sense indeed; but may be from the old French verb *coyer*, "attacher, joindre ensemble," Lacombe. Dr. Johnson also, defining the present word, "to allure," says that it is not in use, and cites only the passage in Coriolanus. This is, however, a great mistake. It is one of our oldest verbs, and is abundantly employed, both figuratively and simply, with good effect, by some of our best writers. "To *coyen*, blandior," Prompt. Parv.] To allure; to flatter; to caress; to pat or stroke.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

A fickle sex, and true in trust to no man;
A servant sex, soon proud if they be *coy'd*;
And to conclude, thy mistress is a woman.
Sidney, Arcad. b. ii.

Who shall march out before ye, *coy'd* and courted
By all the mistresses of war.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

Pleasure is like a dog, which being *coyed*, and stroked, follows us at the heels; but if rated and beaten off, is driven away from us with ease.
Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 23.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation in this kind, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science. *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1635,) p. 29.

Co'YISH.* *adj.* [from *coy.*] Not condescending to familiarity; modest; reserved.

He tooke her in his arms, as yet so *coyish* to be kist. *Warner, Albion's England*, (1597.)

Co'YLY.† *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said; his hand he *coyly* snatcht away,
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Then doth she *coyly* turn her face aside,
That half her cheek is scarce sometimes descried.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, (1599.)

There is no need at all,
That the balsam-sweating bough
So *coyly* should let fall
His med'cinable tears. *Crashaw's Poems*, p. 3.

The modest maid
But *coyly* sips, and blushing drinks, abash'd.
Somerville's Rural Games, C. iii.

Co'YNESS. *n. s.* [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female: and she putting on a seeming *coyness*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton's Angler.*

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'YSTREL. *n. s.* A species of degenerate hawk. See COISTREL.

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:
The musquet and the *coystrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*

Coz. *n. s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin.*

Be merry, *coz*; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'ZEN. † *v. a.* [*To cose* is in the old Scotch dialect, as Junius observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because in such traffick there is commonly fraud. So far Dr. Johnson. But see *To* CHOUSE.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the muster-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenser.*

Goring loved no man so well but that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been *cozen'd*. *Clarendon.*

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to *cozen* it. *L'Estrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I please to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport.
Locke on Education.

Co'ZENAGE. *n. s.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of *cozenage*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye
Disguised cheaters. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and *cozenage*, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd so and so,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new.
Suckling.

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their *cozenage*.
Glanville, Scepsis.

Strange *coz'nage!* none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of life, think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and shopkeepers.
Swift.

Co'ZENER.† *n. s.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Apt to all outrages, thefts, treasons, &c. *coseners*, shifters, outlaws.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Like to a jugler's trick of legerdemaine, in deluding his beholders, when he conveyeth a ring into another man's pocket, and then calleth the man *cozener* when he hath done.
Bp. Morton's Discharge, &c. p. 220.

COZIER.* See COSIER.

CRAB. *n. s.* [cpabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the *crab*, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fox catches *crab* fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock
Was graft with *crab*-tree slip, whose fruit thou art.
Shakspeare.

Fetch me a dozen *crab*-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches. *Shaks. Henry VIII.*

When roasted *crabs* hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the staring owl. *Shakspeare.*

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crab*-stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships; or heaving them into the dock. *Philips.*

5. The sign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.

CRAB.† *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

That liberality hated to provide *crab* wine for his guests. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 2.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast,
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
Dryden.

To CRAB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sour; to render peevish or morose.

'Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and *crabs* our nature.
Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 33.

CRA'BBED. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,
Of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew.
Spenser, F. Q.

O, she is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harshness. *Shaks. Tempest.*

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had sour'd themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyself my love. *Shaks. Win. Tale.*

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*.
Dryden.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius,
Are against Gods, you know. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY.† *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly; morosely; sourly; with perplexity. *Barret.*

CRA'BBEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourness of taste.

2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him
And crucify his *crabbedness*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

The mathematicks, with their *crabbedness* and intricacy, could not deter you. *Howel, Lett.* i. i. 9.

CRA'BBY.* *adj.* [from *crab.*] Difficult; crabbed; perplexing.

Persius is *crabby*, because ancient; and his jerks, being particularly given to private customs of his time, dusky. *Marston, Scourge of Villany.*

CRA'BER. *n. s.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat.
Walton's Angler.

CRABS-EYES. *n. s.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with *crabs-eyes*. *Boyle.*

CRACK.† *n. s.* [Fr. *crac*; Ir. *crac*, a loud sound; Dutch, *kraek.*

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places; and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report, they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.
Dryden.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth? — start eye!
What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom?
Shakspeare.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addison.*

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*, sing him to th' ground. *Shakspeare.*

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

7. Craziness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison.*

9. A whore; in low language.

10. A boast. [See the fourth sense of the verb neuter, *To* CRACK.]

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 122.

If the man and his modesty had not been long since parted, these idle *crackes* had never been.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 186.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

12. An instant; as, the business shall be done in a *crack*. This also is only in low phrase.

13. A lad. [*crack* is an old Icelandick word signifying a boy or child. Tyrwhitt.]

I saw him break Scogan's head at the court gate, when he was a *crack*, not thus high.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

Val. 'Tis a noble child.
Vir. A *crack*, madam. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*, act freely, carelessly, and capriciously.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.

Here's a *crack!*
I think they suck this knowledge in their milk.
Massinger, Unnat. Combat.

To CRACK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *craquer;* Dutch, *kraecken.*]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, its *crack'd*.
Shakspeare.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hasel eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and disperse
The characters of all the lying verse. *Dryden, Juv.*

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings.
Donne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are crack'd to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Let the Fauns, drawn from their groves, beware,
Be I their judge, they do at no time dare,
Like men street-born, and near the hall rehearse
Their youthful tricks in over-wanton verse:
Or *crack* out bawdy speeches, and unclean.
B. Jonson, Hor. Art of Poetry.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes.
Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not. *Shakspeare.*

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon, Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were *crackt*. *Roscommon.*

To CRACK.† *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out.
Dryden.

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shakspeare.

4. To boast: sometimes with *of*. [Germ. *kraken;* Dutch, *kraeken.*] See *To* CRAKE. It is still used in the north of England for "to brag or boast."

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright;
And Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack*.
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.
Shakspeare.

Your very tradesmen, if they be excellent, will *crack* and brag, and shew their folly in excess.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 125.

The indifferent reader may easily discern, what may be thought of the *cracking* cardinal, who would face us down.
Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 124.

Quakery *cracks* and boasts much of immediate inspirations. *Hallywell, Acc. of Familism*, p. 126.

CRACK-BRAINED.† *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reason.

A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 44.

They seem to be a pitiable, but *crack-brained*, sort of men. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows.
Arbuthnot on Pope.

CRACK-HEMP. *n. s.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope. *Furcifer.*

Come hither, *crack-hemp.*
——— I hope I may chuse, sir.
— Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me?
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

CRACK-ROPE. *n. s.* [from *crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *crack.* Dutch. *kraecher.*]

1. A noisy boasting fellow. [Gael. *cracaire*, A talker.]

Beware of flattering and glosing people, of boasters and *crackers*, for they will thee beguile.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. p. 208.

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath.
Shakspeare, K. John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

Beat her into gunpowder,
She would make rare *crackers*.
Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haste to run,
They durst not stay to fire a gun,
Have don't with bonfires, and at home
Made squibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With squibs and *crackers* arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

3. That which cracks or breaks a thing.

Or chance to like
The nut-*crackers* throughout.
B. Jonson, Hor. Art of Poetry.

To CRA'CKLE. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire.
Dryden, Æneid.

CRA'CKLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small but frequent noise.

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of a fool. *Eccles.* vii. 6.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a *crackling* of the bones; in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A thin and crisp wheaten cake. North. Also the rind of roasted pork. See Grose, and Craven Dialect.

CRA'CKNEL.† *n. s.* [*Craquelin*, Fr. "a cracknell, made of the yolks of eggs, water, and flour, and fashioned like a hollow trendle." Cotgrave.] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily suit,
His clownish gifts and curtsies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*.
1 *Kings*, xiv, 3.

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;
And with our offerings, help to raise his veils.
Dryden, Juv.

CRA'DLE.† *n. s.* [cpaðel, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*.
Shakspeare.

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,
And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas! so nigh:
To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.
Pope.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exercises.
Spenser on Ireland.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. *Harris.*

5. [With engravers.] The name of an instrument used in scraping mezzotintoes, and preparing the plate. *Chambers.*

6. [In husbandry.] A part often added to a scythe, in order to gather the corn into swaths, when it is mowed.
Chambers.

To CRA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the substantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars.
Glanville, Apol.

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street
With some betrothed virgin's hearse we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryd.*

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through the universities.
Arbuthnot on Pope.

To CRA'DLE.* *v. n.* To lodge in a cradle; to lodge as in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks,
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

This my first son is:
Let him be thine, and from his *cradling*
Begin his services first reckoning.
Otia Sacra, Poems, 1648, p. 33.

CRADLE-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *cradle* and *clothes*.] Bed clothes belonging to a cradle.

O that it could be prov'd,
That some night tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

CRAFT.† *n. s.* [cpæft, Sax. *crefft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade. [Touz les *craftus* du citee de Londres, old Fr. all the craftsmen, companies, of London. Kelham.]

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Wotton, Architecture.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet, poesy is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *B. Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

The offence is holy, that she hath committed;
And this deceit loses the name of *craft*,
Of disobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakspeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.

You've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

CRA'FTILY.† *adv.* [Sax. cpæftilice. Our old adverb exactly corresponded with the Saxon: "*craftelyke* or workmanly done." Huloet.]

1. Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendship too severe,
Which chain him to a hated trust;
Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

2. Skilfully. Obsolete.

On their heades bare
Of divers flowers, made full *craftely*
All in a sute, goodly chaplets they ware.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

CRA'FTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

Such there are in this age, whose hearts are so framed to dwell in frowardnesse, as to say, that these be not daies of innocencie: what, shall it then follow, that their wickednesse would make them the daies of *craftinesse*?
Knight, Trial of Truth, 1580, fol. 51. b.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*.
Job, v. 13.

CRA'FTSMAN.† *n. s.* [*craft* and *man*, Dr. Johnson says. But formerly it was *crafty man*, to denote this word in the sense of *artificer*: "A citee — whose *crafti man* and maker is God." Wicliffe, Heb. xi.] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves;
Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles.
Shakspeare.

What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen!*
Decay of Piety.

CRA'FTSMASTER.† *n. s.* [*craft* and *master*.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craft's-master*, he doth not do it right. *Shakspeare.*

As for alchymy and magick — the crafts and the *crafts-masters* are not only despised, but named with derision.
Sir T. Bodley, to Bacon, Supp. to Cabala, p. 75.

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*. *Collier on Pride.*

CRA'FTY. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod.
Dryden.

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG.† *n. s.*

1. *Crag* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. Gibson: The Celt. *craig* is also a rock.

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
With cliffs of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke.
Fairfax.

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy *crags* do beat.
Wotton.

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Estrange.*

3. The neck. [*krage*, Goth.]

They looken bigge as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED.† *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw.*

The body becomes more uncomely, *cragged*, and crumpled; the bones stare through the skin; the flesh that should cover them, is wasted much away. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 187.

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks.

That *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, — maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. *Brerewood on Lang.* p. 176.

CRA'GGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepiness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 132.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged: full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* cliff ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave.
Spenser, F. Q.

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loss of those commanders.
Ralegh, Essays.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain.
Addison on Italy.

CRAKE.* *n. s.* [See CRACK.] A boast.

Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 10.

No perfectness of life, no *crake* of God's Word, no colour of religion, can please Almighty God, without the true and right faith.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, 1565, fol. 5. b.

To CRAKE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag; to boast: sometimes with *of*.

Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 50.

Nothing more proveth that all the light of the gospel, which they *crake of*, is mere darkness, than to say, as they say, &c.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, fol. 88.

Each man may *crake* of that which was his owne;
Our parents' good is their's, and no whit our's:
Who therefore will of noble birth be knowne,
Or shine in virtue like his ancestours;
Gentrie consisteth not in lands and towers.
Mir. for Mag. p. 297.

To CRAKE.* *v. a.* To utter boastingly, or with insult.

To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot,
With proud disdain did scornefull answer make:—
And further did uncomely speeches *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 16.

CRA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *crake*.] A boaster; a bragger; a vaunter.
Huloet and Barret.

These barking whelps were never good biters,
Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.
Damon and Pithias, sign. E. iiij.

To CRAM. *v. a.* [cpamman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shaks.*

Being thus *crammed* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove *cram* with brains.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company; but so as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by surcharge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire.
King.

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were not *crammed* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty seer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word.
Hudibras.

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one lease,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will *cram* his brass down our throats.
Swift.

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*.
Pope.

CRA'MBO.† *n. s.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

Crowd is nothing but a botch, and a mere *crambo* to *cloud*. *Dennis on Pope's Homer.*

On a late gratulating occasion, our very worthy vice-chancellor deigned to tag a rhyme; and our learned professors play'd at *crambo* in Hebrew, Arabick, and Welsh. *The Student*, ii. 225.

CRAMP. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dutch, *crampe*, Fr.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakspeare.*

The *cramp*, cometh of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights.
Wilkins.

CRAMP.† *adj.* [perhaps it should be *crampt*, or *cramped*, from the verb.] Difficult; knotty: a low term.

With a little patience and attention you shall find those phrases very intelligible, and neither to be nonsense, or gibberish, nor *cramp* words to conceal a conceited ignorance under, as your old friends the epicureans are wont to call them.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

To CRAMP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'rish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramped*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and *cramp* them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsome.
Glanville, Scepsis.

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South, Serm.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of prophecies. *Burnet, Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marius used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature.
Swift.

No more
Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying soul.
Thomson, Spring.

3. To bind with crampirons.

The diversified but connected fabrick of universal justice is well *cramped* and bolted together in all its parts. *Burke, Speech at Bristol*, 1780.

4. To contract; to crumple, or pucker. [Teut. *krompen*.] Brockett's Northern Words.

CRAMP-FISH.† *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely; for by his frigidity he benums such fish as swim over or lodge near him.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 384.

CRA'MPIRON.† *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See CRAMP, Sense 3.

The *cramp-irons*, that it moves on still,
Are the good motions of the will.
Watson, Hist. of the Art of Printing.

CRA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same.
Cowel.

CRA'NBERRY.* *n. s.* A wild fruit. The bilberry, *cranberry*, and whortle-berry, are distinct fruits, differing as well in taste, as in external appearance, though they all belong to the class of *vaccinia*. See Ayton's Hortus Kewensis.

To CRANCH.* *v. a.* [See *To* CRAUNCH.] To crush in the mouth.

She cannot shoot at buts
Or manage a great horse; but she can *cranch*
A sack of small coal, eat you lime and hair,
Soap-ashes, loam; and has a dainty spice
O' the green-sickness. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

CRANE. *n. s.* [cpan, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane* or a swallow, so did I chatter.
Isaiah, xxxviii. 14.

That small infantry warr'd on by *cranes*.
Milton, P. L.

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong *crane*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE-FLY.* *n. s.* A name given by some to the creature we call *father-long-legs*.
Chambers.

CRANE'S-BILL. *n. s.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [κράνιον and λόγος, Gr.] The science of cerebral pathology.

CRA'NIUM. n. s. [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to croud in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CRANK.† *n. s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is Saxon; cpanertæf, an instrument for weavers.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that, on the last turning down, a leather thong is slipt to tread the treddle-wheel about.
Moxon.

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to the seat o'the brain;
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins,

From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Like a young pine,
He grows up planted under a fair oak,
Whose strong large branches yet do shelter him;
And every traveller admires his beauty:
But like a wind, I'll work into his *cranks*,
Trouble his stream, and drown all vesels that
Ride on his greatness.
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

Meet you no ruin, but the soldier in
The *crancks* and turns of Thebes?
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

The politick heart is too full of *cranks* and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar.
Feltham, Res. i. 83.

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

I know not by what stratagem, or cunning *crank* of the schools, you can be made agreeable to yourself. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, ch. 1.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek. *Milton, L'All.*

To shew us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of *cranks* and contradictions. *Milton, Doctrine and Discip. of Diworce.*

4. An impostor. Obsolete.

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks;* and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have dummerers, Abraham-men, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 159.

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 436.

CRANK.† *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dutch, i. e. not sick, Skinner. Serenius refers it to the W. Goth. *kranger*, bold, daring.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing the solitary instance of Spenser. Yet the word has other good authorities; and it is still used in Kent for *merry*.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg so stiff and so state,
As cock on his dunghill crowing *crank*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sep.

For I was a *crank* wit, a brisk young boy.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 121.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *South, Serm.* vi. 21.

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *kranck*, Dut. sick, which is from the Cimbr. *krank*.]

We use the Dutch word *crank*, in English, "to be well-disposed," which in the original signifieth to be *sick*. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 19.

To CRANK.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn; to run in and out. The following passage in Shakspeare's Henry the Fourth has been cited by Dr. Johnson to illustrate the verb *crankle:* but that is not the true reading, though it is found in some editions. Pope altered the word to *crankling*.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.

The purblind hare —
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He *cranks* and crosses, with a thousand doubles.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

To CRA'NKLE.† *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crankling* nookes, as she. [The Wye.] *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 7.

Now on along the *crankling* path doth keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. 6.

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humid train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. s.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NKY.* See CRANK.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shaksp.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CRA'NNY. *n. s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft: a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense; for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*.
Burnet, Theory.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

CRA'NNY.* *adj.* Pleasant; agreeable; praiseworthy. Bailey, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.

CRANTS.* *n. s.* [Germ. *krantz*, garlands; Icel. *krans*, a wreath or chaplet. V. Ihre, Gloss. Su. Goth.] The garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. Not wholly discontinued in this country. Warburton changed this word into *chants*, as others had into *rites*. But *crants* is the true word.

Yet here she is allowed her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CRAPE.† *n. s.* [*crespe* and *crepe*, Fr. *crepa*, low Lat.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* shall sweep the stage.
Swift.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in *crape*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in *crape*, is twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PLE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *krappeln*, to seize.] A claw.

Soone as they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way,
The dreadfull sight did them so sore affray,
That their well-knowen courses they forewent.
Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 40.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare
Him by the heels back to his ugly den.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. B. 2.

CRA'PULA. *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. κραιπάλη, which is from κρᾶς, the head, and πάλλω, to shake.] A surfeit, or sickness by intemperance.

The drunkard now supinely snores,
His load of ale sweats thro' his pores,
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find,
A *crapula* remains behind.
Cotton, Night Quatrains.

CRA'PULENCE. *n. s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASE.* See *To* CRAZE.

To CRASH.† *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps it may be from the Fr. *croissir*, "to crack, or *crash;* to crackle, as wood that's ready to break." Cotgrave.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*.
Smith.

To CRASH.† *v. a.* To break or bruise. This is one our old verbs; but it is not in Shakspeare, as cited by Dr. Johnson; for the poet reads "*crush* a cup of wine," and not *crash*. See *To* CRUSH. Our word, in the sense of break, is traced by Serinius to the Goth. *krassa*, to tear. We have an expression, "to *crash* the "teeth for anger; to grind the teeth." Barret's Alvearie; which squares with the old Fr. See Lacombe in V. CROUSSI, croquer, grincer les dents, craquer." We may compare also the Fr. *ecraser*.

CRASH. *n. s.* [from the verb. A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Moralizing sat I by the hazard table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *crash*.] A violent, complicated noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

CRA'SIS.† *n. s.* [κρᾶσις.]

1. Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

2. Weakness; craziness. See CRAZY.

Which kind of meats if I want, I decay forthwith, and fall into *crases* and diseases of my body.
Bp. Fisher, 1534, *Strype's Eccl. Mem.* vol. i. p. 175.

CRASS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *crass*, gras; Lat. *crassus*.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fumid exhalation caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

A cloud of folly and distraction darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653,) p. 208.

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CRA'SSIMENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included. *Smith's Portrait. of Old Age*, p. 179.

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *crass*.] Grossness.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness* and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.
Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 118.

CRASTINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cras*, Latin, tomorrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH.† *n. s.* [Fr. *creicche*, Lat. *crates*. One of our oldest substantives. "She leyde him in a *cracche*, &c." Wicliffe, St. Luke, ii.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths.
Hakewill on Providence.

We see the Son of God, the God of all the world, in the form of a servant: not a *cratch* to cradle him in, not a grave to bury him in, was his own. *Bp. Hall, of Contentation*, § 16.

Our meats and our sports (much of them) have relation to church-works. The coffin of our christmas pies in shape long, is in imitation of the *cratch*.
Selden, Table-Talk.

To CRATCH.* *v. a.* [our old verb for *scratch*; Welsh, *crach*, scabies. But see *To* SCRATCH.] To tear; as, "to *cratch* out one's eyes." *Huloet.*

CRA'TER. *n. s.* [Lat.] A vent, or aperture; a passage at which any thing is let out.

This mount, I could see, was made of the stones thrown up and fallen back again into the *crater*.
Berkeley to Arbuthnot, Descrip. of Vesuvius, 1717.

CRATE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *kraet*, a basket.] A pannier wicker vessel, in which things are carried on a horse.

I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a *crate*. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Isles.*

CRAVA'T.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Fr. *cravate*, which Menage derives from the *Croats*, a sort of German troops, usually called *Cravates*; from whom, in 1636, this ornament, he adds, was adopted in France. — Serenius refers at once to the part which the cravat adorns, and so deduces it from the West Goth. *krafwe* for *krage*, the neck. Appendix, Eng. and Sw. Dict. Pope places the accent on the first syllable.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

With eager beats his Mechlin *cravat* moves.
Pope, Basset-Table.

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.
Wiseman, Surgery.

To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpapian, Sax.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter.
Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed. *Knolles.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,
Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.
Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.
Denham.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,
To save a farthing in a ferry-boat. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. To long; to wish unreasonably. See CRAVING.

4. To call for importunately.

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our businesses,
Which *crave* the instant use. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; sour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

CRA'VEN.† *n. s.* [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life; perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock, Dr. Johnson says. "*Craven*," says Mr. Horne Tooke, "is one who has *craved* or *craven* his life from his antagonist; dextramque precantem protendens." Div. of Purley, ii. 71. Another learned etymologist has also said, "our word *craven*, a coward, is nothing but the humble and submissive *craver*." Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 148. Thus fortified is the etymology of *craven*; but it is not impregnable. The word *craven*, *cravent*, or *cravant*, was the ancient exclamation, in a criminal trial by battle, of those who yielded to their opponents; which therefore was considered a term of the greatest infamy, and in time became the common appellation of all cowards. The law was, that the conquered should acknowledge his submission, before the people, in pronouncing this "*word of fear*;" and Lord Coke says, that if the accuser joined battle, and cried *craven*, he was to lose "liberam legem;" if the accused, he was to be hanged. Now this expression *cravent*, or *cravant*, is, as Dr Jamieson also has observed, undoubtedly from the old French *creant*, "terme de jurisprudence feodale: c'est une promesse de rendre service." Dict. Trev. By the use of it, therefore, Dr. Jamieson adds, the vanquished person merely did homage to the victor as his superiour. *Creante* is the old Fr. substantive for consent, or promise; and *cranter*, or *creanter*, the verb. V. Lacombe, and Roquefort. And Du Cange, in the low Lat. CREANTUM. The Scottish word for *craven* is *crawdoun*, which, if not a corruption of *creant* itself, may be, as Dr. Jamieson has remarked, from *creant* and *donner*, to give faith, or do homage. In the north of England, I may add, *craddenly* is yet used for *cowardly*.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb? ———
—— A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.
— No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Oh *craven-chicken* of a cock o' the game!
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
— He is a *craven* and a villain else.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Oh! here's one made to my hand,
Methinks looks like a *craven*:
Less pains will serve his trial; some slight justle.
Beaum. and Fl. Passion. Madman.

CRA'VEN. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest
A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly.
Spenser, F. Q.

Whether it be
Bestial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple
Of thinking too precisely on the event;—
A thought, which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,
And, ever, three parts coward. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent some mercy find
From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;
His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To CRA'VEN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Hanmer.*

Against self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

Dejected souls, *cravened* with their own distrusts, are the world's footballs, to be kicked and spurned.
Quarles, Judg. and Mercy. The Proud Man.

CRA'VER.† *n. s.* [from *crave.*] An insatiable asker. It is used in *Clarissa*, Dr. Johnson says; and, I may add, it is one of our old substantives, being in Huloet's Dictionary, and there rendered *mendicus*. It is also in Sherwood, a century after Huloet, and a century before Richardson.

Of all these *cravers* not one of them should lack.
Tooker's Fab. of the Church, 1604, p. 25.

CRA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *crave.*] Unreasonable desire.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety. *L'Estrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it, by some wicked action. *South.*

CRA'VINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *craving.*] The state of craving. *Kersey.*

To CRAUNCH.† *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *scraunch.*] To crush in the mouth. See *To* CRANCH.

She would *craunch* the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.
Swift, Voy. to Brobdingnag, ch. 3.

CRAW.† *n. s.* [*kroe*, Danish.]

1. The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at least into a kind of anti-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The human stomach, in contempt.

That this holy prophet, the Baptist, should be great in the sight of God; and should not give himselfe with the wicked priestes of the earth, or the false prophets of Israel, to gorge their *craws* with bibbing cheer, but should lead an austere and temperate diet.
Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 43.

CRA'WFISH. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevis*; in French *ecrevisse.*] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crawfish*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfish* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfish*, and the large sea *crawfish*, both produce the stones called crabs eyes.
Hill.

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of yon small hill.
Milton, Comus.

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man.
Dryden.

The streams but just contain'd within their bounds,
By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another.
Grew, Cosmol.

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man!
Prior.

2. To move weakly, and slowly, or timorously.

'Tis our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore side.
Heylin.

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave.
Dryden, Juv.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business.
Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance slowly and slily.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason.
South.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal? *South.*

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race
Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd
By his own sons, that pass him by unbless'd!
Pope.

CRAWL.* *n. s.* [Span. *corral*, a vault, or cellar.] The well in a boat.

CRA'WLER.† *n. s.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land.
Lovelace, Luc. p. 140.

CRAY, CRAYER, or CRARE,* *n. s.* [old Fr. *craier*, "sorte de vaisseau de guerre," Lacombe; low Lat. *crayera*; Sw. *krejare*, "a small vessel with one mast," Widegren.] A small sea vessel.

O, melancholy!
Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find
The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks, and *crayes*. *Harington, Orl. Fur.* xxxix. 28.

Let him venture
In some decay'd *crare* of his own.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

The owner of every ship, vessel, or *crayer*.
Stat. 2 *Jac. I.* ch. 32.

CRA'YFISH. *n. s.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack saltness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Floyer.*

CRA'YON. *n. s.* [*crayon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line: that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, Fr. to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, sweet Hermia; and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakspeare.*

Till length of years
And sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs.
Milton, P. L.

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does.
Tillotson.

CRA'ZEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

Four several persons were scarcely able to hold him; and this at first without any distemper in his head, or *crazedness* in his brain.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 78.

CRA'ZINESS.† *n. s.* [from *crazy.*]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Touching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

There is no *crasiness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature; and every little ache about us is a thorn or briar springing out of that offensive earth, whereof we are composed.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 196.

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRA'ZY.† *adj.* [*ecrazé*, Fr.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place;
Fitter for sickness and for *crazy* age.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

When people are *crazy* and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Estrange.*

2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.

I have heard for certain of a minister of no small print and repute among the people, who took great offence at the great sleeves of a lady's new fashioned gown, calling them anti-christian, ungodly, strange apparel, and such as the Lord was displeased with; yet within one year this good man's wife was in the same fashion, without any scandal to her supercilious husband; so *crazy* are some men's judgements, and so easy their censures, as to matters of scandal!
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 144.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,

And over moist and *crazy* brains,
In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns.
Hudibras.

3. Weak; feeble; shattered; ailing; out of order; as it is still used in some places.
Ant. How is't, signior?
Mer. Crazy a little.
Mar. What ail you, sir?
Beaum. and Fl. The Coxcomb.
Physick can but mend our *crazy* state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. s.* [an Irish word.] In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAGHT. *v. n.* It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices.
Davies on Ireland.

To CREAK.† *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is from the old Fr. verb, *criquer*.]

1. To make a harsh protracted noise; "to *creak* as a shoe." *Sherwood.*
No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,
Or *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his sleep.
Dryden.

2. It is sometimes used of animals; as, to *creak*, or cry like a gander, Barret; to *creak* like a crane, Sherwood. [Welsh, *crech*, a scream.]
The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire.
Dryden.

CRE'AKING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A harsh noise.
Let not the *creaking* of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Their black and neat slipper, or stertup, with the *creaking*, allureth young men.
A. Willet on the Marriage of the C. Palatine, &c. 1612, p. 47.
With what patience doth this man bear the loud scoldings of his Xantippe, making no more of them than the *creaking* of a cart-wheel!
Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 16.

CREAM.† *n. s.* [Goth. *kreima*, Lat. *cremor*.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter: the flower of milk.
It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my spirits to your worship.
Shakspeare.
I am as vigilant as a cat to steal *cream*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
How the drudging goblin swet,
To earn his *cream* bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn.
Milton, L'All.
Let your various *creams* encircled be
With swelling fruit, just ravish'd from the tree.
King.
Milk, standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing; as, the *cream* of a jest.
This is the fourth degree of love, and the *cream* and top of love, whilst we are on this side heaven.
Hewyt's Serm. 1658, p. 94.

To CREAM.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather on the surface. This figurative expression from milk is, in the north of England, applied to beer, which is said to cream, *i. e.* to froth or mantle.
There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.
Not any wrinkle *creaming* in their faces.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

To CREAM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.
Have you some *creamed* or curded milk?
Wodroephe, Fr. Gr. 1623, p. 211.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.
Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour, and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.* sect. 9.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.
Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look? *Shaks. Macb.*

CRE'AMY.† *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.
Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.
There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

CRE'ANCE. n. s. [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.

CREASE.† *n. s.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk, Skinner; to which Dr. Johnson assents. In the old chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, *creysede* occurs in the sense of *crossed*; whence Hearne conjectures our *creased* to be derived. See also Kelham in *creises*, old Fr. crossed. But I must not omit the Teut. *kroesen*, to curl or wreath.] A mark made by doubling any thing.
Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.
In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Genesis*, i. 1.
We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.
Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight.
Shakspeare.
His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *K. Charles.*
They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*
None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*
Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden, Aurengz.
Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach.
Arbuthnot.

3. To beget.

4. To invest with any new character.
Arise my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.
The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron.
Davies on Ireland.

CREA'TE.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Begotten.
And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Composed; made up.
[They] do serve you
With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.

CREA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.
Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us.
Bp. Taylor.

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.
As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name.
Denham.
Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd.
Dryden, Fab.
Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year.
Dryden, Virg.
In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*
The whole *creation* preys upon itself: every living creature is inhabited. *Tatler*, No. 229.

4. Any thing produced, or caused.
Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.
But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns,
With warmest beam. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.
To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *n. s.* [*creator*, Lat.] The Being that bestows existence.
Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world.
Milton, P. L.
When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Creator*; and when you have done, trust

him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

CREA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *creatrix.*] She who makes, or creates, any thing.

Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 10.

CREA'TURAL.* *adj.* Belonging to a creature; having the qualities of a creature. See CREATURELY.

Their understandings being but *creatural* huffiness of mind, and an ambition of approving themselves the broachers and maintainers of strange paradoxes. *Annot. on Glanville*, p. 248.

CRE'ATURE. *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Lat.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his *creatures*. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.
Tillotson.

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self-sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind.
Spenser, F. Q.

Most cursed of all *creatures* under sky,
Lo Tantalus, I here lamented lye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He would into the stews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard.
Shakspeare.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'st thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.
Dryden, Virg.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables by having them pasted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel Massey to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused.
Clarendon.

The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed.
Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise.
Dryden.

The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinities, may have finite proportions to one another.
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

CRE'ATURESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *creature.*] The state of a creature.

The laws of our *creature-ship* and dependance do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we can as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent.
Dr. Cave, Serm. p. 10.

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Lat.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shaksp.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

To CRE'DENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To believe. Not now in use.

In *crédencing* his tales. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 154.

CREDE'NDA. n. s. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, that so much startled the world.
South.

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Lat.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list' his songs.
Shaksp. Hamlet.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather.
Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.

CREDE'NTIAL.† *n. s.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message.
Addison on the Christian Religion.

They reject the strongest *credentials*, and will accept of lesser.
Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.

CREDE'NTIAL.* *adj.* Giving a title to credit.

Credential letters were read from the *Frisians.*
Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales's Rem. p. 106.

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE.† *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

A tale written in the Bible,
Whiche must needes be credible.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibleness* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *n. s.* [*credit*, Fr.]

1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them.
1 *Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison, Spect.*

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it,
Before a play, would lose no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope, Hor.

4. Faith; testimony: that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed; with regard to property: correlative to *debt*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned.
Addison.

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it.
Glanville.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age; and show
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue see. *Waller.*

It was not upon design to *credit* these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more specious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CRE'DITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

CRE'DITABLY.† *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

He who would act the destroyer, if he would do it effectually, should put on the reformer; and he who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work; let him knock his breast, and his hollow heart, and pretend to lie in the dust before God, before he can be able to lay others there! *South, Serm.* v. 218.

CRE'DITOR. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to *debtor.*

There came divers of Anthonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakspeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison, Spect.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath.
Swift.

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed
The easy *creditors* of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shaksp.*

CRE'DITRIX.* *n. s.* [Lat. *creditrix.*] She to whom money is owed. *Sherwood.*

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix.*
Life of Cotton, Complete Angler.

CREDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plangus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts, Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou untry'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CRE'DULOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *credulous.*] In an unsuspecting manner.

If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and *credulously* swallow them, but, &c.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

CRE'DULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

A woman, whose sex hath been famous ever for devotion and *credulousness.*
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. 1605. F. 4. b.

CREED.† *n. s.* [Sax. cpeda, from the Lat. *credo*, the first word of the Apostles' Creed. "As the first word *Credo*, I believe, giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the *Creed;* so is the same word to be imagined not to stand only where it is expressed, but to be carried through the whole body of the confession." Pearson on the Creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts?
Fiddes's Sermons.

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed.*
Shaksp.

To CREEK. *v. a.* [See *To* CREAK.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,
Creeking my shoes on the plain masonry? *Shaksp.*

CREEK.† *n. s.* [cpecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd.
Milton, P. R.

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship. *Acts*, xxvii. 39.

A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek.* *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shakspeare.

4. CREEK *of day.* The first appearance of the dawn. [Teut. *kriecke.*]

He wak'd at *creek* of day.
Turberville, Ecl. iii. 251.

CRE'EKY. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.
Spenser, F. Q.

CREEL.* *n. s.* An osier basket. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

To CREEP. *v. n.* [pret. *crept;* cpýpan, cpeopan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep!*
Milton, P. L.

And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground.
Milton, P. L.

If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around.
Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shaksp. Macbeth.

Why should a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peevish? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit.
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney. ——
— There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole.
Shaksp. Merry W. of Windsor.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desart inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time.
Shakspeare.

Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. 2 *Tim.* iii. 6.

Thou makest darkness, and it is night, wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth.
Psal. civ. 20.

Now or then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together?
Dryden.

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women.
Sidney.

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife
Has *crept* too near his conscience.
—— No, his conscience
Has *crept* too near another lady.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Ralegh, Hist.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

CRE'EPER.† *n. s.* [Sax. cpeopepe.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

4. An insect.

Standing waters are most unwholesome, putrified, and full of mites, *creepers*; slimy, muddy, unclean. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 69.

5. A small bird, hardly larger than a wren, called also the ox-eye; which climbs trees like the wood-pecker.

6. In naval language, a sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard.

CRE'EPHOLE. *n. s.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CRE'EPINGLY.† *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

That the poem be not inflate or gingling with an empty noise of words, nor *creepingly* low and insipid. *Phillips, Theatr. Poet.* Pref.

How slily and *creepingly* did he address himself to our first parents. *South, Serm.* viii. 92.

CRE'EPLE.† *n. s.* [Dutch, *krepel*, Sax. cpypel. This was the more usual way of writing what is now written *cripple*. Dr. Johnson has merely noticed it only in Donne. The old dictionaries of Huloet and Barret give *creple*; and what recent editions of the New Testament present as "a *cripple*," Acts xiv. 8. continued to be *creeple* till about the close of the 17th century.] A lame person, a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As suburbs or the microcosm of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world is.
Donne.

Not lying like *creeples* on the bank, when we have a Bethesda before us.
Hammond's Works, iv. 508.

CREMA'TION. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMO'NA *Fiddle*.* [probably from *Cremona* in Italy.] A violin so called, and highly valued.

A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine *Cremona fiddle*; upon which Swift cried out,

Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ!
Sheridan, Life of Swift.

CRE'MOR. n. s. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

CRE'MOSIN.* *adj.* See CRIMOSIN.

CRE'NATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRE'OLES.* *n. s.* ["children born in the West Indies from Spaniards are called *creollos*, which signifies one born in that country; which word was made by the negroes; for so also they call their own children born in those parts, and thereby distinguish them from those of Guiny." Hist. of Peru, p. 397.] Such as are descended from the Spaniards; natives of Spanish America.

It has been guessed by some writers, that in all Spanish America there are about three millions of Spaniards and *Creoles* of different colours.
Guthrie, Spanish America.

CRE'PANE. *n. s.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CRE'PITATE.† *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise; to break wind. *Cockeram.*

CREPITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CREPT. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *St. Jude.*

This fair vine, but that her arms surround
Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground.
Pope.

CREPU'SCULE. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

CREPU'SCULINE.* *adj.* [Fr. *crepusculin*, from *crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; crepusculous.

He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to *crepusculine* observations. *Sprat, Hist. of the R. S.* p. 314.

CREPU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.
Glanville, Scepsis.

CRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crescent* note. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton.

CRE'SCENT. *n. s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My power's a *crescent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to the full.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Or Bactrian Sophi, from the horns
Of Turkish *crescent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton, P. L.*

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn,
The brows of all their young increase adorn.
Pope, Odyssey.

To CRE'SCENT.* *v. a.* [from the adj.] To form into a crescent. The old heraldick adjective *crescented*, i. e. having a crescent, has long been unsupported by any usage of the verb. The verb is of recent date.

A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.
Seward's Letters, vi. 195.

CRE'SCIVE. *adv.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

CRESS.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *cresco*, it being a quick grower, *nasturtium*, Lat. But the word is also the Sax. cepre, pl. cpeppen.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross: the pointal arises from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds generally smooth. *Miller.*

His court with nettles and with *cresses* stor'd,
With soups unbought, and salads, blest his board.
Pope.

CRE'SSET.† *n. s.* [*croissete*, Fr. because beacons had crosses anciently on their tops.]

1. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. Hanmer. They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning *cressets*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. I.

From the arched roof,
Pendant by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing *cressets*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 728.

2. Simply a lamp, or torch.

The countie Palatine of Rhene was conveied by *cresset* light, and torch light, to Sir T. Gresham's house. *Holinshed, Chron.*

Vigilance—in her one hand a lamp or *cresset*; in her other a bell. *B. Jonson, King's Entert.*

CREST.† *n. s.* [cpæꝛta, Sax. *crista*, Lat.]

1. The Plume of feathers, or tuft of horse-hair, on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

2. The comb of a cock; whence Milton calls him crested.

Others, on ground
Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king Edward the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury.
Camden, Remains.

The horn;
It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shaks. As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.
Dryden, Virgil.

5. Pride; spirit: fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*. *Shakspeare.*

To CREST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with long streaks, in allusion to the streaming hair of the crest.

Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the days with scorching heat abound,
Is *creasted* all with lines of firie light,
That it prodigious seems in common people's sight.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 13.

2. To serve as a crest for, in allusion to a crest of heraldry.

His legs bestrid the ocean; his rear'd arm *crested* the world. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

CRE'STED.† *adj.* [from *crest; cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonite,
Fled from his lion ramp; old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel;
Or, groveling, soil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust. *Milton, S. A.* 141.

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But lac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away.
Dryden.

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below.
Dryden.

CRE'ST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall.*] Dejected; sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRE'STLESS. *adj.* [from *crest.*] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

CRETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the *cretaceous* salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous* stubborn and jejune. *Phillips.*

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

CRE'TICK.* *n. s.* [κρητικὸς.] A foot used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable between two long.

The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a *cretick*. *Bentley, Diss. upon Phalaris.*

CRE'VICE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crevis*, "ruptures, crevasses," Lacombe; from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to burst. Chaucer writes it *crevasse.*] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads.
Titus Andronicus.

I thought it no breach of good manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people so well employed. *Spectator*, No. 266.

To CRE'VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to flaw.

So laid they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to *creivce* the wall. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CRE'VIS, or CRE'VISSE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *ecrevisse.*] Crayfish; the word is yet used in our northern counties.

And there are abundance of more perfect creatures also, which depositing their old skins or shells, or some such emblem of their age, are at certain seasons brought back again to a youthful state, and such are snakes, lizards, crabs, *crevises*, eagles, king-fishers, and such like.
Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 265.

CREW.† *n. s.* [probably from cpuð, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added cpeaþ, a crowd. But it is perhaps from the old Fr. *crue*, or *creue*, "growth, accession, augmentation, &c." Cotgrave.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose; as, *gallant crew*, for troops.

There a noble *crew*,
Of lords and ladies stood on every side,
Which with their presence fair, the place much beautify'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. The company of a ship.

The anchors drop'd, his *crew* the vessels moor.
Dryden, Æn.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise
New troubles. *Milton, P. L.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the West, shall find
The plain. *Milton, P. L.*

The last was he, whose thunder slew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addison.*

CREW.† [the preterite of *crow*, Sax. cpeop. Mr. Pegge inclines to Bailey's opinion, that *crew* is the bastard preterite, and *crow'd* the right heir; yet this preterite is warranted by the Saxon.]

Immediately the cock *crew*. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 74.
It was about to speak, when the cock *crew*.
Shakspeare, Ham.

CRE'WEL.† *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Fine worsted.

A piece of arras is composed of several parcels, some wrought of silk, some of gold, silver, *crewel* of divers colours. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 342.

Ere we contribute a new *crewel* garter
To his most worsted worship. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Take silk or *crewel*, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook.
Walton's Angler.

CRIB.† *n. s.* [cpybb, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his *crib* shall stand at the king's mess. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Look into all the *cribs* and troughs of brutish diet, and see whether you can find such a beast as a glutton. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.
Pope.

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean.
Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shakspeare.

4. A child's bed. *Brockett.*

To CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To CRIB.* *v. n.* To be confined; to be cooped up.

Who sought to make the glory of the nation and church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops to *crib* in a presbyterian trundle-bed.
Bp. Ganden, Anti-Baal-Berith, 1661, p. 35.

CRI'BBAGE.† *n. s.* A game at cards.

For cardes, the philologie of them is not for an essay. A man's fancy would be summed up in *cribbidge*; gleeke requires a vigilant memory, &c.
John Hall, Horæ Vac. (1646,) p. 150.

CRI'BBLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crible*, from *cribrum*, Lat. "De puiser l'eau en un *crible*," French Prov. Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. 1623, p. 486.]

1. A corn sieve. *Dict.*

2. Coarse meal, a degree better than bran. [old Fr. *criblure.*]

CRI'BBLE *Bread.** Bread made of coarse meal. *Huloet.*

The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble* bread.
Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 243.

To CRI'BBLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sift or cribble through a sieve.
Littleton, in V. Cerno.

CRIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting or separating by a sieve.

CRICK.† *n. s.*

1. [from *cricco*, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from cpýce, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

When the weight of her years has almost brought both ends together; 'tis nothing, she'll tell ye, but a *crick* she has got in her back; and though she might recover her youth again, by confessing her age, she'll never acknowledge it.
L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

3. A corruption of cricket; we say, "as merry as a cricket." "She'll talk sometimes; 'tis the maddest *cricket!*" Beaum. and Fl. This I take to be the origin of our phrase "as merry as a *grig;*" which Dr. Johnson and others derive from *Græcus*, a *Greek!* See GRIG. *Crick* is used for *cricket* in the old song of *Take thy old Cloak about thee.*

A merry *cricke*, and boon companion.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 323.

CRI'CKET. *n. s.* [*krekel*, from *kreken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Did'st thou not hear a noise. ——
—— I heard the owl scream, and the *crickets* cry.
Shakspeare.

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The solemn death-watch click'd the hour she died,
And shrilling *crickets* in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*

2. [from cpýce, Saxon, a stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks or bats in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call,
The senator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRI'CKETING *Apple. n. s.* A small species of apple.

CRI'ER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crieur.*] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier.*
Ecclus. xx. 15.

The *criers* command silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a suspense.
Brerewood on Languages.

The *crier* calls aloud
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dryden.*

CRIME.† *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.]

1. An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness, that I guiltless am;
But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,
Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same.
Spenser, F. Q.

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
Of tasting. *Milton, P. L.*

Like in punishment
As in their *crime*. *Milton, P. L.*

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.
Pope.

2. Reproach. A Latinism.

The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. xi. 46.

I rue
That error now, which is become my *crime*,
And thou the accuser. *Milton, P. L.* ix. 1180.

CRI'MEFUL.† *adj.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So *crimeful* and so capital in nature. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Devise extremes beyond extremity,
To make him curse this cursed *crimeful* night.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CRI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

CRI'MINAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. adj. *criminel.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from blemish *criminal.*
Spenser, F. Q.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal* in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution; the *criminal* law.

The discussion and admeasurement of crimes, and their punishment, forms in every country the code of *criminal* law. *Blackstone.*

CRI'MINAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *criminel*, n. s.]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons, that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *criminals.* *Bacon.*

CRIMINA'LITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *criminalité.*] A criminal action, case, or cause.
Cotgrave.

If this perseverance in wrong often appertains to individuals, it much more frequently appertains to public bodies; in them the disgrace of error, or even the *criminality* of conduct, belongs to so many, that no one is ashamed of the part which belongs to himself.
Bp. Llandaff, (Watson,) Charge, (1805,) p. 28.

CRI'MINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

To CRI'MINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *crimino.*] To accuse; to charge with crime.

And as for our church liturgy it is now *criminated* by many as idolatrous, because in some things it resembleth the mass, though not in the main.
Ld. North, Light in the Way to Paradise, (1682,) p. 29.

CRIMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*crimination*, old Fr. *criminatio*, Latin.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

If this horrible *crimination* were cast upon thee, O Saviour, in whom the prince of this world found nothing, what wonder is it, if we thy sinful servants be branded on all sides with evil tongues.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.

The story of that calumnious *crimination*, devised by the Arian faction against Athanasius, as a charge of no small impiety. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 67.

The detractor, who accuses the saints with false *criminations.*
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c. p. 169.

Nor was there a single heathen, who confessed a deity, exempt from this *crimination* of holding the truth in unrighteousness.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 275.

CRI'MINATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *criminatoire.*] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRI'MINOUS.† *adj.* [*criminosus*, Lat. *criminieux*, Fr.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

They are led manacled after him as less *criminous.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.*

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous.*] Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminously* omitted before.
Hammond.

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and malice of his enemies.
King Charles.

CRI'MOSIN.† *adj.* [*cremosino*, Italian, commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimson.*] A species of red colour, tinged with blue.

Upon her head a *cremosin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffadilies set.
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the white violet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

CRIMP.† *adj.* [from *crumble* or *crimble*, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, from the Sax. verb acpýmman, *friare.*]

1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the fowler warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not consistent; not forcible. A low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by him.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

CRIMP.* *n. s.*

1. A game at cards formerly.

Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp.*
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

2. In modern times, one who is employed to enlist soldiers, but not in the usual manner by beat of drum; one who unfairly decoys others into military service; a low word.

To CRIMP.* *v. a.* [Sax. ȝe-cpýmpt, *crimped*, calamistratus, Lye.]

1. To curl or crisp the hair. See *To* CALAMISTRATE.

2. In modern cookery, applied to cod-fish; as, to crimp cod, is to cut the fish, while very fresh, into slices, and to throw it into pump water and salt. This renders it crisp.

To CRI'MPLE.† *v. a.* [from *rumple, crumple, crimple*, Dr. Johnson says; but this sonorous triad must give way to the Teut. *krimpen*, to contract.] To contract; to corrugate: to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CRI'MSON.† *n. s.* [Ital. *cremosino*, and *chermisi*; Fr. *cramoisi*; low Lat. *kermesinus*; from the Arabick *kermes*; a little worm which is bred in the berry of the *coccus*, made use of to dye this colour.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow.
Boyle on Colours.

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

CRI'MSON.* *adj.* [The adjective is not noticed by Dr. Johnson, though among the examples to the substantive, in his dictionary, several of them present the adjective.

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

Why does the soil endue
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red, in general.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks. *Shaksp.*

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms around.
Dryden.

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. — Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart:
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe.
Shakspeare.

CRI'NCUM. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir wherewith they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in apes and owls, in a cargazon of complements and *cringes*, or som

huge monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring over with them.
Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 188.
By this time Appetite is at the table,
And with a lowly *cringe* presents the wine
To his old master Gustus.
Brewer's Com. of Lingua, (1657,) v. 3.
Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks.
Philips.

To CRINGE.† *v. a.* [*kriechen*, German. Probably from the Iceland. *kringe*, to turn round.] To draw together; to contract.
Whip him, fellows,
'Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.
Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.

To CRINGE.† *v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.
One so superstitiously devout, that he is ready to *cringe* and crouch to every stock!
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 61.
Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*
The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRI'NGER.* *n. s.* [from *cringe*, Germ. *kriecher*, a cringing fellow.] One who is always bowing and cringing for some mean purpose; a flatterer.

CRINI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

CRI'NITE.* *adj.* [Lat. *crinitus.*] Having the appearance of hair; streaming.
How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are form'd.
Fairfax, Tass. xiv. 44.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures: diminutive of *crankle.*
Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?
King's Cookery.

To CRI'NKLE.† *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.
Her face all bowsy,
Comely *crinkled*,
Wondrously wrinkled. *Skelton's Poems,* p. 124.

CRI'NKLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.
It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. p. 114.

CRI'NOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *crinose.*] Hairiness. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE. *n. s.* [cpýpel, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch; *crupl*, Welsh. See CREEPLE. Mr. Whiter refers this word to "*grapple*, which means to confine by seizing or holding any thing; and the idea of confinement or hindrance brings us at once to the term *cripple.*" Etym. Magn. p. 132. Junius has strangely deduced it from the Gr. κραιπαλη, a crapula. It is true that κραιπαλοντες are those who totter, no doubt from κραιπαλη; i. e. those who have drunk too much, and cannot stand. But the origin of our word *cripple*, is clearly from *creep*, to move slowly.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. Donne with great appearance of propriety writes it *creeple*, from *creep.*
He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shaksp.*
I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine.
Dryden.
Among the rest, there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*
See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

CRI'PPLE.* *adj.* Lame.
And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shaksp. K. Hen. V.*

To CRI'PPLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.
Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners!
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.
Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryd.*
Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *cripple.*] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRIS-CROSS-ROW.* See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.
It is folly for a schoolmaster to put his scholar into the Psalter, that cannot learn his *cris-crosse* row.
Barnard, Serm. on Catechising, 1613, p. 18.

CRI'SIS. *n. s.* [κρισις.]
1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.
Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*
2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.
This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities.
Addison, Freeholder.

CRISP.† *adj.* [cpırp, Sax. *crispus*, Lat.]
1. Curled.
Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows.
Bacon.
The Ethiopean black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale.*
2. Indented; winding; or alluding to the little wave or *curl*, as it is commonly called, which the gentlest wind occasions on the surface of waters. See the 3d sense of *To* CRISP.
You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wandering brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever-harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summons; Juno does command.
Shakspeare, Tempest.
3. Brittle; friable.
In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
4. Short; brisk.
Friar, you must leave
Your neat *crisp* claret, and fall to your cyder
A while. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

To CRISP.† *v. a.* [cıppıan, to crisp; Lat. *crispo.*]
1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.
Severn—affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with *crisped* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *B. Jonson.*
Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surg.*
2. To twist; to curl; as was the manner of decorating gardens in Milton's time; who also speaks of "*curling a grove* with ringlets quaint," Arcades, ver. 46.; and represents Leisure "taking his pleasure in *trim gardens*," Il Pens. ver. 50. Herrick has "the *crisped* yew," that is, trimmed, shaped. Hesperides, 1648. p. 337.
Along the *crisped* shades and bowers,
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton, Com.*
3. To indent; to make to wave.
From that saphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton, P. L.*

To CRISP.* *v. n.* To curl.
Their hair *crisps*, but grows longer than the Africans. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.

CRISPA'TION. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*]
1. The act of curling.
2. The state of being curled.
Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation*, and colours of them; as he lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-IRON.* *n. s.* [from *crisp.*] A curling iron.
For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron*
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

CRI'SPING-PIN. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*] A curling iron.
The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins.*
Isaiah, iii. 22.

CRISPI'SULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating; as lightning is represented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS. *n. s.* [from *crisp.*] Curledness.

CRI'SPY. *adj.* [from *crisp.*] Curled.
So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

CRISS-CROSS-ROW.* [a corruption of *Christ-Cross-Row*, which see. See also CROSS-ROW.] Alphabet; beginning.
She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet. *Southerne.*

CRITE'RION.† *n. s.* [κριτηριον, Gr. formerly written *criterium*; the plural is *criteria.*] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.
Of the diseases of the mind there is no *criterium*, no canon, no rule. *Donne, Letters,* p. 288.
Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion.* *Glanville, Sceptis.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may discover and find out, the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink?
Pope, Hor.

CRI'TICK.† *n.s.* [old Fr. *critiquièr*; modern, *critiqueur*, *critique*; from the Gr. κριτικὸς. The first definition, which Dr. Johnson has given of this word, presents not the earliest usage of it. The last is probably the earliest; under which, however, he has sought no authority more ancient than that of Swift. Cowel, as Mr. Malone also thinks, is perhaps the first author who uses *critick* in the sense of Dr. Johnson's primary definition; though Cotgrave, I must also observe, renders *critiqueur*, "a criticke, a controller, or corrector of other men's works or doings." Shakspeare had long before used it in the sense of a cynick or censurer.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

The word *certiorari* is used diverse times in the Digest of the Civil Law; but our later *criticks* think it so barbarous, that they suspect it to be rather foisted in by Tribonian.
Cowel, Law Interpreter, 1607.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner: a judge. But see CRITIQUE.

But you with pleasure own your errours past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place.
Pope.

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks*, exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My adder's sense
To *critick* and to flatterer stopped are.
Shakspeare, Sonn. 122.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn *criticks*, apt, without a theme,
For depravation. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr.*

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

5. Critical examination. See CRITIQUE.

CRI'TICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France.
Pope.

To CRI'TICK.† *v.n.* [from *critick*.] To play the critick; to criticise.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done. *Brewer's Com. of Lingua*, (1657,) v.9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgement of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Relating to criticism: as, he wrote *a critical* dissertation on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious.

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me? —
— O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shaksp. Othello.*

4. [From *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect of eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends. *Sprat, Serm.*

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside. *Swift.*

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a *critical* sweat.

CRI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one. *Dryden.*

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRI'TICALNESS. *n.s.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRI'TICISE. *v.n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character,
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticise*. *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expences. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE. *v.a.* [from *critick*.] To censure; to pass judgement upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. *Addison.*

CRI'TICISER.* *n.s.* [from *criticise*.] One who makes or writes remarks.

Others took upon them to be pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them.
Blackwall, Sac. Class. (1731,) ii.265.

CRI'TICISM. *n.s.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. *Dryden, State of Innocence*, Pref.

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addison.*

CRITI'QUE.† *n.s.* [Fr. See CRITICK. This word is now generally so written, to distinguish it from *critick*, the person; and accordingly some of Dr. Johnson's examples give it *critique*; though when Pope wrote, and indeed long after him, no distinction of the spelling or accent obtained; and it may be doubted, whether Dr. Johnson has not, in his third definition of the person, by applying to it what probably belongs to the thing, overlooked this confusion. Yet *critique* is found for *critick*, the person in an old example. See the bishop of Lincoln's Sermon at the funeral of K. James I. Lond. 1625, p. 61. "It will be a question among *critiques* in ages to come, &c."]

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. *Addison on Medals.*

I would recommend the gentlemen of this taste to the Edict of Apollo, given us by Boccalini; the most ingenious and justest piece of *critic* on the manner of writing history that ever was wrote. *Dr. Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian*, &c. p.108.

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critick* on the past? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,
My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind. *Pope.*

To CROAK.† *v.n.* [cpaceatan, Saxon; *crocare*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. But it is perhaps adopted from the old Fr. *croäquer*.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*.
May, Virgil.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*. *Pope.*

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British Christians' food;
And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood.
Gay.

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakspeare.*

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. *Addison.*

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

CROAK.† *n.s.* [*croäc*, old Fr. the croaking of ravens, &c. V. Cotgrave.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watry face,
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me.
Lee.

CRO'AKER.* *n. s.* [from *croak.*] A word, in modern times, used in contempt for those who are perpetually discanting on dangers and difficulties, and making unfair comparisons of the present with the past.

CRO'CEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron. *Dict.*

CROCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK.† *n. s.* [cpocca, Sax. *krok*, *kruick*, Gael. *kruik*, Dutch; *kruka*, Goth. Chaucer writes our word *crouke.*]

1. A cup; any vessel made of earth.
Therefore the vulgar did about him flocke,—
Like foolish flies unto an honey *crocke.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 33.

2. A little stool. [perhaps a corruption of *cricket*; of which see the third sense.]
I bid her come out of the croud, and seated her upon a little *crook* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

3. The black or soot of a pot, or a kettle, or a chimney-stock, is called *crock.*
Ray, South and East Country Words.

4. The plate or bricks of a fire back.
Moor's Suffolk Words.

5. A bellied pot, either of iron or other metal, for the purpose of boiling food.
Jennings's W. Country Words.

6 *Crocks* are crooked timbers, resting on stone blocks to support the roofs of ancient buildings. *Craven Dialect.*

CRO'CKERY.† *n. s.* [cpochpæpe, Sax.] Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE.† *n. s.* [from κρόκος, saffron, and δειλων, fearing, Dr. Johnson says. In this opinion he is supported by other writers; among whom is Fuller, who quaintly observes, that "crocodiles' tears are never true, save when he is forced where saffron grows, knowing himself to be all poison, and it to be all antidote; whence he is called the *saffron-fearer.*" We have, however, no authentick proofs of this fear. Others derive it from κρόκη, the shore, and δειλων, fearing; as if fearing snares there laid for it. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. & Gr. But this is not probable; as the animal perpetually frequents the banks or shore, instead of being afraid of them. Sir T. Herbert, the traveller, speaking of the alligator, or crocodile, says, "the name we give is *à croceo colore*, or per antiphrasin quòd crocum timeat." Trav. p. 364. See ALLIGATOR.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloster's show
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*,
With sorrow, snares relenting passengers.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryd.*

Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Syrens that murder with enchanting breath.
Granville.

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile.* It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevoux.*

CRO'CODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

CRO'CUS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crocus*, Lat. *crocus.* "Ce mot vient du Persan." Lacombe.] A flower.
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first.
Thomson.

CROFT. *n. s.* [cpoꝛt, Saxon.] A little close joining to a house that is used for corn or pasture.
This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton, Com.*

CROISA'DE.† } *n. s.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*,
CROISA'DO. } a cross.] A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross.
If envy make thy labours prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross.
Verses Pref. to Fuller's Holy War.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CRO'ISES.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crois* for *croix*; old Eng. *crois*, Ch.]

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.
The conquests of the *croises*, extending over Palestine and a part of Syria, had been erected into a sovereignty under the name of the kingdom of Jerusalem. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* iii. 7.

CRO'MLECHE.* [In British antiquity, from the Welsh *crom*, crooked, and *llêch*, a flat stone, according to Richards; from the Heb. *carem-luach*, a devoted stone or altar.] Huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose. They are common in Anglesey, and are supposed to be the remains of altars. See Rowland's Mona Antiqua Restaurata.

CRONE. *n. s.* [cpone, Sax. according to Verstegan; *kronie*, Dut. according to Skinner.]

1. An old ewe.
Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things. *Tusser.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.
Take up the bastard,
Take't up, I say; giv't to thy *crone.*
Shaksp. Wint. Tale.

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason. *Dryden.*

CRO'NET. *n. s.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NICAL, or CRO'NYCAL.* *adj.* The same as ACRONYCAL, which see.
Cronychall, or acronychall, that is, vespertine, or at the beginning of night.
More, Notes on Psych. p. 425.

Why far remov'd with so vast distancy,
When they [the planets] go down with setting *cronical.* *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. iii. 72.

CRO'NY. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.
So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,
Th' espousers of your cause and monies.
Hudibras.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange, an astrologer should die,
Without one wonder in the sky!
Not one of all his *crony* stars,
To pay their duty at his herse. *Swift.*

CROOK.† *n. s.* [Celt. *crok*; Su. Goth. *krok*; Fr. *croc.* See *To* CROOK.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook.
I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore,
In that right hand which held the *crook* before.
Cowley.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nourish'd endless woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.
There fall those saphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet islands make in that sweet land. *Sidney.*

4. An artifice; a trick; "by hook or crook," i. e. by bending a thing to one's purpose.
I neither therein have foil nor trip; but for all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again in this matter.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner.

5. A gibbet. [Fr. *croce*, from the Lat. *crux.* So Huloet uses *cross* for a gibbet.]
Terpine —
She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith led
Unto the *crooke* —
Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 18.

To CROOK.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *kroka*, to crook; Fr. *crocher*, or *croquer.*]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.
Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No! let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp;
And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To bend, figuratively; to thwart.
Conscyence confoundeth the reason, it *croketh* the wyll, and enquyeteth the soule.
Bp. Fisher's Ps. p. 11, 12.

3. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.
Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

To CROOK.† *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but hunger. *Gregory's Posthuma*, 1650, p. 207.

CRO'OKBACK. *n. s.* [*crook* and *back.*] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,
Or any he the proudest of thy sort. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

CRO'OKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CROOK-KNEED.* *adj.* [*crook* and *knee.*] Having crooked knees.

Crook-kneed and dewlapt like Thessalian bulls. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

CROOK-SHOULDERED.* *adj.* [*crook* and *shoulder.*] Having bent shoulders; crook-backed.

It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered*, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavour to be like him, by bolstering out their garments on that side, that they might appear crooked too. *South, Serm*, vii. 190.

CROO'KED.† *adj.* [properly the participle of the verb *crook.*] Formerly written *croked*, like its northern root. See *To* CROOK.

1. Bent; not strait; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Newton, Opt.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROO'KEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Not in a strait line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Bp. Taylor, Rules of Living Holy.*

CROO'KEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *crooked.*]

1. Deviation from straitness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is crooked; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

As he that useth an upright shoe, may correct the obliquity or *crookedness* by wearing it on the other side; we may overcome passions if we will. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 288.

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

3. Lewdness; depravity; perverseness. *Barret.*

To CROO'KEN.* *v. a.* [from *crook.*] To make crooked. *Huloet.*

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it. *Homilies*, B. ii. *Against Idolatry.*

CROP.† *n. s.* [cpop, Sax. *krop*, Teut. *kropp*, Goth.] The craw of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

But flutt'ring there, they nestle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CRO'PFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; with a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And, *crop-full*, out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings. *Milton, L'All.*

CROP-SICK.† *adj.* [*crop* and *sick.*] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

This daughter that I tell you of, is fall'n
A little *crop-sick*, with the dangerous surfeit
She took of your affection. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

Strange odds! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate, Juv.*

CROP-SICKNESS.* *n. s.* [*crop* and *sickness.*] Sickness arising from repletion.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness*, cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop! *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 126.

CROP.† *n. s.* [cpopp, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

When Zephirus eke with his sweete brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe
The tendre *croppes*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser, Past.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton, P. L.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden, Fab.*

To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain. *Ezek.* xvii. 22.

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *cropp'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops:
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*

Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creech.*

To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæsar lay his sword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and she *cropt*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

CROP-EAR.* *n. s.* [*crop* and *ear.*] A horse, having his ears cropped.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

I'll lay a thousand pound upon my *crop-ear*. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady,*

CROP-EARED.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener, this. *B. Jonson Masques.*

CRO'PPER. *n. s.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CRO'SIER. *n. s.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.] The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them; as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incongruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crosier*, some say the distaff, was too busy. *Howell, England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crosier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CRO'SLET.† *n. s.* [*croisselet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. vi. 36.

Here an unfinish'd diamond *croslet* lay,
To which soft lovers adoration pay. *Gay, Fan.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by mistake for *corselet.*

The *croslet* some, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. A crucible. [old Fr. *croisueil.*] *Bullokar.*

The coles right anon weren yset,
And this canon took out a *crosselet*. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeo. Tale.*

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

CROSS.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *croes*; bas Bret *croas, croes*; *croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One strait body laid at right angles over another; the instrument by which the Saviour of the world suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, long ways, of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the *cross*. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

And on his brest a bloodie *crosse* he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lorde,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he bore. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 2.

We do sign him with the sign of the *cross*, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end. *Ministration of Public Baptism.*

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shaks.*

4. A line drawn through another.

And some against all idolizing
The *cross* in shop-books. *Hudibras*, iii. ii.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love, whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath but small ones. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the side, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross* I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross*; wherein the king made a sheriff: so in each of these counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cross.† *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling athwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the *cross* refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be conspicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *cross* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *cross* lightning? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The *cross* blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

The harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the *cross* dire-looking planet smites. *Milton, Arcades.*

3. Adverse; opposite: often with *to*.

Were both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss. *Dryden.*

Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *cross to* the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce able to encounter. *Atterbury.*

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly expose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. *South.*

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. [Welsh, *croes*, surly.]

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a *cross* answer from his mistress? *Taylor.*

All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, must be shunned. *Tillotson.*

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under the *crossest* and severest passages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Cross.† *prep.*

1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass that way. *Knolles.*

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden, Virg.*

Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was born. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Over; from side to side.

I charge thee, waft me safely *cross* the channel. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village. *L'Estrange.*

To Cross. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips *crossing* one another, with great readiness breaks open fir cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *crossing* of the bill was designed for this service. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over, or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *crosses* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To sign with the cross.

Friars
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *cross* the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To cancel: as, to *cross* an article.

4. To pass over.

He conquered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperour at Constantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whose only sake
We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he then spying, gan to turn aside,
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *cross*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

6. To thwart: to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *cross* this wretch, what so he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that he *crossed* all they proposed. *Clarendon.*

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *cross*,
We urge an unseen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice and fortune *crost*,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost. *Addison, Cato.*

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is suffered to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or other courses appointed him from hence. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the smallest. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosseth* us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakspeare.*

To Cross. *v. n.*

1. To lye athwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. s.* A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

CROSS-BILL.* *n. s.* [In chancery.] A bill brought by a defendant against the plaintiff.

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of their solemnest confessions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator.*

CROSS-EXAMINATION.* *n. s.* [from *cross* and *examination.*] The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

CROSS-STAFF. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *staff.*] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CRO'SSARMED.* *adj.* [*cross* and *armed.*] Having the arms folded across; melancholy.

Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see
A sighing Ode, nor *cross-arm'd* Elegie.
Donne, Poems, p. 182.

CRO'SSARROW.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *arrow.*] An arrow of a crossbow.

Why I was run twice through the body, and shot i' the head with a *cross-arrow,* and yet am well again. *Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.*

CRO'SSBARRED.* *adj.* [*cross* and *bar.*] Secured by transverse bars.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast. *Milton, P. L.*

There is much difference of prisons: one is strait and close-locked, so far from admitting visitants, that it scarce allows the sun to look in at those *cross-barred* gates. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner.*

CRO'SSBILL.* *n. s.* [*loxia.*] A small bird, so called in English from its beak, which is hooked both ways, and has the points crossing one another.

CRO'SSBITE. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Estrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his senses. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can clear;
As nature slily had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit. *Prior.*

CRO'SSBOW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *bow.*] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The master of the *crossbows,* lord Rambures. *Shakspeare.*

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the *cross-bow,* equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *n. s.* [from *crossbow.*] A shooter with a cross-bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *cross-bowers* of Genoa against the English. *Ralegh, Essays.*

CROSSBU'N.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *bun.*] A cake marked with the form of the cross; and known by the name of the Good-Friday-bun.

To CROSS-CU'T.* *v. a.* [*cross* and *cut.*] To cut across; to intersect.

If the miners would be at the charge of *cross-cutting* the rise of this limestone hill, they would discover the vein from whence this ore doth flow. *Robinson, Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm.* 1709.

To CROSSFLO'W. *v. n.* [*cross* and *flow.*] To flow in a contrary direction.

The flood,
That staid her flight with his *cross-flowing* course. *Milton, Comus.*

CRO'SSGRAINED. *adj.* [*cross* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained.* *Moxon.*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen writs,
And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Estrange.*

She was none of your *cross-grained,* termagant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd,*
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd. *Prior.*

CROSSLE'GGED.* *adj.* [*cross* and *legged.*] Having the legs crossed.

Their table is usually the ground, covered with some slight sort of carpet, over which they spread a pintado cloth, and sit *cross legged* as tailors. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 309.

In an arch of the south wall of the church, is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged,* in armour of mail. *Ashmole, Berks,* i. p. 16.

CRO'SSING.* *n. s.* [from *cross.*]

1. The act of signing with the cross.

How long might an indifferent eye look upon the comical and mimick actions in those your mysteries that should be sacred; your magical exorcisms, your clerical shavings, your uncleanly unctions, your *crossings.* *Bp. Hall, Epist.* 1.

What work do they make with their continual *crossings* upon every occasion. *Trapp, Popery truly stated,* ii. § xi.

2. Opposition.

From many men I do not bear these *crossings.* *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

CRO'SSLET.* See CROSLET.

CRO'SSLY.† *adv.* [from *cross.*]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotson.*

3. Unfortunately.

If he have any child,
He shall be *crossly* match'd.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

CRO'SSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cross.*]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness,* or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or mere mischief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour. *K. Charles.*

Who would have imagined that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him? *L'Estrange.*

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. *Collier, of the Entertainment of Books.*

CROSSPU'RPOSE.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *purpose.*]

1. A conceit of conversation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle.

The preceding sport — was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes,* or questions and commands. *Whalley, Note on B. Jonson's Cynth. Revels.*

2. A contradictory system.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

To CROSSQU'ESTION.* *v. a.* [*cross* and *question.*] To cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates, &c. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 127.

CRO'SSROAD.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *road.*] A road across the country; not the direct high-road.

The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a *cross-road* to rejoin them. *Guthrie, Geog. France.*

CRO'SSROW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row.*] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *crossrow* plucks the letter G;
And says a wizard told him, that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

CRO'SSWAY.† *n. s.* [*cross* and *way.*] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road; or the place, where one road intersects another.

Neither shouldst thou have stood in the *cross-way.* *Obadiah,* ver. 14

Damn'd spirits all,
That in *crossways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shaksp.*

CRO'SSWIND. *n. s.* [*cross* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either *crosswinds* or stormy gusts than prosperous gales. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWORT. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *wort.*] It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *n. s.* [*croc,* Fr.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his *crotch.* *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Save elme, ash, and crab-tree for cart and for plough,
Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough.
Tusser.

CRO'TCHET.† *n. s.* [*crochet*, Fr.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*
As a good harper, stricken far in years,
Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*
2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croch*, a fork.]
A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise. *Dryden.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.
[They] set all in an uproar by their new doctrines, paradoxes, figments, *crotchets*; make new divisions, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 653.
His quaint *crotchet* of people and people — cannot but be hissed at by any of sound judgement. *Bp. Morton, Discharge*, &c. p. 87.
This is but a *crotchet* of the law, but that brought against it is plain scripture.
Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.
All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howell.*
The horse smelt him out, and presently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To CRO'TCHET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play in a measured time of musick.
The nimblest *crocheting* musician.
Donne, Poems, p. 68.

CRO'TCHETED.* *part. adj.* [from *crotchet*.] Distinguished by musical notation.
Not these cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 267.

To CROUCH.† *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French, Dr. Johnson says. The German *kriechen*, to creep, however, seems preferable; though indeed formerly our word was sometimes written *crooching*.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as the lion *crouches* to his master.
You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur,
Ta'en worrying sheep.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.
2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.
Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 36.
At his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests. *Dryden.*
Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the dust, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*
Your shameful story shall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free.
Dryden.

To CROUCH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *cruche*, Sax. cpuce, the cross.] To sign with the cross; to bless. Not now in use.
I *crouche* thee from elves, and from wightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

CROUCH-BACK.* See CROOK-BACK, and CROUCHED *Friars.*

CROUCHED *Friars.** *n. s.* [from *To crouch.*] An order of friars formerly in this country; so called from the cross which they wore; often written *cruched* or *crutched*.
With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed *crouch-back*; not that he was *crook*-shouldered, or camel-backed, but from the *cross*, anciently called a *crouch*, (whence *crouched* friars,) which now he wore in his voyage to Jerusalem. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 215.

CROUD.* See CROWD.

CROUP.† *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.]

1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horse.
This carter thakketh his horse upon the *croupe*.
Chaucer, Fr. Tale.
3. The rump of a person.
Ralpho — had got up
Upon his legs with sprained *crup*.
Hudibras, C. 2. 934.

CROUP.* *n. s.* [Goth. *hropjan*, to cry out.] A kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject, attended with great soreness in the throat, and with inflammatory fever.

CROUPA'DES. *n. s.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking.
Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. s.* [cpap, Saxon; *corvus*.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.
The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
To *crows* be like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and such republic birds.
Dryden.
2. *To a pluck a* CROW, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.
If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Estrange.*
Resolve before we go,
That you and I must *pull a crow*. *Hudibras.*
3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.
The *crow* is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the skank backwards, and so raise the timber.
Moxon's Mech. Exer.
Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Against the gate employ your *crows* of iron.
Southerne.
4. [From *crow*.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFLOWER.* *n. s.* In botany, a kind of campion.
Fantastic garlands did she make
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
The *crow-flower*, and thereby the clover-flower they stick. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 15.

CRO'WFOOT.† *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.
There *crowfeet* did their purple bells unfold,
And the smooth kingcup shone with leaves of gold.
Croxall's Poems.

CRO'WFOOT. *n. s.* [from *crow* and *foot*.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To CROW.† *v. n.* preterit. *I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed*. [cpapan, Sax.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.
But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? saith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you *crow*, men use to rise. *Bacon.*
That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous.
Hakewill.
Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden, Fables.*
2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.
Vaunting Sennacherib *crowing over* poor Jerusalem. *Bp. Hall's Works*, ii. 350.
Selby is *crowing*, and though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Grandison.*

CROWD.† *n. s.* [cpuð, cpeaþ, Sax.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.
He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands. *Pope.*
3. The vulgar; the populace.
He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us, by the way, with food divine.
Dryden, Fables.
4. [From *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle.
When he came, and nighed to the house, he herd a symfonye and a *croude*.
Wicliffe, St. Luke, xv.
Hark how the minstrels gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor and the trembling *croud*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar.
Spenser, Epithal.
Let them freely sing and dance, have their poppet-plays, hobby-horses, tabers, *crouds*, bagpipes, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 273.
His fiddle is your proper purchase,
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.
A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself. *Watts.*
2. To press close together.
The time misorder'd, doth in common sense
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
It seems probable, that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.
Burnet, Theory.
As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be *crowded* into an instant.
Locke.

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.
Addison, Cato.

3. To incumber by multitudes.
How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?
Granville.

4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.
They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight.
Dryden, Virg.

2. To thrust among a multitude.
A mighty man, had not some cunning sin,
Amidst so many virtues, *crowded* in.
Cowley, Davideis.

To CROWD.* *v. n.* [from *crowd*, the fiddle.] To fiddle.
Fidlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Massinger, Old Law.*

CRO'WDER.† *n. s.* [from *crowd*.] A fiddler.
Chevy-chase sung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*
Orpheus, a one-ey'd blearing Thracian,
The *crowder* of that barbarous nation,
Was ballad-singer by vocation.
Swift, ed. Barret, p. 134.

CRO'WDY.* *n. s.* Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk. North. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

CRO'WKEEPER. *n. s.* [*crow* and *keep*.] A scarecrow.
That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper*.
Shakspeare.

CROWN.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *krona*, a crown; Dutch, *kroone*; French, *couronne*; Lat. *corona*. Some refer to the Welsh *cwrnn*, round.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.
If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?—
— My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that seldom kings enjoy.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.
Shakspeare, Tempest.
I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And set the triple *crown* upon his head.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Kettlewell.*

2. A garland.
Receive a *crown* for thy well-ordering of the feast. *Ecclus.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.
They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor.* ix. 25.
Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryd. Epist.*

4. Regal power; royalty.
The succession of a *crown* in several countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head in a contemptuous sense.
If he awake
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our skins with pinches;
Make us strange stuff. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
From the sole of his foot even to the *crown* of his head there was no blemish in him.
2 Sam. xiv. 25.
While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to send for the songster. *L'Estrange.*
Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*.
Pope.

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.
Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden, Æn.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.
I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.
Trust not to your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*.
Bacon.
But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*.
Suckling.
An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.
Much experience is the *crown* of old men.
Ecclus, xxv. 6.
Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, stand fast in the Lord. *Philip*, iv. 1.

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL.† *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.
Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*; lilies of all kinds.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.
Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Her who fairest does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.
Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head.
Dryden, Æn.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious,
Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.
Psalm viii. 5.
She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it. *Shaks.*

4. To reward; to recompense.
Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
Roscommon.

5. To complete; to perfect.
The lasting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.
All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country-banquet *crown'd*.
Dryden.

CRO'WNER.* *n. s.* [from *crown*.]

1. One who invests with the crown.
At once heralds and *crowners*, pronouncing, proclaiming, binding, loosing; pronouncing some conquerors, rejecting others as unworthy.
Hammond's Works, vol. 3. p. 541.

2. A perfecter.
O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

3. The old, and still the vulgar word for coroner. *Huloet and Barret.*
Is this law?—
Ay, marry is't; *crowner's*-quest law. *Shaks. Ham.*

CRO'WNET.† *n. s.* [from *crown*.]

1. The same with *coronet*.
Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes and wax.
B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from *finis coronat opus*.
Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

CRO'WNGLASS. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CRO'WNING.* *n. s.* In architecture, that which finishes or crowns any decoration; as a pediment, a cornice, and the like.

CRO'WNPOST. *n. s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *n. s.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*.] A flower.

CRO'WNWHEEL. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CRO'WNWORKS. *n. s.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWS-FEET.* The wrinkles under the eyes, or from the outward corners of the eyes, which are the effect of age, and which are thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows. "And by myne eye the *crowe* his *claw* doth wright." Spenser, Shep. Cal. December.
So longe mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 404.

CRO'WTOE. *n. s.* [*crow* and *toe*.] A plant.
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe* and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas.

CRO'YLSTONE. *n. s.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are small.
Woodward on Fossils.

CRU'CHED, or CRU'TCHED *Friars.** See CROUCHED. The largest house of these religious persons, in this country, was near Tower-Hill in London; where the name of *Cruched Friars* is still retained.

CRU'CIAL. *adj.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another.
Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRU'CIATE.† *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat. *crucier*, Fr.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

They vexed, tormented, and *crucinted* the weake consciences of men. *Bale on the Rev.* (1550,) i. 5.

The thus miserably *cruciated* spirit must needs quit its unfit habitation.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 14.

They [Mahometans] believe also the punishment of sepulchres, or that the dead therein are often *cruciated*. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 99.

CRU'CIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Tormented.

Crucyate with sorrowe and peynes hyduous.

Life of St. Werburg, (1521,) i. iiij.

In this life are they *cruciate* with a troublous and doubtfull conscience. *Bale on the Revel.* g. 7.

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired — death to take me. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 129. b.

CRUCIA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cruciatus*.] Torture; agony; exquisite pain.

We know we have to do with a God, that delights more in the prosperity of his saints, than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies.

Bp. Hall, Souls farewell to Earth, § 7.

The Romans who most used crucifixion, did in their language deduce their expressions of pains and *cruciation* from the cross.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. iv.

CRU'CIBLE. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruce, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.

Peacham on Drawing.

CRUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRU'CIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

He prays for his *crucifiers*; whom yet he nameth not *crucifiers*, but them: Father, forgive them.

Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) C. 6. b.

Visible judgements were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

CRU'CIFIX.† *n. s.* [Fr. *crucifix*, from the Lat. *crucifixus*.]

1. A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death.

Addison on Italy.

2. The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ.

But now infinite numbers of persons of all sexes, and all ages, and all countries, came in to the Holy *Crucifix*. *Bp. Taylor, Mor. Dem. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel. ed. Hurd*, p. 64.

CRUCIFI'XION. *n. s.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison on Italy.*

CRU'CIFORM.† *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

There are a few other things worth his notice; such as is that tremendous *cruciform* image, with three rotund bores on the head-board, in the Cornmarket. *The Student*, (*T. Warton*,) ii. 375.

To CRU'CIFY.† *v. a.* [*crucifier*, Fr. *crucifigo*, Lat.]

1. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*.
Milton, P.L.

2. To torment; to vex.

An epidemical disease, [melancholy,] that so much *crucifies* the body and the mind.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

That which *crucifies* us most is our own folly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 6.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And *crucify* his crabbedness.

Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

CRUCI'GEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. s.* [commonly written *curd*. See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; coagulation.

To CRUD.* *v. a.* To curd or crudle. See *To* CURD and *To* CRUDLE. *Sherwood.*

To CRU'DDLE.* *v. n.* To curdle; and it also means, to stoop. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N.C. Words. See to CRUDLE.

CRUDE.† *adj.* [*crud*, Fr. *crudus*, Lat.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast, the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished: immature.

Men stand in a kind of suspense, whether the queen will be the godmother after so *crude* a reconcilement. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

In a moment up they turned
Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath
The originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton, P.L.*

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton, P. R.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd.
B. Jonson.

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger.

Digby on the Soul.

Absurd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults.
Roscommon.

CRU'DELY.† *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripely; without due preparation.

The advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,
And all good counsel is on cowards lost:
The question *crudely* put to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

These, *crudely* mixed up, made the farrago of the Alcoran. *Leslie, Truth of Christianity.*

CRU'DENESS.† *n. s.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.*

CRU'DITY.† *n. s.* [*crudité*, Fr. Cotgrave; *cruditas*, Lat.]

1. Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and *crudities*, and consequently putrescence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

3. Indigested notion.

Another very common artifice, which those gentlemen make use of, is, to usher in their *crudities* under the name and umbrage of the men of sense.

Waterland, Charge, (1732,) p. 17.

To CRU'DLE.† *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal: to concrete.

Comes the breme winter with chanfred browes,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes,
Drerily shooting his stormie darte,
Which *cruddles* the bloud and pricks the harte.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Hast thou not poured me out as milk, and *crudled* me like cheese? *Job*, x. 10.

These glaring, glittering rows of light, —
And *crudled* clouds, with silver tippings dight.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 25.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour stood.
Dryden, Æn.

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horses blood.
Dryden, Virg.

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crud*.]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up so wisely as they may.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. [from *crude*.] Raw; chill.

Sherris sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakspeare.*

CRU'EL.† *adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. *Jer.* vi. 23.

The daughter of my people is become *cruel*, like the ostriches in the wilderness. *Lam.* iv. 3.

If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive; causing pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred. *Ps.* xxv. 19.

We beheld one of the *cruellest* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney.*

Evils *crueller* than war, and larger than the sea.
South, Serm. viii. 219.

3. It is sometimes joined with another adjective, implying *very* or *extremely*; and is still so used in the west of England; as, *cruel* cross, *cruel* ill. See also the 3d sense of CRUELLY. Dr. Johnson has noticed neither.

I would now ask ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school-boys, cannot say;
I'm *cruel* fearful.
Beaum. and Fl. Ep. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CRU'ELLY.† *adv.* [from *cruel*.]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only basely fails, but also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands.
Dryden, Aurengz.

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender enter into a man or horse most *cruelly*, notwithstanding they are shot forth weakly.
Spenser on Ireland.

Brimstone and wild fire, though they burn *cruelly* and are hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as gun-powder. *Bacon.*

3. Extremely. See the 3d sense of CRUEL.

Was not master such-a one *cruelly* cut last night?
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

I have already touched upon this subject, in a speculation which shews how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town.
Spectator, No. 129.

CRU'ELNESS.† *n. s.* [from *cruel.*]

1. Inhumanity; cruelty.

But she more cruel, and more savage wild,
Than either lion or the lioness,
Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;
But taketh glory in her *cruelness.*
Spenser, Sonn. 20.

To comfort you against the watchfulnesse and *cruelnesse* of the dragon, is the goodnesse of God a fortresse and bulwark.
Bp. of Chichester, Serm. 1576, b. iij.

My people's daughters live,
By reason of the foe's great *cruelnesse*,
As do the owles in the vast wildernesse.
Donne, Poems, p. 362.

2. Destructiveness.

Once have the winds the trees despoiled cleane,
And once again begins their *cruelness.*
Ld. Surrey, Songs and Sonnettes.

CRU'ELTY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cruelté*, and *crudelité*, now *cruauté*. V. Roquef.]

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the pain or misery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our dastard nobles,
Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations. *Temple.*

CRU'ENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrheas pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

CRUE'NTOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cruentus.*] Bloody.

Thus a cruel and most *cruentous* civil war began, which lasted four years.
A Venice Looking-Glass, &c. 1648, p. 9.

CRU'ET.† *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. Rather, perpaps, the Fr. *cruchette*, a little jar. "*Cruet*, or *crewet*, for wine or other licour." Huloet.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I set the vinegar!
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd.
Swift.

CRUISE. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruise.* 1 *Kings*, xvii. 12.

The train prepare a *cruise* of curious mold,
A *cruise* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold.
Pope, Odyss.

CRUISE.† *n. s.* [*croise*, Fr. from the original *cruisers*, who bore the cross, and plundered only infidels. Hence the Germ. *kreuzen*, and the Dutch *kruysen*, to rove over the sea; though some have pretended a Germ. adverb, *kruiss*, across, as the origin of this word.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the sea without any certain course.

CRU'ISER.† *n. s.* [from *cruise.*]

1. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiseman.*

2. A ship; a small man of war, employed in sailing to and fro for the protection of merchant-ships and other vessels.

CRUM. } *n. s.* [cpuma, Saxon; *kruyme*,
CRUMB. } Dutch; *krummel*, German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his slender feet. *Thomson, Winter.*

To CRUM.* *v. a.* [from the noun. So the Sax. cpymman, acpymman, *friare.*] To break into small pieces. *Barret.*

Crum not your bread before you taste your porridge. *Beaum. and Fl. Monsieur Thomas.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Se *crumbled* into dust. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton, Com.*

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates. *Hale, Law of Eng.*

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the public good.
Atterbury.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a-year to to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden, Georg.*

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust.
Pope.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL.† *n. s.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

The fat ox, that wont ligge in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal.*
More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 19.

CRU'MMABLE.* *adj.* [from *To crum.*] That may be broken into small pieces.
Sherwood.

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP.† *adj.* [cpump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked.

Levelling hereby the inequality of crooked backs, and *crump* shoulders.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 44.

CRUMP-SHOULDERED.† *adj.* [*crump* and *shoulder.*] Having crooked shoulders.

She is blind of one eye — *crump-shouldered*, bald, flat-nosed.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623,) p. 291.

When the workman took measure of him, he was *crump-shouldered*, and the right side higher than the left. *L'Estrange.*

CRU'MPET.* *n. s.* [Sax. cpompeht.] A soft cake.

To CRU'MPLE.† *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dutch. Or from the Teut. *krempen*, to contract.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

He would have *crumpled*, curl'd, and struck himself
Out of the shape of man into a shadow.
Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

The rose of Jericho — being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years; and though *crumpled* and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. Tr. p. 34.

Sin crowds and *crumples* up our souls, which, if they were freely spread abroad, would be as wide and as large as the whole universe.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 65.

For then the body of man is quite another thing than what it was in its prime; it is contracted, and becomes much less, and *crumpled* up together, and in the end is brought even to crawl upon the ground. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 178.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addison.*

To CRU'MPLE.* *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract.

The Locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, cragged, *crumpling* creatures.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 175.

CRU'MPLING. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.
To CRU'NKLE. } *Dict.*

CRU'OR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Gore; coagulated blood.

A body may be so preserved, that by the help of anatomy we may trace its minute meanders, and investigate the secret passages thereof, without being hindered by any offensive odour or contaminating *cruor.* *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 3.

CRUP.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *crup* for *croupe.*] The buttocks. See CROUP.

CRUP.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *crisp.*] Short; brittle; as, a *crup* cake; and figuratively, short or snappish; as, a *crup* answer. Still used in Kent.

CRU'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse. Formerly written *crouper* or *crooper.*] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you? —— Oh — sixpence that I had a Wednesday last, To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*. *Shaks.*

Where pride is in the saddle, shame is in the *crooper*. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* (1655,) p. 277.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the saddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* sent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *crural*, Cotgrave; from *crus, cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE.† } *n. s.* See CROISADE.
CRUSA'DO. }

1. An expedition against the infidels.

Here the cowl'd zealots with united cries
Urg'd the *crusade*. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention.
Swinburne, Tra. through Spain, L. 44.

2. A coin stamped with a cross. [Portuguese.]

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

CRUSA'DER.* *n. s.* [from *crusade*. By our old writers called "a *croisadoman*."] One employed in a crusade.

They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements, which the *crusaders* made in Palestine. *Robertson.*

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot. *Phillips.*

To CRUSH.† *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, Dr. Johnson says. It is, perhaps, from the old French "*Crusca*, i. e. *écraser*," Lacombe. *Croissir*, to break. Langued. *crouissi*.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall. *Num.* xxii. 25.

Cold causes rheums and defluxions from the head and some astringent plaisters *crush* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus.

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me;
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far ——
—— I don't extend him, sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring, one another *crush*.
Waller.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and *crush* some of their own too stubborn freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms.
Milton, P. L.

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage? *Addison, Guardian.*

To CRUSH *a Cup.*† [this is the true expression, which Dr. Johnson without authority has given under "to *crash*;" and which Mr. Steevens has abundantly shewn to have been once common among low people. The same commentator observes, that in cant language we still say, "to crack a bottle."] To empty a cup; to drink together.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush a cup* of wine. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

To CRUSH. *v. n.* To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A collision; the act of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison, Cato.

CRU'SHER.* *n. s.* [from *crush*.] A beater, or crusher of things flat; a violent breaker. *Cotgrave, in VV. Escacheur and Fracasseur.*

CRUST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *crouste*; Ital. *crosta*; Lat. *crusta*. Perhaps allied to the Goth. *krusts*, a collision or crashing together.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross. *Addison on Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The case of a pie made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's side learning how to season it, or put it in *crust*. *Addison, Spect.*

4. The outer part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And petrify'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden, Juv.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is sped,
You'll wish me choak'd with every *crust* of bread.
Dryden.

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*.
L'Estrange.

To CRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelope; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge themselves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood.
Addison.

In some, who have run up to men without education, we may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, let those be the first you truck at the alehouse. *Swift.*

To CRUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS.† *adj.* [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture; inclosed in *crustaceous* skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters!
Bentley, Serm. iv.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *crustaceous*.] The quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *crustatus*.] An adherent covering; an incrustation.

The *crustation* of the building was changed to what it now is.
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Language.

CRU'STILY. *adv.* [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly; harshly.

CRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *crusty*.]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRU'STY.† *adj.* [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The wheat of Christ's Gospel once grew in Rome; but, it being cast into the river of contempt and neglect, sunk and settled in the bottom of oblivion, till with the mud and gravel of traditions and violent interpretations it increased to a huge heap; which, pressed softly by hypocrisy and pretences of devotion, made it as *crusty* as the hardness of heart or a seared conscience.
Dr. Favour's Antiq. (1619,) p. 421.

There be two sorts: either the fluid, moist, succulent, tender, and soft parts of the body; or the dry, solid, tensile, hard, and *crusty* parts of the body. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 173.

For sense cannot arrive to th' inwardness
Of things, nor penetrate the *crusty* fence
Of constipated matter close compress.
More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 28.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation.
Derham, Physico-Theology.

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

Maister Ruf, are ye so *crusty*?
Preston's Trag. of K. Cambyses, (about 1561.)

CRUTCH.† *n. s.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Germ. cnicc, Sax.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk.
Dryden, Georg.

This fair defect, this helpless aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden*
Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith*
The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.
Pope, Messiah.

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shaksp.*

To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To support on crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden.

*CRUX.** *n. s.* [Lat.] Figuratively, any thing that vexes or puzzles.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Dr. Sheridan to Swift.

CRUZA'DO.* *n. s.* [Portug.] See CRUSADO.

To CRY.† *v. n.* [Fr. *crier;* old Fr. *crida;* Span. *gritar;* Ital. *gridare;* Welsh, *crio;* Icel. *kra,* or *kria,* to exclaim, to cry out.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry,* sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murther sleep! the innocent sleep.
Shakspeare.
While his falling tears the stream supply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd.*
Dryden, Virg.

2. To call importunately.

I *cried,* by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jon.* ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry,* saying let us go. *Ex.* v. 8.
To Thee Cherubin and Seraphin continually do *cry,* Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of hosts.
Te Deum.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer.* ii. 2.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them.
Shakspeare.
What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Herbert.*
Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships and machines, surprised at the contrivance, *cried* out that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'st the first time that we smell the air,
We wawle and *cry.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit. *Is.* lxv. 14.
When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.
Dryden, Fab.

The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustardseed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries.* *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which *cry.* *Psalm* cxlvii. 9.
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee.
Joel, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He *cried* upon it at the meerest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shaksp.*

11. To proclaim as a hawker.

Why, you can have nothing there; there's nobody *cries* brooms.
Beaum. and Fl. King and No King.

12. To call for vengeance or punishment.

The hire of the labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, *crieth.* *St. James,* v. 4.
Heinous offences are called *crying* sins.
Lowth on Jonah, i. 2.

To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but nowhere spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

To CRY *down. v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and says there's atheism in it. *Watts.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion because they would not be under the restraints of it.
Tillotson.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money.
Bacon to Villiers.

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

To CRY *out. v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to cry; they *cry out* by reason of the arm of the mighty. *Job,* xxxv. 9.
With that Susanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* against her.
Susanna, xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine adminisration.
Atterbury.

3. To blame; to censure: with *of, against, upon.*

Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out on* us.
Shakspeare.
Giddy censure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard.
Job, xix. 7.
Cry out upon the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras.*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it as rank idolatry, and destructive to their souls who did it.
Stillingfleet.
Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against.*
Locke.
I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is she *crying out?* ——
—— So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To CRY *up. v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom. *Bacon to Villiers.*
The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude.
Glanville, Scepsis.
The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*
They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson.*
He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for sacred, which if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. *Locke.*
Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up,* and there as boldly blame,
And, as they please, give infamy or fame. *Walsh.*
Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate.
Swift.

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here. *Temple.*

CRY. *n. s.* [*cri,* Fr.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.
Dryden, Virg.
These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this *cry,* that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the *cries* of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shaksp.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expressions.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah,* vii. 18.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcases of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shaksp. Coriol.*
About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.
Milton, P. L.

CRY'AL. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ER. See CRIER.

CRY'ER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

CRY'ING.* *n. s.* [from *cry.*] Importunate call, or outcry; shout; clamour; exclamation.

Vociferation is syngynge, redynge, or *cryinge*.
Sir T. Eliot, Castell of Health, ch. 35. p. 50. b.

There is a *crying* for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened. *Isaiah*, xxiv. 11.

He scorneth the multitude of the city, neither regardeth he the *crying* of the driver.
Job, xxxix. 7.

These troubles are nothing unto his mighty *cryings*, who was compassed about for our sakes with fears and horrours, till his sweat was as drops of blood. *Dering on the Hebrews*, ch. 5.

CRYPT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *crypte;* Lat. *crypta;* from the Gr. κρύπτω, to hide. A word of great age in our language, which I had not discovered when the first edition of this dictionary was compiled.] A subterranean cell or cave; more especially, under a church, for the interment of particular persons. Formerly, *crypta* signified a subterranean oratory or chapel; and also the grave of a martyr.

This I write, because Bristowe would have Jerome, by often entering into the *crypts* or vaults of the churches at Rome, to signify that he went on pilgrimage. *Dr. Fulke's Def. of the Transl. of the Bible, Tract at the end*, 1583, p. 24.

CRY'PTICAL.† } *adj.* [Lat. *crypticus.* See
CRY'PTICK. } CRYPT.] Hidden; secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.
Glanville's Apology.

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRY'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; secretly: perhaps in the following example; the author might have written *critically.*

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and γράφω.]
1. The art of writing secret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRYPTO'GAMOUS.* *adj.* See CRYPTOGAMY.

CRYPTO'GAMY.* *n. s.* [κρύπτω, to conceal, and γάμος, marriage. Lat. *cryptogamia.*] In botany, applied to a genus of plants whose fructification is concealed.

The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi abounds with what the botanists name the *cryptogamous* plants. The idea of *cryptogamy* inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind; and he makes our Nant the tender scene of courtship for all the nymphs and swains of Whiteford parish, which he candidly admits does always terminate in honest matrimony in the parish church. *Pennant, Hist. of Whiteford and Holywell*, 1796.

CRY'STAL.† *n. s.* [Sax. cpiꝛtalla, Gr. κρύσταλλος.]
1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe.
Hill on Fossils.

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal;* as is seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs in *stillicidiis*. *Bacon.*

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known, and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward.*

2. *Crystal* is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass houses, called also *crystal* glass, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal.* *Chambers.*
3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of *crystal.* *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*.
Bacon.

CRY'STAL. *adj.*
1. Consisting of crystal.

Then Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy *crystal* window ope, look out. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds
By *crystal* streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE.† *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Lat. It is to be observed, that Shakspeare places the accent on the first syllable of this word; and Milton on the second; but Milton does not always write the word *crystallin*, as an eminent critick has asserted, either in the passage cited by him from Paradise Lost or that from Samson Agonistes. The poet's *own editions* there read *crastalline;* but elsewhere, unintentionally perhaps, *crystallin.*]
1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagel to my palace *crystalline*.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir thron'd
Illustrious far and wide. *Milton, P. L.*

CRY'STALLINE *Humour.* *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides.
Ray on the Creation.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *crystallize.*]
1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals. *Quincy.*

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal.*] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear. *Shakspeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppression. *L'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,
One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

CUB.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cubo*, to lie down; or a corruption of *coop.*]

1. A stall for cattle; it is still so used in Gloucestershire.

The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they not to die in theyr houses? And why are they not turned out of theyr *cubbes*, if vowes may not be broken?

Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546,) H. vi. b.

2. A case or receptacle; a cupboard.

The great leidger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Ch. of Oxf.* p. 132.

To CUB.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To coop up; to confine.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the borachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup. *Dryden, Pers.*

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed what shall become of him. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 153.

CUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

CU'BATURE. *n. s.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. s.* [from κύβος, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers,*

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK *Number.*

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CUBE *Root.* } *n. s.* The origin of a cu-
CU'BICK *Root.* } bick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. *Chambers.*

CU'BEB. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CU'BICAL. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CU'BICALLY.* *adv.* [from *cubical.*] In a cubical method.

Such is sixty-four, either made by multiplying eight into eight, and so it is a square; or else by multiplying four *cubically.* *More, Conject. Cabb.* p. 217.

CU'BICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cubical.*] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULAR.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cubiculaire*, "belonging to the bedchamber," Cotgrave; "*cubiculaire*, valet de chambre," Lacombe.] Belonging to the chamber.

Being the inseparable *cubicular* companion the king took comfort in, in the height of his troubles. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 16.

CUBI'CULARY.† *adj.* [Lat. *cubicularis*, Fr. *cubiculaire*; from *cubiculum.*] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CU'BIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits.* *Holder on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Milton.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CU'BITAL.† *adj.* [*cubital*, old Fr. *cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CU'BITED.* *adj.* [from *cubit.*] Having the measure of a cubit.

The twelve-*cubited* man, as Jacobus à Voragine measureth his length; or the twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus!

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 303.

CU'CKINGSTOOL.† *n. s.* [derived by Hickes from *coquina*, anciently *cockaigna*, signifying an idle jade, a base woman. But it seems nearly allied to the Teut. *kaecke*, a sort of pillory. It is sometimes called a *ducking-stool*; because the scold, after having been placed in the chair or stool fixed at the end of a long pole, was immerged in some muddy or stinking pool. The Saxons, (for it is of great antiquity,) called it ꝑcealpinꝝ-ꝑtole. Brewers and bakers, transgressing against the laws, were also formerly thus punished. Our Homilies notice the punishment as inflicted on the unquiet.] An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowel.*

In all well-ordered cities, common brawlers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of pain; as to be set on the *cucking-stool*, pillory, or such like. *Homilies*, B. i. *Against Contention.*

We'll ship them out in *cuck-stools*, there they'll sail
As brave Columbus did. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side. *Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from the Fr. *cocu*, which has been given to the *cuckold* in allusion to the *cuckoo* bird. The old French is *coux*, "mari dont la femme est infidelle," Lacombe. But as Howell, in his Letters, nearly two centuries since observed, "In French, *cocu* is taken for one whose wife is light, and hath made him a passive *cuckold*; whereas clean contrary, *cocu*, which is the *cuckoo*, doth use to lay her eggs in another bird's nest." Lett. iv. 19. Serenius refers our word to a northern origin; the Icelandick *quonkall*, signifying the same; and which he derives from *quona*, a woman, and *kala*, to blemish. Chaucer has given a bantering etymology of the word, which there is no occasion to cite. Mr. Horne Tooke considers it formed from the Italian *cuculo*, the cuckoo; which is from the Lat. *cuculus.* That the husbands of false women *wear horns*, is an old saying, and common in other countries. And Dr. Burn, in his History of

Westmoreland, would trace this *crest of cuckoldom*, to horns worn as crests by those who went to the crusades, as their armorial distinctions; to the infidelity of consorts during their absence; and to the finger of scorn pointing at them, on their return, crested indeed, but abused.] One that is married to an adultress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't.
Shakspeare, Othello.

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence.
Shakspeare.

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed.
Dryden, Juv.

Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift.*

To CU'CKOLD.† *v. a.* [from the Ital. *cuculo*, the cuckoo; as Mr. H. Tooke thinks, that is, to serve as the cuckoo serves other birds. Our verb has been sometimes written without the *d*, and is sometimes pronounced without it. But Beaumont and Fletcher are those only whom I have found to support it.]

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, Juv.

CU'CKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *n. s.* [*cuckold* and *maker.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again.
Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

CU'CKOLDOM. *n. s.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

CU'CKOO.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *cwccw, gwccw*; Fr. *coucou, cocu*; German, *guguck*; Dan. *kuckuck*; Ital. *cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. κόκκυξ.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to suck the eggs of other birds; and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded.
Spenser.

The plainsong *cuckoo* gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, nay. *Shakspeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakspeare.*

I deduce,
From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove.
Thomson.

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running? ——
— A horseback, ye *cuckoo*; —— but a-foot, he will not budge a-foot. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

CU'CKOO-BUD. } *n. s.* [*cardaminus*, Lat.] The name
CU'CKOO-FLOWER. } of a flower.

When daizies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shaksp.*

Nettles, *cuckoo flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE. *n. s.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle.*] *Cuckoo-spittle*, or woodseare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown, Vul. Err.*

CU'CQUEAN.* *n. s.* [from *cuck*, the first syllable of *cuckold*, and from *quean.*] A she-cuckold; a woman, whose husband is not faithful to her.

Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cucquean* makes.
B. Jonson.

CU'CULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Lat.]
CU'CULLATED. }

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CU'CUMBER.† *n. s.* [*cucummer*, German; *coucombre*, old Fr. *cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*; others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber, 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.
Dryden, Virg.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *n. s.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite.*
Quincy.

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head.
Boyle on Colours.

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis.* *Mortimer.*

CUCU'RBITIVE.* *adj.* [from *cucurbite.*] Applied to small flat worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd. Hist. R. S. iv. 138.

CUD.† *n. s.* [cuð, Saxon. That which is *chewed.*] That food which is reposited in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud.*
Dryden.

CU'DDEN.† } *n. s.* [without etymology, Dr.
CU'DDY. } Johnson says. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *kutte*, a dwarf. But I conceive it may more easily be derived from the Teut. *kudde*, a herd of cattle, and also a pig.] A clown; a stupid rustic; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
Dryden.

To CU'DDLE.† *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. But it may be from the Welsh *cuddio*, to hide, to get out of sight. To *cuddle*, in the north of England, is to huddle.]

1. To lie close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

2. [from the Teut. *kudden* perhaps, to meet, to come together.] To join in an embrace.

CU'DDY.* *n. s.* A fish which frequents the coasts of Scotland; the cole-fish.

The *cuddy* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name. It is not much bigger than a gudgeon, but it is of great use in these islands, as it affords the lower people both food and oil for their lamps.
Johnson, Journey to the Western Isles.

CU'DGEL.† *n. s.* [*kudse*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. The Scotch use the word *cud* for a strong staff, which Dr. Jamieson refers to the same original. *Cudgel-play*, as it is an imitation of the sword-exercise, leads one to suppose an affinity between our *cudgel* and the Spanish *cuchillo*; "à cuchilládas, by cuts, by slashes." Minsheu, Span Dict. The guard of the Spanish sword resembles

also, in some degree, the basket-hilt of our rustick cudgels.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

All we have seen compar'd to his experience
Has been but *cudgel-play* or cock-fighting.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back.
Dryden, Juv.

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel-playing*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. *To cross the* CUDGELS, is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife.
Swift.

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CU'DGEL-PLAY.* See CUDGEL.

CU'DGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras.*

CU'DGELLER.* *n. s.* [from *cudgel*.] One who cudgels another.

They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeller*, or the emptying of an urinal. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

CU'DLE. *n. s.* A small sea-fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, *cudles*, eels. *Carew.*

CU'DWEED.† *n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam impiam," or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder. *Bp. Hall, Rem. of Profaneness*, ii. § 9.

CUE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cowe*, a tail; "*cowe*, *coue*, pour *queue*, couda, 960." Lacombe.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin. See ALLOQUY.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue*. *Shaksp. Mids. N. Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shakspeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentlemen: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind; a low word.

6. A farthing, or a farthing's worth. [merely the sound of *q*, as an abbreviation of the Lat. *quadrans*, a farthing.] Obsolete.

You are fain
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.

And trust me, I'll not give a *cue* so soon
To see an ape, a monkey, or baboon,
Play his forc'd tricks; as I would give a tester,
To come and view them and their apish gesture.
Wither's Satires, 1613.

CUE'RPO.† *n. s.* [Spanish. Our expression is often corruptly written *querpo*, which see.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expos'd in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF.† *n. s.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to fight, Italian. This is Dr. Johnson's etymology. Skinner derives the word from the Gr. κόπτω, and Junius from κόλαφος. But Lye notices the Danish *kiep*, a club, which, with our word, he refers to the Goth. *kaupathian*, to strike with the hands. Serenius makes the same reference.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest. *Shakspeare.*

There was no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the question. *Shakspeare.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. Any stroke or blow.

The billows rude, rouz'd into hills of water,
Cuff after *cuff*, the earth's green banks did batter.
Mir. for Mag. p. 619.

Great Seymer and stout Winter did so gall
With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fierie ball,
That on the Belgian coast, by friends forsaken,
They with their captains, by their foes were taken.
Mir. for Mag. p. 834.

3. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

CUFF.† *n. s.* [*coeffe*, French,] Part of the sleeve.

But here are no clothes;
Yes, here's a *cuff*. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport.
Dryden, Juv.

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.———
——— Do, *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. To strike with the talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird.
Dryden.

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food.
Dryden.

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

Hov'ring about the coast, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own.
Dryden, Æn.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

*CUI BONO.** [a Latin expression often used in modern times, and, as it appears, adopted more than two centuries since.] For what purpose; to what end.

For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?*
Bp. Andrews, Serm. when Dean of Westm. 1604, sign. E. i. b.

CUI'NAGE. *n. s.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. *Cowel.*

CUI'RASS.† *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

Ten years of bitter nights and heavy marches,
When many a frozen storm sung through my *cuirass*,
And made it doubtful whether that or I
Were the more stubborn metal.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRA'SSIER. *n. s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms; a soldier in armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CUISH.† *n. s.* [*cuisse*, French, the thigh. Perhaps our word should be written *cuiss*. Steevens has adopted *cuisses*, in his edition of Shakspeare. From *cuisse* the word has, in old authors, been converted also into *cuss* and *cusche*.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuishes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The crosslet some, and some the *cuishes* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold.
Dryden, Æn.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour?
Dryden.

CU'LERAGE. *n. s.* The same plant with ARSMART. *Ainsworth.*

CU'LINARY. *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being *culled* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.
Hooker.

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage.
Shakspeare, K. John.

Like the bee, *culling* from every flower,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shakspeare.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion. *Shaks. K. John.*

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted.
Howell, Parley of Beasts.

When false flowers of rhetorick thou would'st *cull*,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.
Dryden, Virg.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various offerings of the world appear:
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.
Pope.

CULL.* *n. s.* [abbreviated from *cully*.] A fool; one who is imposed upon. See CULLY.

CU'LLENDER.* *n. s.* A strainer. See COLANDER. But *cullender* is a common way of writing it.

CU'LLER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cueilleur*.] One who picks or chooses. *Sherwood.*

CULLIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *To cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief.

Providence never designed Gay to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.
Swift, Lett.

CU'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *To cull*.] Any thing separated or selected from a mass; refuse.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymph. 6. p. 1496.

It is highly improbable, that the lord Fairfax would take any thing out of the cabinet, and send up the *cullings* to the parliament.
Dr. Walker's True Acc. of the Icon Bas. 1692, p. 32.

CU'LLION.† *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*. It seems to import meanness rather than folly. So far Dr. Johnson. *Coglione* is an Italian expression, denoting the highest personal contempt. So the old Fr. *couille*, "a lubberly coward."] A scoundrel, a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*.
Shakspeare.

Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base *cullion*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 165.

CU'LLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, *cullionly* barber-monger, draw.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

CU'LLIS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coulis*.] Broth of boiled meat strained. *Cotgrave.*

When I am excellent at cawdles,
And *cullises*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

Then by my cawdle and my *cullis* I set
My daughter on her feet about the house here.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CU'LLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt COLUMBINE.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *columbines*. *Spenser.*

CU'LLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none. *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*.
Arbuthnot.

To CU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CU'LLYISM.* *n. s.* [from *cully*.] The state of a cully.

What is this but being a *cully* in the grave! Sure this is being henpecked with a vengeance! But without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt, and quote an half-line out of a miscellany poem to prove his weakness is natural! *Spectator*, No. 486.

CULM.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *culm*.] A kind of dust coal found in pits with coals, and sometimes by itself: mixed up with clay in balls, it makes a strong fire, does not smoke, but emits a sulphurous smell. In this form, Mr. Bagshaw says, it is much used in some parts of Wales. The name is also known among our northern miners.

CU'LMEN.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 227.

CULMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks. *Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves.
Woodward on Fossils.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'LMINATE.† *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sun-shine, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton, P. L.*

When a star *culminates*, the first moment of his departure from the meridian is the first step to his declining. *Sir H. Sheere, in Ld. Halifax's Misc.* p. 34.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.
Dryden, Vind. of the D. of Guise.

CULMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *culminate*.]

1. The transit of a planet through the meridian.

2. Top or crown.

We upbraid the end with the beginning, the harvest with the spring, and wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle.
Farindon's Serm. (1657,) p. 429.

CULPABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.

CU'LPABLE. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. Guilty; with *of*.

These being perhaps *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenser on Ireland.*

3. Blamable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just*. *Hooker.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

CU'LPABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

All those who have known me, cannot be ignorant of my *culpableness* in those particulars.
W. Montague, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 145.

CU'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily. *Bp. Taylor.*

CU'LPRIT.† *n. s.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers; *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il*

paroit, May it so appear, the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent. So far Dr. Johnson. What he has ascribed to the judge, however, belongs to the clerk of arraigns. Barrington also, in his Observations on the Statutes, thinks that the French *qu'il paroit*, i. e. make it appear, may be the origin of our word; the criminal having answered to the charge that he is not guilty, being required to make his innocence appear. Blackstone refers it to two abbreviations, viz. to *cul* for *culpable*, which the clerk declares the prisoner to be; and to the Fr. *prit*, ready to prove him so. Others to *cul* for *culpable*, and to the Fr. *prist*, (from *prendre*,) taken. Mr. Tyrwhitt considers it as a vulgar name for a prisoner, from the Fr. *cul* and *prist*; meaning one seized by the skirts, caught by the back. This countenances my remark on *bumbailiff*, which see.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim:
Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd.
Dryden.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior, Pref. to Solomon.*

Cu'lter.† *n. s.* [culcop, Sax. *culter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts,
That should deracinate such savagery.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Cu'ltivable.* *adj.* [from *cultivate*.] Capable of cultivation. This word has lately been adopted by our writers on agriculture.

To Cu'ltivate. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish. *Waller.*

To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Cultiva'tion.† *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests. *Robertson.*

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Cu'ltivator. *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle.*

Cu'lture.† *n. s.* [*culture*, old Fr. *cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may came fruit of it. 2 *Esd.* viii. 6.

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows? — Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

They rose as vigorous as the sun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomson.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

To Cu'lture.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority; yet it is frequent in modern poetry.

In countries *cultur'd* high,
In ornamented towns, where order reigns,
Free social life, and polish'd manners fair.
Thomson, Liberty, P. II.

Cu'lver. *n. s.* [*columba*, Lat. culpep, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fist.
Spenser.

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots. *Thomson, Spring.*

Cu'lverhouse.* *n. s.* [from *culver* and *house*.] A dovecot.

Yet was this poor *culverhouse* sorer shaken.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 279.

Cu'lverin.† *n. s.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from *couleuvre*, a snake; ordnance being ornamented with sculptured snakes. See Basilisk.] A species of ordnance; originally an hawk.

A whole cannon requires for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi *culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy
To see our prince his matchless force employ:
No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a smoaking *culverin* 'twere shot. *Waller.*

Cu'lverkey. *n. s.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

Cu'lvertail.* *n. s.* In carpentry, the same as *dovetail*, which see. *Bullokar.*

Cu'mbent.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cumbens*.] Lying down.

Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For *cumbent* sheep. *Dyer's Fleece.*

To Cu'mber.† *v. a.* [*kommeren, komberen*, to disturb, Dutch. Our word was formerly *accomber*. "*Acombred*, vexatus," Prompt. Parv. "*Acombrynge* a combrement vexatio." Ibid.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he, what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd!
You give him death, that intercept his haste.
Dryden, Fab.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To croud or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.
Shakspeare, Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? *St. Luke*, xiii. 7.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Cu'mber. *n. s.* [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, Tass. ii. 73.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Ralegh.*

Cu'mbersome. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed. *Newton, Opt.*

Cu'mbersomely.† *adj.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation. *Sherwood.*

Cu'mbersomeness.† *n. s.* [from *cumbersome*.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction. *Sherwood.*

Cu'mbrance.† *n. s.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hindrance; impediment.

How can I myself alone bear your *cumbrance*, and your burden, and your strife? *Deut.* i. 12.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, P. R. ii. 454.

CU'MBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.
A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest;
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 23.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge.
Milton, P. L.
They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.
Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L.

CU'MBROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *cumbrous*.] In a burdensome manner.
Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye. *Seward's Letters*, i. 164.

CU'MFREY. *n. s.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.

CU'MIN.† *n. s.* [cymyn, Sax. *cuminum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes.
Spenser.
When a dove-house is empty, there is *cumin* seed used to purloin from the rest of the neighbours. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

To CU'MULATE.† *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together.
All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camila. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 6.
A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULA'TION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *cumulatio*.] The act of heaping together. *Dict.*
For *cumulation*, I must needs profess I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Ch. of Oxford, p. 17.

CU'MULATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cumulatif*, from the Lat. *cumulo*.] Consisting of parts heaped together.
As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*. *Bacon on Learning.*
Among many *cumulative* treasons charged upon the late earl of Strafford.
Hale, Hist. Pl. of the Cr. ch. 14.

To CUN.* *v. a.* [Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, the parent of our *cunning*.]

1. To know; to learn perfectly. *Barret.*

2. In naval language, to *cun* a ship, is to direct her course.

CUNCTA'TION. *n. s.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.
It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errours, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure.
Hayward.
The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *festina lentè*; and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTA'TOR. n. s. [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in use.
Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

To CUND. *v. a.* [from *konnen*, to know, Dutch.] To give notice to: a provincial or obsolete word. See CONDERS.
They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

CU'NEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM-BONES. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CU'NNER. *n. s.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CU'NNING.† *adj.* [from the Goth. *kunnan*. See *To* CUN; *connan*, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well instructed; learned.
Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth. — To *cunning* men
I will be very kind, and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up.
Shakspeare.
I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shaks.*
Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chron.*
When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.
And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtile net,
Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*
And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*
Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shaksp. Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.
These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*
Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.
The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING.† *n. s.* cunninge, Saxon. This word is not often found in the plural number; but it is so used by Shakspeare, in the sense of *skill*, to which definition Dr. Johnson gives no example.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.
What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak. *Sidney.*
We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*
Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.
If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. *Psalm* cxxxvii. 5.
We'll make a solemn wager on your *cunnings*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
Notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out,
With wanton heed and giddy *cunning*.
Milton, L'Allegro.

CU'NNINGLY.† *adv.* [from *cunning*.]

1. Artfully; slily; subtilly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.
Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham, Sophy.*
When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

2. Skilfully.
A stately palace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden foile all over them displaid,
That purest skye with brighnesse they dismaid.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 4.
And many bardes, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices *cunningly*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 3.
They shoot wondrous *cunningly*.
Milton, Hist. of Moscovia, ch. 2.

CU'NNINGMAN.† *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.
One Flaccianus — being about to purchase a piece of ground, went to this diviner or *cunningman*, to see, what he could tell him about it.
M. Casaubon, of Credulity, &c. p. 148.
He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness; slyness.
But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange carded *cunningness*.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.
The doctor by this oversight, or *cunningness* rather, got a supply of money. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 2.

CUP.† *n. s.* [cupp, Sax. *cup*, Welsh; *kop*, Dutch; *kupp*, Iceland. *kub* and *kubba*, Pers, κύβα, Gr. Hesychius.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.
Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis*, xl. 13.
Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Phillips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting she deceiv'd.
Spenser.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack.
Shakspeare.

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky,
Must taste that *cup;* for man is born to die.
Pope, Odyss.

3. Social entertainment; merry bout, [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton, P. L.*

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl.
Dryden, Persius.

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*.
Woodward on Fossils.

5. CUP *and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large vessel, out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can:*
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [*Couper*, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

2. [*Couper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail.
Dryden, Fab.

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate. *Addison, Spect.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short
they *cur'd*. *Pope.*

CU'PBEARER. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Broome.*

CU'PBOARD. *n. s.* [cup and bopd, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.
Dryden, Juv.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards,
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*.
Swift.

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

CUPELLA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *coppel*, which is also written *cupel*. See COPPEL.] The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

From its [silver's] alloy with copper, iron, and antimony, it may be easily refined by *cupellation* with the necessary quantity of lead.
Babington, System of Mineralogy, 1799.

CUPI'DITY.† *n. s.* [*cupiditas*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It may be from the French *cupidité;* which, however, Menage thinks to be of no great age in that language. Cotgrave has it. Our own word is old, and in the vocabularies of Bullokar and Cockeram; though Dr. Johnson has cited neither the authority of any dictionary, nor an example.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

Our wicked flesh; the fragile, and soft worldly things; all sorts of *cupidities* do hinder us to know the word of God.
Wodroephe's Fr. Grammar, (1623,) p. 216.

The serpent covertly windeth into your heart; first by blandishments he entangleth your reason, and then by fallacies he diverteth your fear, affirming you shall not surely die; and thus sharpens the curiosity, while he suggesteth the *cupidity;* and by these degrees presenteth the fruit, and putteth you out of the garden.
W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 170.

CU'POLA.† *n. s.* [Italian, Dr. Johnson says. I may add the French *coupole*, because our own word was formerly written *coupolo*. But the word is by some referred to the Gr. κύπελλον, a sort of cup; by others, to κύμβαλον, sometimes written κύβαλον, a cymbal; both resembling, in their hollowness, a dome or cupola. Yet it is originally, perhaps, from the Arabick *cubba* or *kubba*, round; "Fifteen mosques express their bravery here, which in shape are *round*, after the *alkaba*, in Mecca." Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 129.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

The carravans raw was very neatly built, adorned with *coupolos* at top.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.
Addison, Spect.

CU'POLAID.* *adj.* [from *cupola*.] Having a cupola.

Opposite to this palace is a fair temple — *cupolo'd*, compassed with walls, and open to the air.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 163.

Now hast thou chang'd thee, Saint; and made
Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*.
Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 16.

CU'PPEL. *n. s.* See COPPEL.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

CU'PPER. *n. s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS.† *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass*. Fr. *couper*. See the 2d sense of *To* CUP.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

I should rather substitute *couping glasses*, applied on the legs.
Ferrand, Love Melancholy, p. 840.

The greatest mercy of the physician is to leave him with these *cupping-glasses* at the neck.
Hammond's Works, iv. 487.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CU'PROSE.* *n. s.* The poppy, so called in the north of England.

CUR.† *n. s.* [*korre*, Dutch, from the Goth. *korhund*. See CURTAIL.]

1. A worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.
— A *cur*, sir. ——
— Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shaksp.*

Here's an old grudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.
L'Estrange.

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or what'e'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast.
Dryden, Juv.

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would ye have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shaksp. Coriol.*

This knight had occasion to enquire the way to St. Anne's lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him, who made Anne a saint. *Addison.*

CU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful spirit. *Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryden, Juv.*

CU'RABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY.† *n. s.* [from *curate.*]

1. Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

2. A benefice, distinguished by the name of a perpetual curacy; holden, not as a rectory or vicarage by institution and induction, but by licence from the bishop; who, having received the presentation to the curacy from the patron, (who is usually impropriator of the rectory to which the curacy is appendant, and which had formerly perhaps belonged to some religious house,) admits the curate into all the rights and privileges of the curacy. When these curacies have received an augmentation from the governours of the bounty of queen Anne, they are subject, in regard to voidance or cession, to the same rules as other benefices.

CU'RATE.† *n. s.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;
Nor durst he trust another with his care.
Dryden, Fab.

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.
Comm. Prayer.

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling. —— No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls. *Collier on Pride.*

3. One who holds a perpetual curacy.

CU'RATESHIP.† *n. s.* [from *curate.*] The same with curacy.

Except he be shortly after to be admitted to some benefice or *curateship* then void.
Constitut. and Canons Eccl. 33.

CU'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure.*] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

CURATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

She was full five and twenty years old, at which age the civil law freeth from a *curator*.
Bacon, Collect of Q. Eliz.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CURB. *n. s.* [*courber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.
Farrier's Dict.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the faulcon his bells; so man hath his desires.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition, hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton, P. L.*

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny.
Denham, Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming steed. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience?
Spenser on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild.
Milton.

If sense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and *curb* his intellectuals.
Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulged
In her full flight, and when she should be *curbed*.
Roscommon.

At this she *curb'd* a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb.
Dryden, Fab.

'Till force returns, his ardour we restrain
And *curb* his warlike wish to cross the main.
Dryden.

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow
Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires,
And household cares suppress thy genial fires.
Prior.

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wisely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit.
Pope.

3. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

4. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in Fr. to *bend*.

Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot. *Ray.*

CU'RBING.* *n. s.* [from *curb.*] Check.

The mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the *curbings* and the strokes of adversity. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 57.

CURD. *n. s.* [See CRUDLE.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chesnuts and *curds*, and cream shall be your fare.
Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble — What! that thing of silk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother? *Shaksp. All's well.*

It doth posset
And *curd*, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaksp. Ham.*

The young men were friends,
As is the life and blood coagulate,
And *curded* in your body.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

This *curded* milk, this poor unlittered whelp,
My body. *Donne, Poems*, p. 228.

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to shoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,
The fold and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese.
Thomson, Summer.

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,
'Till *curdled* cold his courage gan t' assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.
Dryden, Virg.

Even now a fatal draft works out my soul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my shrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY. *adj.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CURE.† *n. s.* [*cura*, Latin. Our word was formerly synonymous with *care*. "I take no *cure*," i. e. care, Chaucer. "Take *cure* of him," St. Luke, x. 35. Mathewe's Version. In this sense, "*cure* of souls" is still applied to the charge or care committed to every clergyman at the institution to his benefice. The old French *cure* is also *care*.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness, very little *cure*,
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure*,
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure.
Dryden, Fab.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure*, and after your disease.
Granville.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow.
St. Luke, xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

Certain honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, shall have chaplains beneficed with *cure* to serve them in their honourable houses.
Acts of Parl. 25 Hen. 8. ch. 16.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out

causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE.† *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, *of* his fond passion's
cur'd. *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured* of inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure;
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure*. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption. [Fr. *curer*, to pickle. Cotgrave.]

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS. *adj.* [*cure* and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so. *Dryden, Fab.*

CU'RER. *n. s.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption *curers*, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CU'RFEW.† *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, French. Of earlier practice than William the Conquerour's time. It was an ancient custom among all the convents of the north, to *put out their fire* when a bell rung; and is mentioned in the Leges Burgorum sub Dav. rege Scotiæ, c. 86. See Lord Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. i. 490. And Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope, i. 22. See also Lacombe in V. COUVREFEU. The old French word is *carre-feu*, or *cerre-feu*, which comes nearer to our own.] An evening peal, by which the Conquerour willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring *curfew*. *Cowel.*

You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton, Il. Pens.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *curiosité*. Cotgrave.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

First granting, as I do, it was a weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets. *Milton, S. A.* 775.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but are despised for the contrary. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of *curiosity*; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CURIO'SO. n. s.* [Ital.] A curious person, such as we now call a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

CU'RIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *curios, curious*, Roq. modern, *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand. *Ecclus.* iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will. *Davies.*

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about; sometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious* of antiquities. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

We all should be *curious* and watchful against vanities. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, i. § 2.

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embraced their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness closed;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed. *Fairfax.*

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well. *Shaksp.*

CU'RIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

My substance was not hid from thee, when I was made in secret, and *curiously* wrought in the lowest parts of the earth. *Psalm* cxxxix. 15.

4. Captiously.

CU'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *curious*.]

1. Curiosity; inquisitiveness. *Sherwood.*

Ah! *curiousness* first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still. *Sir W. Alexander's Hours*, H. i. st. 62.

Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide. *Sir W. Alexander's Hours*, H. i. st. 65.

2. Exactness.

He pursues the rational purposes of his own art; that, to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South, Serm.* viii. 321.

3. Nicety.

There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit. *Spenser, Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 53.

CURL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew
To him, and him alone confess'd in view. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes. *Newton, Opticks.*

To CURL.† *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dutch, cyppan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been? —
— A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twist.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
And with my youthful blood warm their cold flesh,

Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs,
Than sleep one night with thee.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

3. To dress with curls.
If she first meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her a kiss. *Shakspeare.*
They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.
The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden, Fab.*

To CURL.† *v. n.*

1. To shrink into ringlets.
Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.
To every nobler portion of the town,
The *curling* billows roll their restless tide;
In parties now they straggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While *curling* smoaks from village tops are seen.
Pope.

3. To twist itself.
Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To shrink back.
The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start! some politick tradesman
Curl with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

CURL-HEADED.* *adj.* Having the hair of the head curled. *Huloet.*

CU'RLED-PATE.* *adj.* Having the hair curled. See CURL-HEADED.
Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

CU'RLEW. *n. s.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *arquata*, Latin.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.
Among birds we reckon creysers, *curlews*, and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.
Trevoux.

CU'RLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *curl*.] The state of any thing curled. A modern word.

CU'RLING-IRONS.* *n. s.* [from *curl* and *iron*.] An invention to curl the hair with.
Finding that her literature was thrown away upon me, she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the *curling-irons*. *Johnson, Idler*, No. 46.

CU'RLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *curling*.] In a waving fashion or manner. *Sherwood.*

CU'RLY.* *adj.* Inclining to curl; falling into ringlets.

CURMU'DGEON.† *n. s.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr., Dr. Johnson says, which he received from an unknown correspondent. To this Mr. Nares subscribes. Dr. Ash has transferred this into his vocabulary, as if "an unknown correspondent" was the etymology; distinguishing *cœur* by the interpretation of *unknown*, and *mechant* by that of *correspondent*; which will always excite both in foreigners and natives a harmless smile! But, to be serious, I doubt the etymology given by Dr. Johnson's correspondent. The French *cœur mechant* means a bad heart, a malicious perverted mind; our *curmudgeon* signifies merely a miser, a griper, with some tincture of crossness. Nor is it in the usual manner of derivation from the French language to form a single word from a compound expression. Perhaps it is a derivation from the German *curmede*, a kind of vassalage in Germany, when the lord claimed, at the death of certain persons, such of their goods as he chose. Hence a German expression, *curmedige güter*, bona conductitia. See Ludewig, Jura Feudorum Rom. Imp. et Germ. Princip. 1740, p. 509. And Du Cange in V. CURMEDIA. From claims of this kind might easily arise an application to him who made them, similar to that of miser or griper; and the custom might also suggest our word. It is of no great age in our lexicography, being first, I believe, in that edition of Phillips's dictionary, which appeared in 1706. Anthony Wood, in the Life of himself, under the year 1661, writes it *curr-mudgin*. "Though he used it not half, yet at the yeare's end he did, like a *curr-mudgin*, sell it, and put the money in his purse." Some may perhaps think the word allied to a snarling *cur*, connecting it with the Saxon murcnunz, a complaint, a murmuring. But the German custom seems the more rational etymology.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.
And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*
A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.
In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRANT.† *n. s.* [*ribes*, Lat. *Currant* is an equivocal word with us, taken either for the fruit of a shrub called in Latin *ribes*; or a small sort of grape, growing in Zante. The name *currant* is taken from *Corinthus*, whence it's likely this fruit was first brought to us. Ray, Diction. Trilingue, p. 12. n.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate's Cowley.

2. A small dried grape; properly written *corinth*.
They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand.
The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.
The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.
He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Lat.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.
Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant. *Genesis*, xxiii. 16.
That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stampt; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.
Many strange bruits are received for *current*.
Sidney.
Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*
I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times.
Swift.

3. Common; general.
They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*
About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.
We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsick; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him.
Grew, Cosmol.

5. Fashionable; popular.
Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.
Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course: as, the *current* year.

CU'RRENT. *n. s.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage:
But his fair course is not hindered;
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones.
Shakspeare.

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide, *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser *currents* lost;
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods.
Denham.

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays.
Pope.

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes invested by Phebidas the Lacedemonian insidiously, which drew on a re-surprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; generally.

4. Without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden, Remains.*

CU'RRICLE.* *n. s.*

1. A course. [Lat. *curriculum*.]

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter.
Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 23.

2. A chariot. [Lat. *curriculus*; old Fr. *curicule*, un petit chariot. Lacombe.] In modern times the word has been adopted for an open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast.

CU'RRIER.† *n. s.* [*correour*, old Fr. *coriarius*, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground;
For useless to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden, Virg.*

CU'RRISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclaims.
Sidney.

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *currish* mind.
Fairfax.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew.
Shakspeare.

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, *currish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RRISHLY.* *adv.* [from *currish*.] In a brutal or malignant manner.

Boner being restored againe, — *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, — wrasted from them all the livings they had.
Foxe's Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley.

To use or deal *currishly* with. *Sherwood.*

CU'RRISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *currish*.] Moroseness; churlishness; malignity.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got the name of dog. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 69.

Hell's porter, Cerberus,
That *currishness* into our breasts dost put!
May's Lucan, B. 6.

To CU'RRY.† *v. a.* [Fr. *courroyer*, from *corium*, leather, Lat.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.

He hath well *curried* thy coat. *Barret*, 1580.

I have seen him
Curry a fellow's carcass handsomely.
Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.

A deep design in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.
Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

5. *To* CURRY *Favour*. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. [This expression requires further illustration, than the preceding words of Dr. Johnson. The rubbing down a horse, is a process that conveys pleasure to the animal. So much for *curry* in the present instance; but *favour* is a corruption. The true word is *favel*, as Mr. Douce has abundantly shewn in his Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 474. Thus, in the Merch. Tale of Beryn, in Urry's Chaucer, p. 597. "As though he had lerned *cury favel* of some old frere." Now the name of *favel*, Mr. Douce observes, was anciently given to yellow-coloured horses, in like manner as *bayard*, *blanchard*, and *lyard* were to brown, white, or gray. One of Richard the First's horses, he adds, was so called. Robert of Brunne's Chron. p. 175. He therefore rightly concludes, that to *curry favel*, or, as we now say, to *curry favour*, is a metaphorical expression adopted from the stable.]

He judged them still over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels.
Hooker.

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry* favour for himself. *L'Estrange.*

CU'RRY.* *n. s.* A word imported from the East-Indies, denoting a mixture of various eatables, a very relishable composition. The leaves of the *canthium parviflorum*, one of the plants of the Coromandel coast, being much used in *curries*, that plant has also there the name of *kura*, which means *esculent*. See Plants of the Coromandel Coast, 1795.

CU'RRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

CU'RRYING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of rubbing down a horse.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cuppian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote,

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers*, xxxiii. 6.

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him.
Dryden and Lee.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *cursedst*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

CURSE.† *n. s.* [Sax. cuppr.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse* to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison, Cato.*

CU'RSED. *part. adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *cursed* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device;
Not a waste or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will.
Dryden.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew.
Prior.

CU'RSEDLY.† *adv.* [from *cursed.*] Miserably; shamefully; a low cant word, Dr. Johnson says; as it certainly is in the two examples from L'Estrange and Pope which he has given. But it was formerly used in the solemn sense of *curse.*

[They] wicked counsel eke
Conspire against me *cursedly.*
Old Metr. Vers. of the Psalms, Ps. xxii.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *cursed.*] The state of being under a curse.

His mouth is full of *cursedness,*
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old Metr. Vers. of the Psalms, Ps. x.

CU'RSER.* *n. s.* [from *curse.*] One that utters curses or execrations.

All men, lovers of virtue, ought to hold him for a viper, and like a *curser* of father and mother.
Wodroephe's Fr. Gram. (1623,) p. 382.

The curse causeless: as, the pope's excommunications, and execrations, with bell, book, and candle. Such *cursers* are cursed; the curse will fall upon the *curser's* head.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 298.

The *curser's* punishment should fright the curse.
Drayton, Rel. Laici.

CU'RSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur.*] Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst th', I say, oppose thy *curship,*
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSING.* *n. s.* [Sax. cuppunȝ.] An execration; a curse.

He read all the words of the law, the blessings and *cursings.* *Joshua,* viii. 34.

Theodoret calls them execrations, *cursings,* and revilings of God. *Abp. Laud, Serm.* p. 227.

CU'RSITOR. n. s. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowel.*

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CU'RSORARY. *adj.* [from *cursus,* Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

CU'RSORILY.† *adv.* [from *cursory.*] Hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

We are so far from slighting or contemning the Scripture, that we are the great admirers of it, and do endeavour to advance it above all other writings whatsoever, and that even in natural things, though never so accidentally or *cursorily* handled. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age,* p. 254.

I shall speak *cursorily* of every thing but that which I had immediately from himself.
Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester.

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. *n. s.* [from *cursory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. † *adj.* [from *cursorius,* Latin.]

1. Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

Some eminent instructive expressions of Holy Writ, which are not obvious to every *cursory* and superficial reader.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 266.

The first, upon a *cursory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

2. Going about; not stationary.

Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders, as parsons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men, as Gerrard, &c.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) sign. F.

CURST.† *adj.* [from *To curse;* which shews, as Archdeacon Nares has excellently observed, how much the disposition, to which this word was applied, was hated.] Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Curst cows have short horns. *Proverb.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst;*
I have no gift at all in shrewishness:
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that she is intolerably *curst,*
And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,
That, were my state far worser than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shaksp.*

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,
I threaten'd to discover him. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst,* his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

CU'RSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst.*] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

CURT.† *adj.* [from *curtus,* Latin.] Short.

Such a latitude of years may hold a considerable corner in the general map of time; and a man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 22.

Peck! His name is *curt,*
A monosyllable, but [he] commands the horse well. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

To CU'RTAIL.† *v. a.* [*curto,* Latin. It was anciently written *curtal,* which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail,* and was in time written according to that notion. So far Dr. Johnson. But the word is rather from the Fr. *tailler court,* and is applicable, as the examples shew, to any deficiency. Nor was *curtal,* as applied to dogs, always formerly written as he states; but also in a manner which points out the etymology of *curt,* short, and tail. "The *curt-tail'd* fox, in the fable, endeavoured to have all foxes *cut-tailed.*" Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639,) p. 449. See CURTAIL *Dog,* and also CURTAL.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice.
Woodward.

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables.
Addison, Spect.

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not *Fact* but *Faction.* *Addison.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog. n. s.* A dog *lawed,* or mutilated, according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur.*

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail dog,* and made me turn i'the wheel.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

CURTA'ILER.* *n. s.* [from *curtail.*] One who cuts off, or leaves out, any thing.

This conduct of theirs — served to shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the Creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers.*
Waterland, on the Athan. Cr. x. § 21.

CURTA'ILING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Abbreviation.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings,* and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

CU'RTAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *courtine.* V. Lacombe, vol. ii. in voce; Lat. *cortina.* Our own word was sometimes anciently written *cortine.*]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light;

to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* shot a timorous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.
Pope.

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Pope.*

2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense. *Burnet's Theory.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it so as to discern the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady *curtain* from Aurora's bed.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Crashaw.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers. *Knolles.*

CURTAIN-LECTURE. *n. s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred?
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, Juv.

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison.*

To CU'RTAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counsel-keeping cave.
Tit. Andron.

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness' lap the anointed head repos'd:
Him close she *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

CU'RTAL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *courtault.*] A horse with a docked tail.

Hold my stirrup, my one lacquey; and look to my *curtal* the other. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

CU'RTAL. *adj.* [from *curt.*] Brief, or abridged.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those divines, so neither are they to be determined here by essays and *curtal* aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

CU'RTATE *Distance.* *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance. *Chambers.*

CU'RTELASSE. } See CUTLASS.
CU'RTELAX. }

CU'RTILAGE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *courtillage*, "petit jardin, cour d'une maison située à la campagne qui n'est point fermée de murs, mais de hayes." Lacombe. Low Lat. *cortilagium*, from *cors, cortis.*] A garden, yard, or field, or other piece of ground, lying near, or belonging to, a messuage. *Cowel.*

CU'RTLY.* *adv.* [from *curt.*] Briefly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely — epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.
Gayton, Notes, on D. Quix. iv. 15.

CU'RTSY. See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent; crooked.

CURVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

As for his session, we must not look upon it as determining any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation* of our limbs.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

CU'RVATURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *curvature.*] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the ossicles, to give it a due tension. *Holder.*

CURVE. *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *n. s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the springing game.
Thomson.

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved.*
Holder.

To CURVE'T. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Himself he on an earwig set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton, Nimphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CU'RVET.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

The king — ran his *curvets* so openly, and made his turns and returns in the head of the army, that so fair a mark invited his enemies' arrows to hit him. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 148.

2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILI'NEAR. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Composed of crooked lines.

CU'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *curve.*] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles.
Holder on Speech.

CU'RULE.* *adj.* [Lat. *curulis.*] An epithet applied to the chair, in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit; which our own poet, Butler, has playfully adopted, and also employed as signifying magisterial.

We that are wisely mounted higher
Than constables in *curule* wit. *Hudibras.*

These mounted on a *chair curule*,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool. *Hudibras.*

And Tully's *curule chair*, and Milton's golden lyre. *Akenside.*

CU'SHAT.* *n. s.* [Sax. curceate, from cure, chaste, because of the conjugal fidelity of the bird. Belg. *kuysheyt*, coo, shout. Craven Dialect, 1824.] The wild pigeon, or ring-dove. A northern word. Grose, and Brockett. It is also written *cowshut.*

CU'SHION. *n. s.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cushions* by you. *Shaks. Coriol.*

But ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden, Fab.*

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on. *Swift.*

CU'SHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion.*] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Dissertation on Parties.*

CU'SHIONET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coussinet.*] A little cushion; that which resembles a small cushion.

Upon these pretty *cushionets* did lie
Ten thousand beauties, and as many smiles,
Chaste blandishments, and genuine courtesie.
Beaumont's Psyche, vi. 200.

CUSP. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CU'SPATED. } *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.]
CU'SPIDATED. } A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CU'SPIDAL.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cuspis.*] Sharp; ending in a point.

This enters and raiseth up into life and beauty the whole corporeal world, orders the lowest projection of life, viz. the real *cuspis* of the cone infinitely multiplied, awaking that immense mist of atoms into several energies, into fiery, watery, and earthly; and, placing her magick attractive points, sucks hither and thither to every centre a due proportion, and rightly disposed number of these *cuspidal* particles. *More, Notes on Psych.* p. 346.

To CU'SPIDATE.* *v. a.* [from the Lat. *cuspido.* Dr. Johnson notices, with *cuspated*, the adjective *cuspidated*; but knew not that the verb existed in our language.] To sharpen. *Cockeram.*

CU'SPIS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing. See CUSPIDAL.

The multiplied *cuspis* of the cone is nothing but the last projection of life from Psyche.
More, Notes on Psych. p. 425.

CU'STARD. *n. s.* [*cwstard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cram'd them till their guts did ake,
With caudle, *custard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras.*
Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope.*

CUSTO'DIAL.* *adj.* [from *custody.*] Relating to custody or guardianship.

Ecclesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to *ecclesia titulata*, is that church, which for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, is by a revocable collation concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.
Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester, (1772,) p. 2.

CU'STODY. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstranced unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*. *Bacon.*
For us enslav'd, is *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
Num. iii. 36.
We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*. *Shaks.*
An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*. *Knolles.*
There is generally but one coin stampt upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it; by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*. *Addison.*

3. Defence: preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM. *n. s.* [*coustume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship. *Locke.*

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Samuel*, ii.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. *St. Luke*, i.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

5. Application from buyers: as, this trader has good *custom*.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*. *Cowel.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts. *Bacon.*
Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England. *Temple.*
Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryd.*
Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

To CU'STOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported.

The ships are safe, riding in Malta road;
And all the merchants, with other merchandize,
Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know,
Whether yourself will come and *custom* them.
Marlow, Jew of Malta.

To CU'STOM.* *v. n.* To accustom, which see.

For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight.
Spenser, F. Q.

CU'STOM-HOUSE. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *custom-house* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift.*

CU'STOMABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *coustumable.* Not a single example has hitherto been given of this useful word.] Common; habitual; frequent.

Ye shall fynde it more at large declared in the christen exhortacyon unto *customable* swearers.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 90. b.
Among the Greeks, by reason of their familiare and *customable* maner of speeche, one vocable serveth, &c.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, 1554. F. f. 4. b.
The *customable* shooting at home, specially at butts and pricks, makes nothing at all for strong shooting, which doth most good in war.
Ascham, Toxophilus.
Through the *customable* use thereof, this vice [adultery] is grown unto such a height, that in a manner among many it is counted no sinne at all.
Homilies, B. i. p. 78.
They use the *customable* adorings of the country. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 39.

CU'STOMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *customable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CU'STOMABLY.† *adv.* [from *customable.*] According to custom.

Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness, &c.
Homilies, B. i. Against Adultery.
Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*
And because I observe that fear and dull disposition, lukewarmness, and sloth, are not seldomer wont to cloak themselves under the affected name of moderation, than true and lively zeal is *customably* disparaged with the term of indiscretion, bitterness, and choler.
Milton, Apology for Smectym.

CU'STOMARILY.† *adv.* [from *customary.*] Habitually; commonly.

He underwent those previous pains, which *customarily* antecede that suffering.
Pearson, on the Creed, Art. iv.
To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray.*

CU'STOMARINESS. *n. s.* [from *customary.*] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it.
Government of the Tongue.

CU'STOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom.*]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown. *Shakspeare.*
Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotson.*

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shakspeare.

CU'STOMED.† *adj.* [from *custom.*] Usual; common; accustomed.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakspeare, K. John.
To wring the widow from her *custom'd* right.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.
Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*. *Milton, P. L.*
One morn I miss'd him on the *custom'd* hill.
Gray, Elegy.

CU'STOMER. *n. s.* [from *custom.*]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*.
Shakspeare Meas. for Meas.
A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods.
Roscommon.
Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day. *Arbuthnot.*
Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.
Swift.
I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her! — What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. A toll-gatherer; a collector of customs. Barret and Sherwood. This sense also, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, is now obsolete.

That memorable example of Zaccheus's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion as a common *customer*.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 184.

CU'STREL.† *n. s.*

1. A buckler-bearer. [Fr. *coustillier*. This word is sometimes written *coistrel*.]
Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel* (as our history calls it, but being truly *coustiller*) or a kind of ambactus, or servant belonging to him, besides three great horses for his own use. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 9.
2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ainsworth.*

CU'STUMARY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coustumerie*.] A book of laws and customs.
The old law of the Lombards gave first use, and the express words of the Norman *custumary* are, "Qu'ils ne puvent avoir autre instrument, &c." *Selden's Duello*, ch. 8.
It was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick *custumary*; from the feudal institutions, which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

To CUT.† pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut*. [probably from the Fr. *couteau*, a knife, Dr. Johnson says. Serenius, in the Appendix to his Su.-Dict. traces it to the West-Goth *kota*, to cut. Some have thought it may be referred to the Gr. κόπτω, to cut.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.
Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
Some I have *cut* away with scissars.
Wiseman, Surgery.
2. To hew.
Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. *2 Chron.* ii.
3. To carve; to make by sculpture.
Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster. *Shakspeare.*
The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addison.*
4. To form any thing by cutting.
And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.
5. To divide by passing through.
Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,
With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gerestus at the point of day.
Pope, Odyssey.
6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.
The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations. *Addison.*
7. To divide packs of cards.
Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior.*
We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them. *Prior.*
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving.
Granville.
8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.
9. To castrate. *Huloet.*
10. To avoid a person; to disown him; in modern, and unauthorised, language.
11. *To* CUT *a Caper.* [Ital. tagliar le capriole.] See CAPER. To dance.
12. *To* CUT *down.* To fell; to hew down.
All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*
13. *To* CUT *down.* To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.
So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard. *Addison, Count Tariff.*
14. *To* CUT *off.* To separate from the other parts by cutting.
And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs. *Jud.* i. 6.
15. *To* CUT *off.* To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.
All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut off*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Were I king,
I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.
This great commander was suddenly *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument. *Howell.*
Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom. *Addison.*
Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!
Cut off in the fresh, ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips, Distrest Mother.*
16. *To* CUT *off.* To rescind; to separate; to take away.
Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to *cut off* some charge in legacies.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off so many years of fearing death.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
Presume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton, S. A.*
The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Bp. Smalridge.*
17. *To* CUT *off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.
The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships. *Bacon.*
His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon.*
18. *To* CUT *off.* To put an end to; to obviate.
To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*
To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse. *Clarendon.*
It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addison.*
19. *To* CUT *off.* To withhold.
We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us. *Rogers.*
20. *To* CUT *off.* To preclude.
Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits and profession of christianity. *Addison.*
This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,
In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from the world. *Prior.*
Why should those who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature. *Swift.*
21. *To* CUT *off.* To interrupt; to silence.
It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too short. *Bacon.*
22. *To* CUT *off.* To apostrophise; to abbreviate.
No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*
23. *To* CUT *out.* To shape; to form.
By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*
The purity of his. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff: they be for children. *Bacon.*
There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-stock. *Temple.*
The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
They have a large forest *cut out* into walks extremely thick and gloomy. *Addison.*
24. *To* CUT *out.* To scheme; to contrive.
Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguish it. *Howel.*
Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers. *Addison.*
25. *To* CUT *out.* To adapt.
You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly. *Rymer.*
26. *To* CUT *out.* To debar.
I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgements, or common discourse. *Pope.*
27. *To* CUT *out.* To excel; to outdo.
28. *To* CUT *short.* To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.
Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And *cut* him *short*. *Dryden, Æn.*
Achilles *cut* him *short*; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd. *Dryden.*
29. *To* CUT *short.* To abridge; as, the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay.
30. *To* CUT *up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.
The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man. *L'Estrange.*
31. *To* CUT *up.* To eradicate.
Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat. *Job*, xxxiii. 4.
This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To CUT.† *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.
When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.
He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone. *Pope.*
3. To interfere: as, a horse that *cuts*.
4. *To* CUT *in.* A phrase in card-playing, especially at the game of whist; when the *cut* made by the parties determines who are to form the players. See the eleventh sense of CUT.
5. *To* CUT *up.* To promise or shew by the operation of the butcher's division.

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up?* *Burke.*

CUT.† *part. adj.*

1. Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

2. An epithet, not yet disused, applied to those who are drunk.

Was not master such-a-one cruelly *cut* last night? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

3. CUT *and Come again.* An expression, in vulgar language, implying that having *cut* as much as you pleased, you may *come again;* in other words, plenty; no lack; always a supply.

CUT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.

2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *sedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot. *Mortimer, Husbandry,*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a stick; or rather by holding straws, or pieces of paper, unequally cut, between the finger and thumb, while another draws the lot.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut.* *South.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift, Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by Addison.

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies, that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut.* *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan *cut* too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye so like a tile,
A sudden view it would beguile, *Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut.* *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison, Spect.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter? *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cully. To *cut* still signifies to *cheat*, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut.* *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

14. A horse; a gelding; and perhaps the preceding definition, which is Dr. Johnson's, should be merged in this. The commentators on Shakspeare say, that *cut* there means a *horse.*

You lustie youthes who nourish high desire,
Abase your plumes which make you look so big:
The collier's *cut*, the courtier's steed, will tire:
Even so the clarke the parson's grave doth dig.
Gascoigne, Parad. of Dainty Devices, 1592.

He'll buy me a white *cut* forth for to ride.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

15. CUT *and long tail.* A proverbial expression for men of all kinds; it is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. —— Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he. *B. Jonson, Underwood.*

He dances very finely, and very comely,
And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,
He turns ye like a top.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CUTA'NEOUS, *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbuthnot.*

CUTE.* *adj.* [generally supposed to be a vulgar contraction of *acute*, Lat. *acutus;* but it may be the Sax. cuð.] Clever; sharp. Still used in the north of England.

CU'TICLE. *n. s.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaister. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton, Opt.*

CUTI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conquerour; *Cuthred*, a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gibson's Camden.*

CU'TLASS.† *n. s.* [*coutelas*, French. This word is written sometimes *cutlace*, sometimes *cuttleax:* in Spenser, *curtaxe;* in Shakspeare, *curtleaxe;* and in Pope, *cutlash.*] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were't not better
That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shaks. As you like it.*

To the lodgements of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlash* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood.
Pope.

Mores, in his curious dissertation on letter-founders, calls a *cutlass*, as it seems, a *courtelass*, among the antique typographick ornaments. *Warton, Notes on Milton.*

CU'TLER. *n. s.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A paultry ring
That she did give, whose poesy was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shaks.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler.* *Clarendon.*

CU'TLERY.* *n. s.* [from *cutler.*] The ware or articles which are made by cutlers.

CU'TLET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cotelette*, i. e. *petite cote.*] A steak; properly, a rib.

So mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

CU'TPURSE. *n. s.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse.* *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurse, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. *Bentley, Serm.*

CU'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *cut.*]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; as, a stone-*cutter.*

Never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves; the *cutter*
Was, as another nature, dumb. *Shaks. Cymb.*

He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 243.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water. [So the low Lat. *cota*, a kind of ship. V. Du Cange in COTA. See also COT.]

3. [*Incisores.*] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares or grinders are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. *Cowel.*

5. A ruffian; a bravo; "one that goeth privily with a short sword; a murderer." *Barret.*

Another story came into my mind of a thief, or rather a *cutter* by the high way, infinitely more resolute than the former.

World of Wonders, 1608, p. 95.

6. CUTTER *off.* A destroyer.

Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature; when fortune makes nature's natural the *cutter off* of nature's wit. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

CU'T-THROAT. *n. s.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

CU'T-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill.
Dryden, Juv.

CU'TTING.† *n. s.* [from *cut.*]

1. A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

2. Incision.

Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you. *Levit.* xix. 28.

3. Caper; curvet; [from *To* CUT *a Caper.*]

Some ladies make a better shew of their countenances in those dances, wherein are divers changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body, than in some dances of state and gravity.

Florio's Tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.

4. Division, as of a pack of cards. See the eleventh sense of CUT.

It is here said, there has been much shuffling and *cutting* in England, and we do not understand what, or who is turned up trump.

Hill's Lett. Lett. to him, 1659, p. 206.

CU'TTLE.† *n. s.* [Lat. *sepia*, Sax. cuvele.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquour, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CU'TTLE.† *n. s.* [from *cuttle.*

1. A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A knife. The commentators on Shakspeare say that this was the cant expression for the knife used by sharpers, in Shakspeare's time, to cut the bottoms of purses; and that the preceding *eloquence* might allude to this term. But they were not aware that *cuttle* is a serious term, in use long before Shakspeare wrote.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.

Bale, Eng. Vot. (1550,) B. ii. C. 2. b.

CU'TWORK.* *n. s.* [*cut* and *work.*] Work in embroidery.

It graz'd on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work*-band I wore, cost me three pound in the exchange but three days before. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Then his band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To *cut-work*. *Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.*

CY'CLAMEN.* *n. s.* [French and Latin,] In botany, sow-bread.

Thirdly, a kind of *cyclamen*, or sow-bread. *Sprat, Hist, R. S.* p. 211.

Transplant autumnal *cyclamens* now, if you would change their place. *Evelyn, Gardener's Kal.*

CY'CLE. *n. s.* [*cyclus*, Lat.; κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to style a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavour to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, scribl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton, P. L.*

CY'CLOID.† *n. s.* [from κυκλοειδης, of κυκλος and εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a *cycloid*, from the mathematical definition of those figures. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CYCLO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. *Chambers.*

CYCLO'METRY.* *n. s.* [Gr. κύκλος, a circle, and μέτρω.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.

Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, (1656,) p. 116.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYCLOPE'AN.* *adj.* [from the *Cyclopes*, who are feigned to have assisted Vulcan in forming the thunderbolts of Jupiter.] Vast; terrifick. See CYCLOPICK.

The *cyclopean* furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, calls my speech to it.

Bp. Hall, Serm. Fash. of the World.

CY'CLOPEDE.* *n. s.* The more modern term for *cyclopædia*, which see.

Heavy penalties were imposed on those academies, who relinquished the sacred text, to explain the tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity, called the Sentences, which alone were sufficient to constitute a moderate library.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 450.

CYCLO'PICK.* *adj.* [from the *Cyclopes*. See CYCLOPEAN. The French have the adjective *cyclopique*, to denote furious, monstrous, or cruel.] Savage.

Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters who daily seek to fight against heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 53.

He is no better than a savage beast, and hath a heart of iron and *cyclopick* breasts, that can invade heaven, and rob God, and put down the prerogatives of his king, and spoil mankind of all safety.

Bp. Williams, Char. of Tr. (1663,) p. 3.

CY'DER.* See CIDER.

CY'GNET. *n. s.* [from *cycnus*, Lat.] A young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death.
Shakspeare, K. John.

So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them pris'ners underneath her wings.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but fed with weeds, they taste fishy.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

CY'LINDER. *n. s.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found. *Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and build-

ings; your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

CYLI'NDRICAL. } *adj.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the *cylindrick* striæ are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CYLI'NDROID.* *n. s.* [Gr. κύλινδρος, and εἶδος, form.] In geometry, a solid body, approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing from it in some respect; as, having its bases eliptical, but parallel, and equal. *Chambers.*

CYMA'R.† *n. s.* [properly written *simar*, Dr. Johnson says. Yet he cites Dryden, who so writes the word, as giving it *cymar.* But see particularly CHIMERE, and also SIMAR.] A slight covering; a scarf.

CYMA'TIUM. n. s. [Lat. from κυμάτιον, a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections. *Spect.*

CY'MBAL. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon.
Dryden, Aurengz.

CYNA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [κύων κύνος, and ἄνθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTO'MACHY. [κύων, ἀρκτος, μαχή.] A word coined by Butler, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lye
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Isplain enough to him that knows,
How saints lead brothers by the nose. *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICKS. *n. s.* [κυνεγητικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant in Greek, four books or *cynegeticks*, or venation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CY'NICAL.† } *adj.* [κύνικος.] Having the
CY'NICK. } qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

'Tis possible for Diogenes his *cynical* slovenliness to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 104.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

A far wilder speech was that of the *dog-philosopher*, who termed women necessary evils: of this *cynical* sect, it seems, was he who would make "orcus" to be the anagram of "uxor." *Howell, Lett.* iv. 7.

CY'NICK. *n. s.* [κύνικος.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime? —
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence.
Shakspeare.

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. *Addison.*

CY'NOSURE.† *n. s.* [from κύνος οὐρα.] The star near the North-pole, by which sailors steer.

Their compass also is defective; — nor is the magnet, till of late, known amongst them; having the *cynosure* and ursa minor for their best directors. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 377.

For the guidance either of our caution, or liberty in matters of borrowing and lending, the only *cynosure* is our charity. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.*

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, Il Pens.

CY'ON. See CION.

Gather *syons* for graffs before the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CY'PHER.* See CIPHER.

CY'PHERING.* *n. s.* [from *cypher.*] Skill in arithmetick.

[He] knows the law, and writes you six fair hands,
Is a fine clerk, and has his *cyphering* perfect.
B. Jonson, Alch.

CY'PRESS-TREE. [*cupressus*, Lat.]

1. The *cypress* is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The *cypress-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes. *Shaksp.*

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. *Is.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade.
Pope, Odyss.

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.
Shaksp. Hen. VI.

CY'PRUS.† *n. s.* [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used in mourning. So far Dr. Johnson. It is most probably from *Cyprus*, where it was originally manufactured. It was a kind of lawn or gauze; and is said to have been also made use of to sift things to the finest powder. It is variously written *cypres*, *cipres*, and *cyprus*; and is of frequent occurrence in our old poetry. In Erondelle's French Garden, &c. 1605, the word is called *crape*: "Combien vendez vous cette piece de *crespe*? How sell you that piece of white *cipresse*?"] A thin transparent stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cypress black as e'er was crow. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

A *cyprus*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shaks. Twelfth Night.*

Your picture — one half drawn
In solemn *cyprus*, th' other cobweb lawn.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of *Cyprus* lawn,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Pens.

Their ensigns wrapt in *cypres*.
Heath, Chron. of the Civ. Wars, p. 412.

CYPRUS *Wine.** Wine made in the island of Cyprus.

The rich *Cyprus wine*, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear.
Pococke, Observ. on Cyprus.

CYST. } *n. s.* [κύστις.] A bag contain-
CY'STIS. } ing some morbid matter.

In taking it out the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris.
Wiseman, Surgery.

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CY'STICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the *cystick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTO'TOMY. *n. s.* [κύστις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CY'TISUS.* *n. s.* A shrub of which there are many varieties. See TREFOIL.

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found;
And *cytisus*, and garden-pines abound. *Congreve.*

CZAR.† *n. s.* [a Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Russia.

There were competitors, the *czar* of Muscovy's son, the duke of Newburg, and the prince of Lorraine. *Brown, Trav.* p. 153.

CZA'RISH.* *adj.* [from *czar.*] Relating to the czar.

His *czarish* majesty dispatched an express.
Tatler, No. 55.

CZARI'NA.† *n. s.* [from *czar.*] The empress of Russia.

When Catherine Alexowna was made empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage. — Assemblies were quite unknown among them; the *czarina* was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 22.

D.

D, Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in *English* is uniform, and it is never mute.

D.* A note or key in musick.

D.* In abbreviation is common for doctor; as, D.D. doctor of divinity; M.D. doctor of medicine.

D.* A numeral letter, signifying five hundred.

DA CAPO. [Ital.] A term in musick, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft. Hence a *dab-wash*, Mr. Malone observes; a term used by women, when a number of small articles are washed, without the intermixture of large linen.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.
4. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DAB.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson consigns this word to low language, without any etymology or example; and says that it is not used in writing. It is a corruption of *adept*, which, as I have shewn, is derived from *adab*. See ADEPT.] An artist; a man expert at something.

One writer excels at a plan, or the title-page; another works away at the body of the book; and the third is a *dab* at an index. *Goldsmith, Ess.* I.

DA'BCHICK.† *n. s.* A small water-fowl; called likewise *dobchick*, and *didapper*, and *dipchick*. [from *To* DIP.] *Colymbus. Ray.*

She is a delicate *dab-chick*; I must have her. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copse,
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE.† *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch, from the Goth. *daupjan*, to besprinkle.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to besprinkle; to wet.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

I scarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Mean while the South, rising with *dabbled* wings,
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville, Apology.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakspeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer, and the printer, and left every thing standing. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER.† *n. s.* [from *dabble*.]

1. One that plays in water.

Good drinkers cannot drown:
We, puny *dabblers*, are as ill beset,
We, whose unliquor'd hides will turn no wet,
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 17.

2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

Every *dabbler*
In rhyme is thought the same. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection. *Swift.*

DACE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called *dare*. Leuciscus.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace*. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE.† *n. s.* [δάκτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as, *cāndĭdŭs*.

What shall I name those current travases,
That on a triple *dactyle*-foot do run.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, (1599,) st. 69.

The lingering spondees, labouring to delay
The breathless *dactyles* with a sudden stay. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 6.

The heroic foot—includes the spondee, the *dactyle*, and the anapæst. *Harris, Phil. Inquiries.*

DA'CTYLET.* *n. s.* Adopted by bishop Hall for *dactyle*, in a passage of admirable humour.

Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,
Yok'd with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,
Can right areed how handsomely befits
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets!*

If Jove speak English in a thundering cloud,
Thick thwack, and riff raff, roars he out aloud! *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 6.

DA'CTYLICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *dactylique*, from *dactyle*.] Relating to the dactyl.

This at least was the power of the spondaik and *dactylick* harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 94.

DA'CTYLIST.* *n. s.* [from *dactyle*.] One who writes flowing verse.

Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

DACTYLO'LOGY.* *n. s.* Fr. *dactylologie*, Gr. δάκτυλος, the finger, and λέγω, to discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands.

Cheirology, or *dactylology*, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers; which, of all other wayes of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue. *Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, (1680,) Introd.

DAD.† } *n. s.* [The child's way of ex-
D'ADDY. } pressing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d* differently placed; as *tad*, Cimbr. Welsh, and Cornish; *daid*, Gael.; *tat*, Armorick; αττα, Greek; *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Latin.] Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*. *Shaks.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

To DA'DDLE.* *v. n.* To walk unsteadily like an old person or a child. It is yet used in the north of England; and seems allied to the Iceland. *dudda*, to be slow-footed. But see *To* WADDLE.

2. To saunter, or trifle; to do any thing imperfectly. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words.

DA'DDLE.* *n. s.* A colloquial expression in several parts of England for the *hand*.

To DADE. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading string.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DA'DO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] In architecture, the plain part between the base and cornice of a column; the die. *Ash.*

*DÆDAL.† *adj.* [*dædalus*, Latin, from the Gr. δαιδάλλειν, to form curiously or exquisitely, in allusion to *Dædalus*, the artist; whence we have the word *dædalian*, which see.]

1. Various; variegated.

Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee,
Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 44.

2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor should be imitated, Dr. Johnson says, citing the solitary example of Philips. Yet it has not only as good authority as can be produced in our own language, but is supported also, in the same meaning, by Tasso, who has "*man dedala*," the dædal hand, Gier. Lib. xii. 94. T. Warton has also dared to adopt the word in this sense.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 2.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DÆDA'LIAN.* *adj.* [Fr. *dedalé*, from *Dædalus*, who made the labyrinth of Crete.] Maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

DAFF, or DAFFE.* *n. s.* [Icel. *dauf*; Su. Goth. *doef*, stupid. See *To* DAFF.] A fool. Cockeram defines this word, a coward. In the north of England, *daft* is yet the common adjective applied to a blockish or foolish fellow.

And when this jape is tald another day,
I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

Thou dotest, *daffe*, quoth she; dull are thy wittes. *Vis. of P. Pl.* fol. 6. b.

To DAFF*. *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *dofwa*, to stupify.] To daunt. North of Eng. *Grose.*

To DAFF.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *do* and *off*; as *doff*, which see. Dr. Johnson has omitted this word, and given in its stead, *To* DAFT, which is, in fact, the pretertite of this word; overlooking, as Mr. Malone and Mr. Mason have observed, the present tense; and so coining the verb *daft*: to which he assigns an etymology, in support of it, viz. *do aft*, that is, to throw back, to throw off. But *daft* is clearly from *daff*.] To toss aside; to put away with contempt; to throw away slightly; to put off. Not now in use.

The nimble-footed mad-cap Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shaksp. K. Hen. IV.* P. I.

I would she had bestowed this dotage on me; I would have *daft* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Shakspeare, Much Ado*, &c.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd*.
Shakspeare, Lovers Complaint.

DA'FFADIL.†
DA'FFADILLY.
DAFFADOWNDI'LLY.
DA'FFODIL.
DA'FFODILLY.
n. s. [Supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *asphodelus*.]

This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the ground with *daffadowndillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *daffadillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

To DA'FFLE.* *v. n.* [probably from *daff*.] To betray loss of memory and mental faculty. "Persons growing old, and in their dotage, are said to *daffle*, and to be *dafflers*." Brockett's N. C. Words.

DAFT.† See DAFF.

DAG.† *n. s.* [*dague*. French; old Fr. *dagge*, a small gun. Kelham.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To catch wild birds and beasts; encompassing
The grove with *dagges*, and out of bushes firing.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 269.

D'ye call this gun a *dag*?
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

DAG.* *n. s.* [dag, Sax.] A slip, or shred; a latchet, cut of leather. Cockeram. Not now in use. But see *To* DAG.

Beggars with —
— high shewis knoppid with *dagges*.
Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 7212.

To DAG.† *v. a.* [from *daggle*.]

1. To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word. See DAGTAILED. *Dagged* is still used, in the north of England, for *dirtied*.
2. To cut into slips. See DAG. Obsolete.

If so be that they wolden yeve such swiche pounsoned and *dagged* clothing to the people.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

To DAG.* *v. n.* To drizzle. Brockett's N. C. Words.

DAG.* *n. s.* [*dag*, Dan. dew; Icel. *dagg*, a shower. See *To* DAGGLE.] Dew upon the grass; as *dag*-locks, locks of wool spoiled by the *dag* or dew.
Ray, and Grose, South and E. C. Words.

DA'GGER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *daggue*, and *daguette*, i. e. *dague*, a dagger; Ital. *dagga*; Germ. *dagen*; Welsh, *dagr*. Perhaps from the Heb. *dakar*, to stab, to thrust through. Lacombe says it is Celtick.]

1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He strikes himself with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addison.*

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *n. s.* [*dagger* and *draw*.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE.† *v. a.* [from *dag*, dew; a word, according to Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from dag, sprinkled, or deagan, to dip. They are probably all of the same root, Dr. Johnson says. See DAG, dew. Hence, Ray says, "*daggle-tail* is spoken of a woman that hath dabbled her coats with dew, wet, or dirt." Some may think the word *daggle* allied to *dag*, a shred.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to besprinkle.

To shops in crouds the *daggled* females fly,
Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy.
Swift, City Shower.

A pettifogger is a kind of dirty *daggled* skirt or tail to the long robe. *Butler's Rem. Characters.*

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing song up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *adj.* [*daggle* and *tail*.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggledtail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'GLOCK.* *n. s.* [*dag* and *lock*.] A phrase in many places for the befouled lock of a sheep's tail.

DA'GSWAIN.* *n. s.* [probably from *dag*, a shred.] A sort of carpet, which Huloet, in his old dictionary, translates into the Latin *gausape*; which Latin word is rendered by Ainsworth, "a carpet to lay on a table, such as we call Turkey work; a *dagswain*." Obsolete.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, or rough mats, covered only with a sheet, under coverlits made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descr. of Eng. pref. to Holinshed's Chron.

DA'GTAILED.* *n. s.* [from *dag* and *tail*.] Dirtied.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dagtail'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 1.

DA'ILY. *adj.* [dæglic, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince.
Shakspeare.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continu'd grief. *Prior.*

DA'ILY. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with bitter sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily*, for years together. *Dryden.*

DAINT.* *adj.* [This is our ancient word for *dainty*, which is adopted from the French word *dain*, as observed by Skinner in respect to *dainty*, though Dr. Johnson says he could not find *dain* in any dictionary. It is, however, in that of Cotgrave, with the definition of dainty,

fine, curious, &c. and is there called an old word. It is probably allied to the Goth. *dauhts*, a feast. We have the substantive *daint* in this sense. It is remarkable that all our lexicographers have overlooked *daint*, whether as a substantive or adjective; and that some editors of Spenser have printed *daintiest*, where the true reading is *daintest*, the superlative of *daint*, because they were ignorant of this our ancient adjective.] Delicate: elegant.

Ne poet's wit, that passeth painter farre
In picturing the parts of beauty *daynt*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. *Introd.* st. 2.

In which whatever in this worldly state
Is sweete and pleasing unto living sense,
Or that may *dayntest* fantasy aggrate,
Was poured forth with plentiful dispence.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 42.

DAINT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Something of exquisite taste; a dainty.

And you, fair troop, if Thirsil you disdain not,
Vouchsafe with me to take some short refection;
Excesse, or *daints*, my lowly roof maintain not.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 37.

DA'INTILY.† *adv.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries, and triumphs of the world, half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well and fare *daintily*.
Broome, View of Epick Poems.

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.

How upright he sits at the table! how *daintily* he carves!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DA'INTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; softness.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs, and finest blood? *B. Jonson.*

Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands.
Wotton.

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.

It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish. *Hakewill on Providence.*

4. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*. *Wotton.*

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulosity.

DA'INTLY.* *adv.* [from *daint*.] Deliciously.

As on the which full *daintly* he would fare.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

DA'INTREL.* *n. s.* [from *daint* or *dainty*.] A delicacy. Not now in use.

Neither glut thyselfe with present delicates, nor long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 249.

Well to fare with thy meat, if thou have any;
But by thy words, as I them smeled, thy *daintrels* be not many. *Origin of the Eng. Drama*, i. 185.

DA'INTY.† *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries, Dr. Johnson says; but see DAINT.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense
For ev'n the ears of such as have no skill,
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what's good, yet find the ill.
Davies.

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave taking,
But shift away. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or effeminately beautiful.

Ne once adown would lay
Her *dainty* limbs in her sad dreriment.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 32.

My house, within the city,
Is richly furnished with plate and gold,
Basons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands.
Shakspeare.

He was not of any delicate texture; his limbs were rather sturdy than *dainty*.
Wotton, Short Hist. of K. Will. I.

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage, and soft delicacy? *Milton, Comus.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse. *Prior.*

DA'INTY. *n. s.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy store,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance blest,
On the fat flock, and rural *dainties* feast. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.

Why, that's my *dainty*; I shall miss thee:
But yet thou shalt have freedom. *Shaks. Tempest.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft. *B. Jonson.*

DA'IRY.† *n. s.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk, says Lye; who further traces it to the Iceland. *deggia*, to give milk. The Swedish *dia* is to milk. *Dey* occurs in P. Plowman's Creed. A *dey*-house, in Gloucestershire, still signifies a *dairy*-house. Widegren gives the Swedish *deja*, a dairy-maid. *Dayeria* is the barbarous Latin term for our *dairy*. V. Kennet's Gloss. Paroch. Antiq. See also DAYWOMAN.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarse and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

What stores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thousand lambs that wander on the plain.
Dryden.

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

3. Pasturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children in *dairy* countries do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh.
Bacon.

DA'IRYMAID. *n. s.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman servant whose business is to manage the milk.

The poorest of the sex have still an itch,
To know their fortunes equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if she shall take
The trusty taylor, and the cook forsake. *Dryden.*

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairy-maids*. *Addison.*

DA'ISIED.† *adj.* [from *daisy*. "There has *of late* arisen a practice," says Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Gray, "of giving to adjectives derived from substantives the termination of participles; such as the *cultured* plain, the *daisied* bank." But he there forgot the *ancient* usage; and would probably have withheld his criticism, if he had recollected Shakspeare, or had turned to Shakspeare's contemporary, Wm. Browne. Dr. Johnson has indeed noticed, in his Dictionary, the passage in Shakspeare under DAZIED, which bears some resemblance to *daisy*; but he has admitted it with hesitation.] Full of daisies; besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

I therefore went unto these homely towns,
Sweetly environ'd with the *daisied* downs.
Browne, Brit. Past. i. 4.

DA'ISY. *n. s.* [ðæʒeȝeȝe, day's eye, Chaucer.] A Spring-flower.

It hath a perennial root: the stalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is scaly and simple, divided into many segments to the foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble obtuse cones. *Miller.*

When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight. *Shaksp.*

As he passed, the woods put forth their blossoms, the earth her primroses, and *day's eyes* to behold him. *Howell.*

Now hawthorns blossom, now the *daisies* spring;
Now leaves the trees, and flowers adorn the ground.
Pope.

This will find thee picking of *daisies*, or smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison.*

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
The *daisy*, primrose, violet. *Thomson.*

DALE.† *n. s.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dutch and German. The Goth. *dal* is a cavern or deep place.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long tost with storms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wandered many a wood and measur'd many a vale. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Before the downfal of the fairy state
This *dale*, a pleasing region, not unblest,
This *dale* possess'd they, and had still possess'd.
Tickel.

He steals along the lonely *dale*.
Thomson, Spring.

DA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
To th' fire i'th' blood. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

Nor gentle purpose nor endearing smiles
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beseems
Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton, P. L.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
My warlike spirits work now another way,
And my soul's tuned to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal conversation.

The giant, self-dismayed with the sound,
Where he with his Duessa *dalliance* found,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bower.
Spenser, F. Q.

That bower not mystick, where the sapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian spouse.
Milton, P. L.

Thou claim'st me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n.
Milton, P. L.

3. Delay; procrastination.

Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
And I to blame, have held him here too long. —
— Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise. *Shaksp.*

DA'LLIER.† *n. s.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with such pleasant words, with such smiling and secret countenances, with such signs, tokens, wagers, purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

He [Lord Burghley] was no *dallier*, no abuser; but ever real and certain.
Bacon, Notes on Ld. Burghley.

Censures — are appointed for the reformation of such *dalliers* and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths. *Const. and Can. Ecc.* 118.

DA'LLOP.† *n. s.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump: not in use, Dr. Johnson says; but Grose mentions it as an Essex and an Norfolk word.

Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
Leave standing in *dallops* till time ye do bind.
Tusser.

To DA'LLY.† *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle. Serenius refers it to the Iceland. *dala*, tedious trifling. Formerly written *daly* also by us. "M. Jewel *dalieth* still." Beware of M. Jewel, 1566. fol. 10. b.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

Take up thy master:
If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madness to *dally* any longer, when our souls are at stake.
Calamy, Sermons.

One hundred thousand pounds must be raised: for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shaksp.*

3. To sport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun.
Shakspeare.

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wisd.* xii. 26.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.

He set down to perform service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles, History.*

DAM. *n. s.* [from *dame*, which formerly signified mother. "Had Nero never been an emperour, shulde never his *dame* have been slaine." Chaucer.]

1. The mother: used of beasts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmless young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loss.
Shaksp.

Mother, says a sick kite, let me have your prayers: Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to? *L'Estrange.*

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or eight young in the nest together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greediness, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother: in contempt or detestation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the issue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

DAM. *n. s.* [*dam*, Dutch, a mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with so fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid course withstood;
Bears down the *dams* with unresisting sway,
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryden.*

Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door.
Dryden.

The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and streight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [bemman, ꝑonebemman, Sax. *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring.
Otway.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul;
As streams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And wond'ring at their banks in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is used by Shakspeare of fire, and by Milton of light.

The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns.
Shakspeare.

Moon! — if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light.
Milton, Comus.

DA'MAGE.† *n. s.* [*domage*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is from the old French *damage*. V. Cotgrave, Lacombe, and Roquefort.]

1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*. *Clarendon.*

2. Loss; mischief suffered.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have dispeopled heaven,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton, P. L.*

3. The value of mischief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same.
Bacon.

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice.?
Addison.

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a a part of what the jurors be to inquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowel.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person, into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own. *Watts.*

To DA'MAGE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *damager*.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addison.*

To DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *dommageable*, Cotgrave. We had formerly the adjective *damageous*, for this word, in the sense of mischievous; as in Huloet's old dictionary.]

1. Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Oaths have been lawfully urged and exacted of men, touching matters *damageable*, criminal, and penal to themselves.
Featley, Dipp. Dipt, (1645,) p. 173.

Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the

innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MAGE-FE'ASANT.* *adj.* [from *damage*, and *faisant*, Fr. a law term.] Doing hurt or damage; as when a stranger's beasts are in another man's ground, without licence of the tenant of the ground, and there do feed, tread, and otherwise spoil the corn, grass, woods, and such like. *Cowel.*

If the stork be taken *damagefeceant* with the cranes, she is enwrapped in the same net, and cannot complain that she is surprised.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639,) p. 806.

DA'MASCENE. *n. s.* [*damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] A small plum. This and the *damson* are distinct sort of plums: the *damascene* is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the *damson* is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damascenes;* and the choicest plums are black *Bacon.*

DA'MASK. *n. s.* [*damasquin*, Fr. *damaschino*, Ital. from *Damascus.*]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boast
In diaper, *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser.*

Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask*-napkin. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

2. It is used for red colour in Fairfax, from the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit;
Her *damask* late now chang'd to purest white.
Fairfax.

To DA'MASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs.
2. To variegate; to diversify.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at Damascus.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. *n. s.* The rose of Damascus: a red rose. See ROSE.

Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
Nor, shower'd from every bush, the *damask-rose.*
Thomson.

DA'MASKENING. *n. s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols. *Chambers.*

DA'MASKIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *damasquine.* See DAMASKENING.] A sabre; probably from being made at Damascus.

No old Toledo blades, or *damaskins;*
No pistols, or some rare-spring carabines.
Howell's Lett. Poem to K. Ch. I. 1641.

DAME. *n. s.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women. The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts, Logick.*

Bless you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakspeare.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shakspeare.

Shut your mouth, *dame.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, P. L.

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus: a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us. *L'Estrange.*

4. Women in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shaks.*

DAMES-VIOLET. *n. s.* A plant, called also queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To DAMN.† *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat. old Fr. *damner*, to condemn.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power, that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South, Serm.*

3. To condemn.

The council of Basil *damned* the payment of annats. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 172.

He will not swear but will backbite and rail; he will not be drunk, but will *damn* a man for not being of his opinion. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 47.

To *damn* one room, though of special use, for the benefit and beauty of all the rest: The Italians call it "una stanza *dannata.*"
Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryden.

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themselves, nor will my muse descend
To clap with such who fools and knaves commend.
Dryden.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dampnable.*]

1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment; censurable; condemnable.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And, to transport him in the mind he is,
Were *damnable.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

It is a *damnable* plausibility so to regard the vain approbation or censure of the beholders, as in the mean time to neglect the allowance or judgment of God. *Bp. Hall, Contemplat.* B. 4.

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ludicrous sense; odious; pernicious.

Oh thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches?
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

DA'MNABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *damnable.*] That which deserves condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.*

When a man shall be perplexed with endless scruples, and fears, and doubts of the danger and *damnableness* of such things as are manifestly the violation of no law.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

DA'MNABLY.† *adv.* [from *damnable.*]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy; in such a manner as to deserve condemnation.

Many —— shelter themselves in a willing jail, there living merrily upon their defrauded creditor, whom they might honestly satisfy by a well improved liberty. This case is *damnably* unjust.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

As for evil things or actions, if men find a time, yet sure God allows no season: those are always *damnably* unseasonable abuses of times, and of ourselves. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 155.

All of them [the heathen] *damnably* superstitious and idolatrous in their worship; *damnably* unclean in their lives. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 596.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them? *South, Serm.*

2. It is indecently used in a ludicrous sense; odiously; hatefully.

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

3. It is used, no less indecently, for excessively.

I find I am *damnably* in love.
Congreve, Old Bachelor.

DAMNA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *damnation.*]

1. Exclusion from divine mercy: condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

2. Condemnation.

The word [κρίμα,] which our translators render *damnation*, (1 Cor. xi. 29.) does not here signify eternal condemnation, but a temporal judgement and chastisement in order to the prevention of eternal condemnation.
Tillotson, Persuasive to Frequent Communion.

DA'MNATORY.† *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

This *damnatory* decree of the most venerable congregation of cardinals, having taken pains to fly over the Alps. *Manifestation of the Abp. of Spalato,* 1616, L. i.

Mr. Chillingworth had for a while, 'tis owned, some scruples upon him about the fourth commandment as appertaining to Christians, and about

the *damnatory* clauses in the Athanasian creed; and therefore refused to subscribe for a time. This was in the year 1635. But within three years after, upon more mature consideration, he happily got over his difficulties and subscribed.
Waterland, Hist. of the Athan. Creed.

DA'MNED. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.
Not in the legions
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.
But, oh, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves. *Shakspeare.*
Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

DAMNI'FICK. *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY.† *v.a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the old Fr. *dampnifier.*] To endamage; to injure; to cause loss to any; to hurt; to impair.
When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was dismay'd, and gan his fate to fear.
Spenser, F. Q.
They more offend in too sparing diet, and are worse *damnified* than they that feed liberally.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 74.
That the commonwealth of learning be not *damnified.* *Milton, Areopagitica.*
He who has suffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, satisfaction: the *damnified* person has the power of appropriating the goods or service of the offender, by right of self-preservation. *Locke.*

DA'MNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.
He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

DAMP.† *adj.* [Teut. Dan. and Dutch, *damp, dampff*, vapour. Serenius deduces it from the ancient Scyth. *daa*, to evaporate. Su. *dufwen*, evaporated.]
1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.
She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden.
2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.
All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy. *Milton, P. L.*

DAMP. *n. s.*
1. Fog; moist air; moisture.
Night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholsom and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L.
A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*
2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.
The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exteriour parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps.* *Woodward.*
3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.
Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd.
Milton, P. L.
His name struck every where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp.
Roscommon.
Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addison.
An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours. *Rogers.*
This commendable resentment against me, strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet; to moisten; to make humid.
2. To depress; to deject; to chill; to dull.
The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another. *L'Estrange.*
Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*
It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in such pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in such course they will be sure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*
3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to discourage.
A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard. *Bacon.*
4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to discourage; to dull.
Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. *Bacon.*
Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton, P. L.*

DA'MPISH.* *adj.* [from *damp.*] Moist; inclining to wet.
And as fierce fire, wrapt up in *dampish* cloud,
With violent force the sides thereof doth rend,
And with pale lightning thunder downe doth send.
Mir. for Mag. p. 826.
Caves and grots under ground, places dark and *dampish.* *Bp. Andrewes, Answ. to Card. Perron*, 1629, p. 18.
One mile in *dampish* shade.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. 62.

DA'MPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture.
It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks to take away all *dampishness.*
Bacon.

DA'MPNESS. *n. s.* [from *damp.*] Moisture; fogginess.
Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky,
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry.
Dryden.
By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it.
Mortimer.

DA'MPY.† *adj.* [from *damp.*]
1. Moist; damp.
What is she but obscure? and her more *dampy* shade,
And covert, but a den for beasts of ravin made.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 7.
2. Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.
The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports. *Haywood.*

DA'MSEL.† *n. s.* [formerly the name of young persons of distinction of both sexes. Fr. *dameisel, damoiseau, damoiselle.* It is by us only now applied to females. Bas Bret. *damesell*; low Lat. *domicella, domsella.*]
1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction; now only used in verse.
Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r.
Prior.
2. An attendant of the better rank.
With her train of *damsels* she was gone.
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun.
Dryden.
3. A wench; a country lass.
The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child. *Gay.*

DA'MSON. *n. s.* [corruptly from *damascene.*] A small black plum. See DAMASCENE.
My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shaks.*

DAN. *n. s.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Spanish, and *donna*, Italian, from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men; as we now say *Master.* I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.
Dan Chaucer, well of English undefiled.
Spenser, F. Q.
This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid.
Shakspeare.
Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me.
Prior, Alma.

To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as some think from *tanza*, Arabic, a dance; as Junius, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δόνησις.] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.
What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses. *Shakspeare.*

To DANCE *Attendance. v. n.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness.
Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates. *Ralegh, Essays.*
It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience.
Dryden.

To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.
Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shaksp.*
That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing: more *dances* my rapt' heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirts. *Bacon.*

DANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by musick.
Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak
Of Herne the hunter.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.
The honourablest part of talk is to give the occasion, and again to moderate and pass to somewhat else; for then a man leads the *dance.* *Bacon.*
But you perhaps expect a modish feast,
With am'rous songs and wanton *dances* grac'd.
Dryden.

DA'NCER. *n. s.* [from *dance.*] One that practises the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

Musicians and *dancers!* take some truce
With these your pleasing labours; for great use
As much weariness as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was so far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a usual practice for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer!* climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art:
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command.
Prior.

DA'NCING.* *n. s.* [from *dance.*] The act of moving with steps correspondent to musick.

Elders the gates, youth did their songs forbear;
Gone was our joy; our *dancings* mournings were.
Donne, Poems, p. 365.

DA'NCINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*dance* and *master.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their ape's tricks by a *dancingmaster*. *L'Estrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Understanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *n. s.* [*dancing* and *school.*] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancing schools*,
And teach lavoltas high, and swift courantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancing-school* for the institution of apes of quality.
L'Estrange.

DANDELI'ON. *n. s.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawk-weed, but only in its having a single naked stalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead!
Gay's Pastorals.

To DA'NDER.* *v. n.* To wander about. It is also used for to ramble in conversation, to talk incoherently. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.*

DA'NDIPRAT. *n. s.* [*dandin*, French, Dr. Johnson says; which means a *fool.* But our expression seems to be borrowed from a small coin of Henry the seventh's time. "King Henry the seventh stamped a small coin, called *dandyprats*; and first, as I read, coined shillings, whereas before it was a name of weight, rather than a coin." Camden on Money, in his Remains. Our old lexicography preserves this meaning: "*Dandiprat*, a small piece of money, long since out of use; also, a dwarf." Sherwood. And Barret has "a knave scarce worth a *dandiprat.*" Skinner, however, derives it from the Dutch *danten*, to sport, and *praet*, trifles.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

One of her chaplaines, — a very *dandiprat*, and exceedingly deformed.
World of Wonders, (1608,) p. 178.

To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelin*, Dutch.]

1. To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Isaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft skip into our chamber those sweet nights,
And, kiss'd and *dandl'd* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.
Donne.

Courts are but superficial schools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton, P. L.*

Motion occasions sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurses arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emp'ror's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own.
Shakspeare.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty master.
Addison, Guardian.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trifles; not in use.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued. *Spenser.*

DA'NDLER.† *n. s.* [from *dandle.*] One that dandles or fondles children. Fr. *mignardeur.* *Sherwood.*

DA'NDRUFF. *n. s.* [often written *dendriff*, from ταν, the itch, and δρορ, sordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NDY.* *n. s.* The modern abbreviation of *Jack-a-dandy*; which see: a word used in ridicule or contempt.

DA'NDY-COCK or HEN.* *n. s.* Bantam fowls. A Cheshire expression, Mr. Wilbraham observes; and used, if I mistake not, in other counties.

DANE.* *n. s.* [The *Danes* are said to have their name after *Dan*, their first king, of whom the country of Denmark, a very ancient kingdom, did also take appellation. Verstegan. Dænar, *Danes*, Sax. Dæna laȝ, the Jurisdiction of the Danes.] A native of Denmark.

Upon the death of Hardi-Canutus, the last of their three kings, it was agreed upon and decreed by the chief lords and nobles of the realm [of England,] that no *Dane* from thenceforth should any more reign over them.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 6.

If the Saxons came, most of them, from Jutland and Anglen, a part of Denmark, as Danish writers affirm, and that *Danes* and Normans are the same; then, in this invasion, *Danes* drove out *Danes*, their own posterity. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 5.

DA'NEGELD.* *n. s.* [from *Dane*, and Sax. ȝelt, a debt. Hence perhaps the terms *Danism* and *Danist* for *usury* and an usurer, not disused in the seventeenth century. See Cockeram's Dictionary.] The tribute laid upon our ancestors, the Saxons, of twelve pence upon every hide of land through the realm by the Danes. *Cowel.*

He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegeld*, amounting to 40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased.
Burke, Abridg. of Engl. Hist. ii. 5.

DA'NISH.* *adj.* [from *Dane.* Sax. Denirc.] Relating to the Danes.

Hardecanute thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected riddance from the *Danish* yoke, sent over to Elfred. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 6.

DANISM and DANIST.* See DANEGELD.

DA'NEWORT. *n. s.* A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER.† *n. s.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from *damnum*, Menage from *angaria*, Minsheu from δάνος, death, to which Junius seems inclined. So far Dr. Johnson; who omits a derivation from *damnum gerere*, which is very probable, in the abbreviation of those words, and by the sense which they bear.]

1. Risque; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the *danger*.
Ecclus. xliii. 24.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought.
Acts, x. 27.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*.
Shakspeare.

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind.
Waller.

2. Custody. [old Fr. *dangier*; low Lat. *dangerium.*] Obsolete.

Narcissus was a bachilere,
That love had caught in his *daungere*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 1470.

Through the blindnesse of princes, the Romish clergy have them fast yoked, and in their *danger*.
Bp. Jewel, Apol. Ch. Eng. P. 6. ch. 15.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

To DA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o'th' world may *danger*. *Shakspeare.*

DA'NGERLESS. *adj.* [from *danger.*] Without hazard; without risque; exempt from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dangereux.*] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city.
Ecclus. ix.

All men counsel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the less *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryden.*

DA'NGEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dangerous.*] Hazardously; perilously; with danger.

But for your son, believe it, oh, believe it,
Most *dang'rously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A sort of naughty persons
Have practis'd *dangerously* against your state,
Dealing with witches and with conjurers. *Shaks.*

It is just with God to permit those, which think they stand so surely, to fall most *dangerously*.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Plutarch says, Telesilla, a noble lady, being *dangerously* sick, was advised to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were so; which but to think were pride,
My constant love would *dangerously* be tried.
Dryden.

DA'NGEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dangerous*] Danger; hazard; peril.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To DA'NGLE.† *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to Skinner; as, *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*, Dr. Johnson says. But Skinner's exact etymology is ðun or ðune, Sax. *down*, and hangan; yet our word must be referred to the Swedish *dangla* or *dingla*, to dangle. V. Widegren.] To hang loose and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yond *dangling* apricocks. *Shakspeare.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

But have you not with thought beheld
The sword hang *dangling* o'er the shield. *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, useless, harmless follower.

The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waste time.

A *dangler* is of neither sex. *Ralph.*

DANK. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. "Originally from the Runick. Dutch, *doncker*, cloudy; Su.-Goth. *dunken*." Craven Dialect.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found,
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakspeare.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton, P. L.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search. *Milton, P. L.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waste a sullen day. *Milton, Sonnet.*

By the rushy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier *dank*,
My sliding chariot stays. *Milton, Comus.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and dropping weeds
To the stern god of sea. *Milton, Comus.*

To wash the skins of beasts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moist weather. *Grew.*

DANK.* *n. s.* Damp.

The rawish *dank* of clumsy winter ramps
The fluent summer's vein; and drizling sleet
Chilleth the wan bleak cheek of the numm'd earth. *Marston, Ant. and Mell.* P. ii. Prol.

DA'NKISH.† *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home,
There left me. *Shakspeare.*

She shew'd me all the dongeon where I sate,
The *dankish* walles, the darkes, and bade me smell,
And bide the savour if I lik'd it well. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 67.

The former gunpowder, so as aforesaid bestowed and placed there, was become *dankish*. *Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. C.

DA'NKISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dankish*.] Moisture; dampness. *Sherwood.*

To DAP or DAPE.† *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*, Dr. Johnson says. It is also sometimes called *dib*, or *dab*; and signifies the playing of the fly, whether natural or artificial, on the surfuce of the water, by raising or sinking it. See *To* DIBBLE.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only used by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a grasshopper. *Walton.*

The stone-fly we *dape* or dibble with, as with the drake. *Cotton's Angler.*

DAPA'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. Dr. Johnson cites Bailey as his authority for this word; but it existed in our lexicography more than a century before Bailey's time.

Dapatical meats [are] dainty meats. *Cockeram.*

*DA'PIFER.** *n. s.* [Lat. and found in the old French also. Literally, a dish-carrier.] One who brings meat to the table; a sewer.

Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces; thou art the *dapifer* to thy palate, or the cup-bearer to thy appetite. *Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

DA'PPER.† *adj.* [*dapper*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says; which is *valiant*, *strenuous*. The Swedish *tapper* is the same. Our word is, therefore, an ironical derivation where it is used in contempt. But *dapper* has another meaning, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.]

1. Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton, Comus.*

A pert *dapper* spark of a magpye, fancied the birds would never be governed till himself should sit at the helm. *L'Estrange.*

2. Pretty; neat.

The *dapper* ditties, that I wont devise,
To feed youth's fancy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.*

Tune thy reed to *dapper* virelays. *Drayton Shep. Garl.* p. 13.

DA'PPERLING. *n. s.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To streak; to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey steed did he weild,
Whose sides with *dappled* circles were endight. *Spenser.*

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey. *Shakspeare.*

Horses that are *dappled*, turn white; and old squirrels turn grisly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappl'd* dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'All.*

The *dappl'd* pink, and blushing rose,
Deck my charming Cloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares. *Pope.*

DAR. } *n. s.* A fish found in the Severn.
DART. } Bailey. *Dart* is the same with *Dace*.

DARD.* *n. s.* [*dard*, Fr. *dardus*, low Lat.] What throws out, or casts forward, as a dart is thrown. Not now in use.

Through the spikes of the trident are made three *dards* or spouts.
Dr. Harris's Descr. of the Palace at Loo, 1699, p. 31.

To DARE.† *v. n.* pret. *I durst*; the preterite *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared*. [þeappan, Saxon; *derren*, Dutch; from the Goth. *daurstan*.] To have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—Why, Hal, thou know'st, as thou art but a man, I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee. *Shakspeare.*

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakspeare.*

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *durst* steal any thing advent'rously. *Shaksp.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted soul,
Like one who *durst* his destiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers. *Dryden.*

We *dare* not build much upon such a notion or doctrine, till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To DARE.† *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durst*.

1. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms. *Shakspeare.*

Here she stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shaksp.*

He had many days come half seas over; and sometimes passing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles.*

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roscommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

2. To frighten.

Those mad mischiefs
Would *dare* a woman. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

DARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and command's
The empire of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

DARE. *n. s.* A small fish, the same with *dace*. *Leuciscus.*

DA'RER.* *n. s.* [from *dare*.] One who dares or defies.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come. *Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

DA'REFUL. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance: not in use.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakspeare.*

DA'RING. *adj.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid; brave; stout.

The last Georgick has many metaphors, but not so *daring* as this; for human passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant *Addison.*

The song too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince! that noble heart. *Pope.*

DA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageously; fearlessly; impudently; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *daring.*] Boldness.

That our hope be but commensurate to our sincerity; our *daringness* to our duty. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 554.

DARK.† *adj.* [Sax. beopc; Iceland. *dorkur*, black.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shaksp.*

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

4. Opake; not transparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we shall express our *darker* purpose. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addison, on Italy.*

8. Secret.

Now, if you could wear a mind
Dark as your fortune is. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

9. Unclean; foul.

His eye survey'd the *dark* idolatries
Of alienated Judah. *Milton, P. L.*

DARK.† *n. s.*

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry hold, hold! *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

4. A dark place; a prison.

She shew'd me all the dongeon where I sate,
The dankish walles, the *darkes*, and bade me smell,
And bide the savour if I lik't it well.
Mir. for Mag. p. 67.

5. A blot; a stain.

And had the poet not been brib'd to a modest
Expression of your antick gambols in it,
Some *darks* had been discover'd.
Shirley, Com. L. of Pleasure.

DARK-HOUSE.* *n. s.* Our old word for a madhouse.

Love is a madness, and deserves as well a *dark-house*, and a whip, as madmen do. *Shaksp. As you like it.*

Why have you suffered me to be imprisoned, kept in a *dark-house*? *Shaksp. Twelfth N.*

DARK-WORKING.* *adj.* Working in a dark or foul manner.

Dark-working sorcerers, that change the mind. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Foul ministers, *dark-working* by the force
Of secret-sapping gold. *Thomson, Liberty*, P. IV.

To DARK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure: obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Spenser. It is one of our oldest verbs; for Wicliffe and Chaucer use it. Nor was it obsolete till after Milton's time.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away. *Spenser.*

The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air *dark'd* with plumes, *Milton, Comus.*

The businesses and pleasures of life — will *dark* and deaden the heart to prayer. *Bp. Hopkins, Exposit.* 1692, p. 264.

To DA'RKEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. abeopcian, to darken.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

I will *darken* the earth in the clear day. *Amos*, viii. 9.

Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addison.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotson.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKENER.* *n. s.* [from *darken.*] That which darkens and confounds.

I know no disease of the soul but ignorance; not of the arts and sciences, but of itself: yet relating to those it is a pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

Thus much for the first great *darkener* of men's minds, sensuality; and that, in both the branches of it; lust and intemperance. *South, Serm.* iii. 76.

DA'RKISH.* *adj.* [from *dark.*] Dusky; approaching to dark; not of a vivid colour.

Then the priest shall look; and behold, if the bright spots in the skin of their flesh be *darkish* white. *Levit.* xiii. 39.

The days more *darkish* are,
More short, cold, moist. *Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

Ha! I should know their shapes
Though it be *darkish*. *Beaum. and Fl. The Capt.*

The leaf was *darkish*, and had prickles on it. *Milton, Comus.*

DA'RKLING. [a participle, as it seems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so. *Shakspeare.*

Darkling stands
The varying shore o' the world. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton, P. L.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd. *Dryden.*

DA'RKLY.† *adv.* [from *dark.*] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly; secretly.

For now we see through a glass *darkly*. *1 Cor.* xiii. 12.

2d Lord. I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell *darkly* with you.

1st Lord. When you have spoken it, 'tis dead; and I am the grave of it. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dark.*]

1. Absence of light.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis.*

I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness* and the shadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.

3. Obscurity; want of perspicuity, difficultness to the understanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.

The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakspeare.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness and validity of those proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the understanding, is to put ourselves in the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*. *Locke.*

6. Secrecy. See the 8th sense of DARK.

Darkness, applied to the mind, is secrecy; applied to the fortune, is obscurity. *Johnson, Notes on Shakspeare.*

7. The empire of Satan, or the devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Colossians.*

DA'RKSOME. *adj.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obscure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,
To a broad gate. *Spenser.*

And her fair eyes, like stars that dimmed were
With *darksome* cloud, now shew their goodly beams. *Spenser.*

You must not look to have an image in any thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be seen, the light confounding the small differences of lightsome and *darksome* which shew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darksome* cloud of locusts, swarming down,
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton, P. L.*

He here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a *darksome* house of mortal clay. *Milton, P. L.*
Mistaken blessing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, *darksome* hospital. *Dryden.*
The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

DA'RLING. *adj.* [ðeorling, Sax. diminutive of *dear.*] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites. *L'Estrange.*
Have a care lest some beloved notion or some *darling* science, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts.*

DA'RLING. *n. s.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling.* *Shakspeare.*
In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*
She became the *darling* of the princess. *Addison.*

To DARN.† *v. a.* [of uncertain original, Dr. Johnson says. It seems to be the same as *dearn*, which is the Sax. ðeapnan, or ðýrnan, to hide or conceal. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, has "to *dearn* up a rent." But others cite the Welsh *darn*, to patch. Craven Dial. and Brocket's N. C. Words.] To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

To *darn* up the rents of schism by calling a council. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* B. 1.
Will she thy linen wash, or hosen *darn?* *Gay.*
He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

DA'RNEL. *n. s.* [*Lolium.*] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare.*
Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taste? *Shakspeare.*
No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the rising corn. *Dryden.*

DA'RNICK.* See DORNICK.

DA'RNING.* *n. s.* [from *darn.*] The act of mending holes in apparel.

Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*, they would have been sensible, that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of *darnings!* *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

To DA'RRAIN.† *v. a.* [This word is by Junius referred to *dare*: it seems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille*, Dr. Johnson says. Spenser often combines *battle* with *arrange*; and *darrain*, in the *Mirour for Magistrates*, is written in a manner, which may seem to countenance Dr. Johnson's etymology: "We—should *d'araine* battell," edit. 1610. p. 599. But the word may be from the old French *desrener*. See *To* DERAIGN.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the over-hand. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*
Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shaks.*

2. To apply to the fight, of single combatants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine.* *Spenser.*

DART.† *n. s.* [*dard*, French.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand; a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*
O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Any missile weapon.

And from about her shot *darts* of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton, P. L.*

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryden.*

2. To throw; to emit; as the sun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart.* *Pope.*

To DART. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.
2. To let fly with hostile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck. *Shaksp.*

DA'RTER.* *n. s.* [from *dart.*] One who throws a dart. *Sherwood.*

The thunder *darter*
Made a bright sword the gate. *Sylvester, Du Bart.* 1621. p. 173.

To DASH.† *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its senses, is very doubtful, Dr. Johnson says. The Iceland. and Swedish *daska*, to which Serenius refers, is to inflict blows, to drub. In the sense of *confound*, or *to make ashamed suddenly*, it seems probable, that to *daze* or *dase* (for so it was anciently written) is the parent of it. See *To* DAZE. In other senses, the Gr. δάζομαι, to scatter, to divide has been offered. After all, the word is probably formed from the sound.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. *Bacon.*
A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man. *Tillotson.*

2. To break by collision.

They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces. *Shakspeare.*
David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshadowing all the earth;
Or as a stone that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To throw water in flashes.

Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. *Mortimer.*
Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and chest that *dash* the morning dew. *Tickell.*

4. To bespatter; to besprinkle.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

5. To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface fly off.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worse admixture.

Youre sermons *dashed* ful of sorrowful teares and depe sighings, to allure the people to the Romish waye.
Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. A. iii.
I must have liquor
Fit for the Mirmydons; no *dashing* now, child.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.
Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law. *Hudibras.*
I take care to *dash* the character with such particular circumstances as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addison.*
Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, No. 580.

7. To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out.

To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly; to surprise with shame or fear; to depress; to suppress.

When she the beams of her beauty displays,
O, how art thou *dash'd.* *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton, P. L.*
Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*
An unknown hand still check'd my forward joy,
Dash'd me with blushes. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*
To *dash* this cavil, read but the practice of Christian emperors. *South.*
After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*
Nothing *dashed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Estrange.*
The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love. *Addison.*
Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*
Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star. *Pope.*

To DASH.† *v. n.*

1. To fly off the surface, by a violent motion.

If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the gushing waters play,
And down the rough cascade, all *dashing*, fall. *Thomson.*

3. To rush through water so as to make it fly.

Doeg, though without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,
Through sense and nonsense, never out or in.
Dryden.

4. To strike, as a ship upon a rock.

If a woman once *dash* upon this rock of reproach, she hardly ever recruits her credit.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 151.

DASH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war,
Of fighting winds, while all its calm below
They furious spring. *Thomson.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

The noise may seem to pretend to a *dash* and sprinkling of art.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 48.

There is nothing which one regards so much, with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly. *Addison.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pause, or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

In modern wit all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act: ludicrous, Dr. Johnson says; but certainly not always so, in this sense.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
—— She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.
Shakspeare.

As to that *dash* your law gives to this quickening of complexion, as if it were an infallible token of a vain mind.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 84.

A flash of lightning, or a *dash* of affectionate rain. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 1651, p. 176.

5. *To cut a* DASH. In modern colloquial speech, to make a great shew; to cut a figure, as it is sometimes called. The Scots have a similar expression, "to cast a *dash*."

DASH. *adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden.*

DA'SHING.* *adj.* [from *dash*. See the third sense of *To* DASH, *v. n.*] Precipitate; rushing carelessly onward, in any respect. Of modern application.

Dashing Machiavelian politicians.
Burke, on the Fr. Revol.

DA'STARD. *n. s.* [from ꝺaꝛꝛꝑıȝan, to terrify, Sax.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
And suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes?
Dryden.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight.
Dryden.

Bugbear thoughts in the minds of children, make them *dastards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after. *Locke.*

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd. *Addison.*

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to desert with cowardice; to dispirit.

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear.
Dryden.

To DA'STARDISE.† *v. a.* [from *dastard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to dispirit; to depress; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

This their pusillanimity and courage, as well as their cunning and craft, may be imputed to their various thraldoms; which hath so cowed and *dastardized* their courage. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 14.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardise* my courage. *Dryden.*

How must it needs *dastardize* a soldier, if, when he is going into the battle, the near approach of danger should awaken such thoughts as these in his mind! *Scott, Serm. before the Artill. Comp.* 1680.

DA'STARDLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dastardly*.] Cowardliness. *Barret.*

DA'STARDLY.† *adj.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

In peace the common people seem *dastardly*, but in war are found spirited.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 337.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *L'Estrange.*

DA'STARDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dastard*.] Timorousness; cowardliness. *Huloet.*

DA'STARDY.† *n. s.* [from *dastard*.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

Dastardy, and stupidity in a good cause, — is the extremity of all baseness.
Archdeacon Arnway's Tablet, 1661, p. 8.

*DA'TA.** *n. s.* pl. [Lat.] Truths admitted. See also DATUM.

This then may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians called *data*; that is, confessed and granted truths.
Delany, Life of David, 1740, i. 81.

DA'TARY.† *n. s.* [*datarius*, Lat. from *datum*; Fr. *dataire*.]

1. An officer of the Chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass; and who affixes to the papal bulls *Datum Romæ*.

Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and *dataries*, which pen their bulls and breves, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture. *Bp. Bedell, Letters*, p. 356.

2. The employment or office of a datary.

Besides the temporal dominions, he [the pope] hath, in all the countries before-named, the *datary* or dispatching of bulls. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 38.

DATE.† *n. s.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning; or at which a legal instrument is signed.

Take the bonds along with you,
And have the *dates* in compt.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

The conclusion — mentions the execution or *date* of the deed, or the time of its being given or executed. *Blackstone.*

2. The time at which any event happened; the age of a thing.

The best rules for distinguishing the *date* of manuscripts are to be had in father Mabillon's learned treatise "de Re Diplomatica."
Bp. Nicolson to Ralph Thoresby, 1699.

Chronology fixes the *dates* and facts.
Lord Chesterfield.

3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has smit my credit. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds, without a *date*, they say are void.
Dryden.

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raise,
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd, and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
Founded in righeousness. *Milton, P. L.*

DATE. *n. s.* [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.
—— They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Shakspeare.

DATE-TREE. *n. s.* See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Süeil has bound.
Pope.

To DATE.* *v. n.* To reckon.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years. *Bentley.*

DA'TELESS.† *adj.* [from *date*.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakspeare.*
The *daieless* and irrevoluble circle of eternity.
Milton, of Ref. in England.

DA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *date*.] One who dates writings.

The *dataire* is more particularly the *dater* or dispatcher of the pope's bulls.
Cotgrave in V. Dataire.

DA'TIVE.† *adj.* [*dativus*, Latin; *datif*, Fr.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed *dative* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

3. [In law also.] Applied in contradistinction to what is hereditary, or to what is not removeable at pleasure.

Nobility native, and *dative*, issuing from the king with bond of service.
Archdeacon Arnway's Alarum, 1661, p. 208.

Any prior, be he perpetual, or *dative*, and removable at the will of his abbat.
Sir R. Twisden, Monast. Life, p. 40.

*DA'TUM.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A truth granted and admitted. See DATA.

All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle. *Blackstone.*

To DAUB. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dutch; *dauber*, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off. *Otway.*

They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with two little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. *Shaksp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To DAUB. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I must. *Shakspeare.*

DAUB.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Coarse painting; gross representation.

Riddles are not the *daub* of dulness; they are strictly and properly the play of wit.
Delany, Rem. on Orrery's Life of Swift, p. 222.

DA'UBER.† *n. s.* [from *daub.*]

1. One that daubs.

Yet this *dauber* would daub still with his untempered mortar. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.*

2. A coarse low painter.

What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter. *Dryden.*

A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBERLY. *n. s.* [from *daub.*] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells, and such *dauberly* as this is beyond our element. *Shakspeare.*

DA'UBING.* *n. s.* [from *daub.*]

1. Plaster; mortar.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it? *Ezek.* xiii. 12.

2. Any thing adhesive; as paint, or a lotion.

Such gross and dangerous *daubings* of black, red, and white, as wholly change the very natural looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 115.

DA'UBY. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden.

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or sear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats.
Dryden.

To DA'VER.* *v. a.* As a northern word, to stun; to stupify; derived by Mr. Brockett from the Teut. *daveren*, to tremble. As a western word, to fade like a flower. *Grose.*

DA'UGHTER.† *n. s.* [*dauhtar*, Gothick; *bohcep*, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, German; *dochter*, Dutch: and also *dochter*, or *daughter*, Persian. V. Serenius, and Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316. Gr. Θυγάτηρ.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With rosy lustre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or son's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Genesis.

4. [In poetry.] Any descendant.

Adam, the goodliest man of men since born
His sons, the fairest of her *daughters* Eve.
Milton, P. L.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
——My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shakspeare.

DA'UGHTERLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *daughterly.*] The state of a daughter.

This must assuredly be a considerable accession to the womanishness or *daughterliness*, if I may so speak of the church of Rome.
More, on the Seven Churches, Pref.

DA'UGHTERLY.* *adj.* [from *daughter.*] Like a daughter; dutiful.

Sir Thomas — liked her naturall and deare *daughterlie* affection towards him.
Cavendish's Life of Sir T. More.

DA'VIT.* *n. s.* [a sea-term. Fr. *davied.*] A short piece of timber used in managing the anchor.

To DAUNT. *v. a.* [*domter*, French; *domitare*, Lat.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings.
Milton, Sonnet.

Where the rude ax, with heaved stroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt.
Milton, Il Pens.

Some pretences *daunt* and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk assurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearless; not dejected; not discouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution. *Shakspeare.*

Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden, Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes opprest,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntless* breast.
Dryden.

The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dauntless.*] Fearlessness.

DA'UPHIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *daulphin*, or *dauphin*, Cotgrave; from *Dauphiny.*] The heir apparent to the crown of France.

Look upon the years
Of Lewis the *dauphin*, and that lovely maid.
Shakspeare, K. John.

The *dauphin* prince Henry, who delighted in hunting, was fond of "Ainsi qu'on oit le cerf bruire," or, "Like as the hart desireth the waterbrooks;" which he constantly sung in going out to the chase. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. P.* iii. 163.

DA'UPHINESS.* *n. s.* The wife or widow of the dauphin of France.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

DAW. *n. s.* [*menedula*, Lat. It is supposed by Skinner to be so named from its note; by Junius to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol*, in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] A bird.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks should last so long,
When we must in an instant pass to nought.
Davies.

The loud daw, his throat displaying, draws
The whole assembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

To DAW.* *v. n.* [Sax. ðazian, from ðæz, day.] To advance towards day; to dawn. In the north of England *daw* is still used actively in the sense of *awaken*. See *To* DAWN.

Tyll the day *dawed* these damosels daunced.
Vis. of P. Plowman, fol. 103. b.

The other side, from whence the morning *daws*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 10.

To DAW.* *v. n.* [*dauwen.* Teut.] To thrive; to mend; to recover health. A northern word. Grose, and Craven Dialect.

To DA'WDLE.* *v. n.* [a word of recent introduction into our language, and apparently allied to *daddle*. See *To* DADDLE.] To waste time; to trifle.

Come, some evening, and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me. *Johnson, Letters.*

DA'WDLE, or DA'WDLER.* *n. s.* A trifler, a dallier; one who proceeds slowly or unskilfully in any business. A low word.

DA'WISH.* *adj.* [from *daw.*] Like a daw.

Such *dawishe* dodypols were the parents of him that was borne blinde, which would not confesse Christ to have healed their son, for fear of displeasinge the priests.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 59.

DAWK. *n. s.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
Moxon.

To DAWK. *v. a.* To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of the stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
Moxon.

To DAWN.† *v. n.* [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, that it is the past participle of the Sax. ðazian, to grow light, Div. of Purley, ii. 75. where he introduces the examples also which I have given to *daw*. See *To* DAW.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inspir'd.
Shakspeare.

As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre. *St. Matthew.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd*, and Phœbus shin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear. *Dryden.*

Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To search the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryden.*

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth. *Thomson.*

DA'WNING.* *n. s.* [Sax. ðaȝunȝ.] Break of day; morning. *Diluculum. Huloet.*

And so befell, that in a *dawning*,
As chaunteclere among his wives alle,
Sate on his perch. *Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.*

Good *dawning* to thee, friend; art thou of the house? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

That *dawning*
May bare the raven's eye. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

DAY.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðæȝ, or ðaȝ; Goth. *dags*; Icel. *dagur*, a day.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun; called the artificial day.

Why stand ye here all the *day* idle? *St. Matthew*, xx. 6.

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* successive come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*?
How many *days* will finish up the year? *Shaksp.*

3. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness. *Romans*, xiii. 13.

The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatch'd the *day*:
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Time or season in general.

The *day* of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come. *Isaiah*, lxiii. 4.

6. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. He never in his *days* broke his word; that is, in his whole life.

He was never at a loss *in his days* for a frequent answer. *Carte, Life of Ormonde.*

7. The day of contest; the contest; the battle.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey. *Roscommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the *day*. *Dryden.*

8. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

He was so rough as to tell me, that a well-bred man would as soon call upon a lady who keeps a *day*, at midnight, as on any day but that on which she professes being at home. *Tatler*, No. 166.

9. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus. *Shaks.*

10. Judgement. Not now in use. But see DAYSMAN.

That I should be judged of you or man's judgment, [in the margin, *day*.] 1 *Cor.* iv. 3.

11. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but from *day to day*. *Bacon.*

To-DAY. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Psalm* xcv. 8.

The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

DA'YBED. *n. s.* [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

DA'YBOOK. *n. s.* [*day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA'YBREAK. *n. s.* [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies. *Dryden.*

DA'YDREAM.* *n. s.* [*day* and *dream*.] A vision or phantasm to the waking senses.

And when awake, thy soul but nods at best,
Daydreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. *Dryden, Lucret.*

The poet's *daydream*. *Mason, Eng. Garden.*

DA'YLABOUR. *n. s.* [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light deny'd,
I fondly ask? *Milton, P. L.*

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man, that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. *South.*

DAYLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. *Locke.*

DA'YLIGHT. *n. s.* [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see,
Now go thy way. *Shakspeare.*

They, by *daylight* passing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged Christians. *Knolles.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*? *Dryden.*

Though rough bears in covert seek defence,
White foxes stay, with seeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can dispense. *Dryden.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both. *Newton, Opticks.*

DA'Y-LILY. *n. s.* The same with ASPHODEL, which see.

DA'YSMAN.† *n. s.* [*day* and *man*. See the 10th sense of DAY. "Mannys *dai*," is Wicliffe's version of what is now "man's *judgement*," 1 Cor. iv. 3. where *day* is yet retained in the margin.] An old word for umpire, as Dr. Ainsworth observes; which Dr. Johnson, however, has questioned, and given surety in its stead, citing only the example of Spenser, where it is an arbitrator or judge; as it is elsewhere. Grose gives it as the northern word for arbitrator, or umpire.

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Spenser, F. Q.*

He is not a man, as I am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement. Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us, [in the margin, *umpire*,] that might lay his hands upon us both. *Job*, ix. 32. 33.

DA'YSPRING.† *n. s.* [*day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light.

Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days? and caused the *dayspring* to know his place. *Job*, xxxviii. 12.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set. *Milton, P. L.*

The breath of heav'n, fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire. *Milton, S. A.*

DA'YSTAR.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðæȝreorþa.] The morning star.

Until the day dawn, and the *daystar* arise in your hearts. 2 *Pet.* i. 19.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great;
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. *B. Jonson.*

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton, Lycidas.*

DA'YTIME.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðæȝtima.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night; she mingleth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime*. *Addison.*

DAYWE'ARIED.* *adj.* [*day* and *weary.*] Wearied with the work of a day.

The old, feeble, and *day-wearied* sun. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

DA'YWOMAN.* *n. s.* [*dey* or *day*; a name by which a dairymaid has been called in our old statutes, and by the Scotch. The Swedish *deja* is the same. See DAIRY.] A dairymaid.

For this damsel I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

DA'YWORK. *n. s.* [*day* and *work.*] Work imposed by the day; day labour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson gives the Sax. ðpæꝛ, foolish, stupid, as the etymology. The Teut. *dwaes* and *daes* is also foolish, doting, insane; and the verb is *daesen*, to be mad, to be troubled with phantasms. V. Kilian. Perhaps from this verb our word is borrowed. See also *To* DAZZLE. In the north of England "a *dazed* look is such as persons have when frighted." Ray, N. C.Words.] To overpower with light; to strike with too strong lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,
With quiv'ring beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way. *Dryden.*

DA'ZIED.† *adj.* Rather *dasied.* See DAISY, Dr. Johnson says; but see rather DAISIED.

To DA'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [See the etymology of *daze.* And thus *dazzle* was formerly written *dasel.* "These bright beams had been able to *dasell* the eyes of Mr. Neale himself," &c. Bp. Bramhall's Church of Eng. Def. 1659, p. 31.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears used to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted;
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see? *Davies.*

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly, with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton, P. L.*

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners; have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*

To DA'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three suns? *Shakspeare.*

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young,
And you shall read, when mine begins to *dazzle*. *Shakspeare.*

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness. *Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise. *Dryden.*

DA'ZZLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *dazzle.*] The power of dazzling.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633,) p. 55.

DA'ZZLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *dazzling.*] In a manner striking with splendour or surprise.

There are but few, whom fortune bathes in blisse,
But blinded are, and *dazzelingly* they looke.
Mir. for Mag. p. 56.

DE'ACON.† *n. s.* [ðeacon, Sax. *diaconus*, Lat.]

1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave. *2 Tim.* iii. 8.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows, are very importunately urged. *Bp. Sanderson.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS.† *n. s.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

The apostle would not have widows taken into the office of *deaconesses*, when they were young.
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, &c. p. 230.

DE'ACONRY.† } *n. s.* [from *deacon.*] The
DE'ACONSHIP.† } office or dignity of a deacon.

Suche as bee within these three degrees, that is to wete, of priesthode, *deaconship*, and subdeaconship.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. M. ii. b.

Now tract of time has clean worn out those first occasions, for which the *deaconship* was then most necessary. *Hooker, Eccles. Pol.* b. v.

DEAD.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeað; Teut. *dood*; from the Iceland. *daud*, death. See also Loescheri Liter. Celt. p. 99. "*Dad, data*; sic mortem vocârunt Frisii."]

1. Deprived of life; exanimate.

The queen, my lord, is *dead*:
—— She should have died hereafter. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead*. *Hale.*

She either from her hopeless lover fled,
Or with disdainful glances shot him *dead*. *Dryden.*

2. With *of* before the cause of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

4. Inanimate by nature.

Fayre sir, sayd he, if in that picture *dead*
Such life ye read, and vertue in vain shew;
What mote ye weene, if the true lively-head
Of that most glorious visage ye did vew!
Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

5. Imitating death; senseless; motionless.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep. *Psalm* lxxvi. 6.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is used for procuring *dead* sleeps. *Bacon.*

6. Unactive; motionless.

The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* sale and scarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drousy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

7. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense, and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it hath trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void space,
A step of life, that promis'd such a race. *Dryden.*

8. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him. *Addison.*

9. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amanus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is something unspeakably chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy. *Addison.*

10. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the *dead* darkness of the night. *Hayward.*

11. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

12. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported, in the midst of the cavity of the receiver, by a bent stick, in which, when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

13. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. *Addison.*

14. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless: used of liquors.

15. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.*

16. Without the natural force or efficacy; as, a *dead* fire.

17. Without the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* bough.

18. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. *Ephes.* ii. 1.

19. Unvaried.

In a *dead* plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

20. DEAD *as a door nail.* A proverbial expression, denoting any one completely dead. It is an allusion, as Mr. Steevens has observed, to the *nail* on which in ancient *doors* the *knocker strikes*; and

so implies such an absolute death, as *reiteration of strokes upon the head* would naturally produce. A vulgarism.

If I do not leave you all as *dead as a door nail*, I pray God, I may never eat grass more.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

DEAD-PALSY.* See PALSY.

The DEAD. *n. s.* Dead men.

Jove saw from high with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addison.*

That the *dead* shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had sung in nobler lays,
How the last trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD. *n. s.* Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all fast asleep. *L'Estrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghost appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To DEAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To DEAD. } *v. a.*
To DE'ADEN. }

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or *deaded* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by counter-motions. *Glanville, Scep. Scient.*

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet, Theory.*

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what *deadens* the sensation of the brain by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall. *Spenser.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-DRUNK.* *part. adj.* Formerly a serious expression; now used in low language only. So drunk, as to be motionless. See the 5th sense of DEAD.

Carowse of Lethe,——
Untill thou be *dead-druncke*.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage. sign. D. 2. b.

So *dead-drunk* with apathy, as to lye in a cart's way. *Mannyngham's Discourses*, p. 46.

DEAD-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*dead* and *heart.*] Having a faint heart; without fortitude.

There are *dead-hearted* patients, that grow mopish and stupid with too deep a sense of their sufferings. *Bp. Hall, Select Th.* § 63.

DEAD-HEARTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dead-hearted.*] Pusillanimity; want of fortitude.

This meets with my *dead-heartedness* and security; this with my worldly-mindedness.
Bp. Hall, Dev. Soul, § 25.

DEAD-KILLING.* *part. adj.* [*dead* and *kill.*] Instantly killing; killing at once.

Here with a cockatrice *dead-killing* eye.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucr.

I swoon with this *dead-killing* news.
Shakspeare, King Rich. III.

DEAD-LIFT. *n. s.* [*dead* and *lift.*] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift*. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-RECKONING. *n. s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAD-STRUCK.* *part. adj.* [*dead* and *strike.*] Confounded; struck with horrour.

Now, lest such frightful shews of fortune's fall,
And bloody tyrant's rage, should chance appall
The *dead-struck* audience, midst the silent rout,
Comes leaping in a self-misformed lout,
And laughs, and grins. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 3.

To DE'ADEN. See *To* DEAD.

DE'ADISH.* *adj.* [from *dead.*] Resembling what is dead; dull.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness.
Stafford's Niobe, P. II. (1611,) p. 186.

Poetry should be rather like a coranto, short, and nimbly lofty, than a dull lesson of a day long: Nor can it be but *deadish*, if too long.
Feltham, Res. i. 70.

DE'ADLIHOOD.* *n. s.* [from *deadly.*] The state of the dead.

It is certainly true that Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlihood*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

DE'ADLINESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. ðeaðlinýr.] Danger which threatens death.

He that had formerly denied the *deadliness* of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

DE'ADLY.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeaðlic.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls, as if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakspeare.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a North wind burns a too forward spring;
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

Nicanor —— a man that bare *deadly* hate unto Israel. 1 *Macc.* vii. 26.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY.† *adv.* [Sax. ðeaðlice.]

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shaks.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan?
Dryden.

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; destructively.

4. It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Mettled schoolboys set to cuff,
Will not confess that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ADNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

Atheism is equally unentertaining to the fancy, and to the rational faculty; disagreeable to our nature in every respect; beginning and ending in universal *deadness*. *A. Baxter on the Soul*, ii. 108.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits.

And being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now dead, when he was about an hundred years old, neither yet the *deadness* of Sara's womb. *Rom.* iv. 19.

What hinders, that paleness, sadness, and *deadness*, may not be remedied?
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*,
And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit.

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels. *Mortimer.*

4. Loss of life.

Who can tell where swallows lie all winter, and how at the spring they have a resurrection from their seeming *deadness*? *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 150.

5. Want of circulation; inactivity.

We complain of the troubles of the world, the *deadness* of trade, the badness of the time.
Killingbeck's Serm. p. 201.

DE'ADNETTLE. *n. s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAF.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeaf, Teut. *doof.* Our old lexicography has defined our word "*Deaf*, or *doted*; that which has no savour," Huloet. The Icel. *daufr* is both *deaf* and *insipid*. In the north of England *deaf* is still used for *barren* or *blasted*. Thus the Saxon expression, ðeaf copn, *sterile corn.*]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*.
Shakspeare.

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets.
Shakspeare.

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any sins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spite,
To make me *deaf* and mend my sight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuses;
Nor tears, nor prayers shall purchase out abuses.
Shakspeare.

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shaksp.*
Whilst virtue courts them: but alas, in vain:
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms. *Roscommon.*
Not so, for once indulg'd, they sweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*
Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name.
Pope.

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight:
No mortal courage can support the fright.
Dryden.

4. Obscurely heard.

Thou notest the darkness of this night, the strange silence, the *deaf* and confused trembling of these trees. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iii. 6.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryd.*
The rest were seiz'd with sullen discontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the squadrons went.
Dryden.

5. Unprofitable. [See the etymology.] A *deaf* nut is a nut of which the kernel is decayed. North of England. *Grose.*

To DEAF.† *v. a.* [Sax. abeafian; Su. Goth. *doefwa;* Icel. *deyfa.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say. *Donne, Poems,* p. 143.
A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears.
Dryden.

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For justice, *deafens* and disturbs the crowd.
Dryden.
From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries.
Addison.

DE'AFLY. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without sense of sounds.
2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFELY.* *adj.* Lonely; solitary; far from neighbours. Ray, North-Country Words. Cotgrave writes this old English word *deavely* in his translation of the French adjective DESOLE'.

DE'AFNESS. *n. s.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness.* *Holder.*
The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his request, and for his *deafness;* for had he been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a *deafness,* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *dails,* a part or portion; Sax. bæl; Teut. *deel;* Ir. *dail.*]

1. Part.

And with the one lamb a tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. *Exod.* xxix. 40.
A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or less. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *some deal,* in some degree, to some amount: we now either say, a *great deal,* or *a deal,* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earnest a great *deal,* than, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*
There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to spend time and labour in. *Hooker.*
To weep with them that weep, doth ease some *deal;*
But sorrow, flouted at, is double death. *Shaks.*
What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits. *B. Jonson.*
The charge, some *deal* the haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.
Fairfax.
Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason a great *deal* to doubt of it. *South.*
The author, who knew that such a design as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. *Addison.*

3. [From the verb *to deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muse her aid support,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal,* the shuffle, and the cut. *Swift.*

4. [*deyl,* Dutch.] Firwood; or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of *deal,* far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye, placed in a room; and the clearer daylight was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To DEAL.† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *dailjan;* Icel. and old Goth. *dela;* Sax. bælan.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. *Isa.* lviii. 7.
One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows.
Dryden.
His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals,* in whistling air, his empty blows.
Dryden.
The business of mankind in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addison.*
How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her blessings and her gold.
Tickel.
Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their lectures to the publick. *Addison.*
If you *deal* out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted issue felt,
When hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were *dealt.* *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* resounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To distribute the cards.

To DEAL. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*
This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.
Decay of Piety.
They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*
With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals,*
They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two persons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotson.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon.
Shakspeare.

5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. This seems a vitious use.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise.

Suiters are so distasted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* suits at first, is grown not only honourable but also gracious. *Bacon.*
The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in,* though without that success which they proposed to themselves. *Atterbury.*
Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal in* political matters. *Addison.*
True logick is not that noisy thing that *deals* all *in* dispute, to which the former ages had debased it. *Watts, Logick.*

7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, or hardly *dealt with,* to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt?*
Milton, P. L.
If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that.
South, Serm.
God did not only exercise his providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also *with* other nations. *Tillotson.*
But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden.*
You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*
Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with.* *Sidney.*
Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, easy to be *dealt with* whilst they stand in fear. *Hayward.*
Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with.* *Dryden.*

To DEALBATE.† *v. a.* [*dealbo,* Lat.] To whiten; to bleach. *Cockeram.*

DEALBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dealbatio,* Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitening, ren-

dering things white which were not so before: a word in little use.

All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have been here time enough in conscience to pass all the degrees and effects of fire, as distillation, — *dealbation*, rubification, &c. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 42.

DE'ALER.† *n. s.* [Sax. dælepe.]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

The treacherous *dealer* dealeth treacherously. *Isaiah*, xxi. 2.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING.† *n. s.* [Sax. dælinȝ.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What these are!
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others. *Shakspeare.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Ralegh.*

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

To DEA'MBULATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *deambulo.*] To walk abroad. *Cockeram.*

DEAMBULA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *dëambulation*, promenade. Lacombe assigns the date of 1550 to the usage of this word, which is after the time that our own word had been introduced. Lat. *deambulatio.* Of our word Dr. Johnson has given neither example nor authority; and it may therefore seem as if he had introduced the expression into our language. But it is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, and had been long before employed by Sir Thomas Elyot.] The act of walking abroad.

Such exercises as may be used within the house, or in the shadow, (as is the old manner of speaking,) as *deambulations*, or moderate walkings. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 53.

DEA'MBULATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *deambulatoire.* Cotgrave. The same remark applies to this old word, as to *deambulation*, with this addition, that Dr. Johnson has not completely defined the word.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad; removing from place to place. *Bullokar.*

The *deambulatory* actors use to have their quietus est, and to forego their employments for want of continuance more or less.
Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted, p. 142.

DEA'MBULATORY.* *n. s.* [from the adjective. See also AMBULATORY.] A place to walk in.

Cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with tabernacular or open work, vaulted like the dormitory of a monastery, and called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. P. ii. 93.

DEAN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *déan, déen, déin*, pour *doyen.* Lacombe. Lat. *decanus.* From the Greek word δέκα; in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten canons or prebendaries, at least in some cathedral churches. Ayliffe's Parergon.]

1. The second dignitary of a diocese.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys, transformed from abbot or prior, and convent to dean and chapter,) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his *Congé d'élire* to the chapter, the chapter then chusing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patents, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex. *Cowel.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church: they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. *Bacon.*

2. The name of an officer in each college, usually one of the fellows, both in Oxford and Cambridge.

Would some snug benefice but fall,
Ye feasts, ye dinners, farewell all!
To offices I'd bid adieu
Of *dean*, vice-præs. of bursar too.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

DEAN.* A corrupt way of writing and pronouncing what means a valley, DEN.

DE'ANERY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deanry*, "chapitre, doyenné, 930." Lacombe.]

1. The office of a dean.

He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double. *Swift.*

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shaksp.*

DE'ANSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain terseness and elegance of style, eminently distinguish those that were made during his [Dr. Bathurst's] *deanship*, from any memorials that have been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral [Wells.]
Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 214.

DEAR.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeop; Alem. *diur*, dear, beloved; Swedish, *dyr*, expensive, much valued; Icel. *dar*, highly grateful.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ster hates you.
— Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*. *Shakspeae.*

The *dear, dear* name she bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addison, Ovid.*

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South sea year,
To feed on ven'son when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a *dear* year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in Shakspeare for sad; hateful; grievous. [Sax ðepe, *hurt*, from ðepian, to hurt; Teut. *deeren.* In the West of England *deared* is used for *hurried* or *frightened.* Exm. Dial. And in Lancashire, to *dear* or *dere* is to hurt.]

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a while:
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had seen that day. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Thy other banish'd son, with his *dear* sight
Struck pale and bloodless. *Titus Andronicus.*

DEAR. *n. s.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring. *Dryden.*

See, my *dear*,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

To DEAR.* *v. a.* To make dear. Formerly in use: we now say *endear.*

Deprived of his *deared* conversation.
Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. P. 4. ch. 6.

DE'ARBOUGHT. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought.*] Purchased at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dearbought* with lasting woe.
Milton, P. L.

Such *dearbought* blessings happen ev'ry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray. *Dryden.*

Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my *dearbought* soul be lost. *Roscommon.*

DE'ARLING. *n. s.* [now written *darling.*] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty blest. *Spenser.*

DE'ARLOVED.* *adj.* [*dear* and *loved.*] Much loved.

My *dearlov'd* cousin, and my dearer lord. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*

To lament the *dearloved* memory and calamitous loss of his capon and white broth.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

DE'ARLY. *adv.* [from *dear.*]

1. With great fondness.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus shall *dearly* pay for faith forsworn;
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber born. *Dryden.*

My father dotes, and let him still dote on;
He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

To DEARN.† *v. a.* [ðýrnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See DARN. *Sherwood.*

DEARN.* *adj.* [Sax. ðeorn.] Lonely; melancholy; solitary; secret. It is yet used in the north of England.

By many a *dearn* and painful perch,
Of Pericles the careful search —
Is made. *Shaksp. Pericles.*

Of all thy joys the *dearne* and dismal end.
The Valiant Scot.

DE´ARNESS. *n. s.* [from *dear.*]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage. *Shaksp.*

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *dearness* of friendship between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally and wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

DE´ARNLY.† *adv.* [ðeapn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather, mournfully, in the example. Obsolete.

At last, as chanc'd them by a forest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing shrieks. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DEARTH.† *n. s.* [from *dear*, Dr. Johnson says; that is, *dear* in the sense of *cost* or *hurt*; *dearth* being the third person, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed, of the Sax. ðeþan, to injure.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time. *Shaksp.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth.*
Milton, P. L.

3. Barrenness; sterility.

The French have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To DEARTI´CULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Latin.] To disjoint; to dismember. *Dict.*

DE´ARY.* *n. s.* [from *dear.*] A phrase of connubial life, usually treated in writing with jocularity. In the north of England, it is applied to a child.

A hunting husband hallooes — and you hear him —
A drunken *deary* staggers — and you steer him.
A. Hill.

But to return to my *deary*. The evenings are the only time, when it is fine weather, that I am left to myself; for then she generally takes the child out to give it milk in the park.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 15.

DEATH.† *n. s.* Sax. ðeaþ; M. Goth. *dauths;* Su. Goth. *doed;* Icel. *daud:* Teut. *dood.* See also DEAD. The root is pronounced by Serenius to be the Scyth. *daa*, to be dissolved. The Goth. *da* is defect, fainting; and the Icel. *daa*, the same.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.
Heb. ix. 15.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shaksp.*

Death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come.
Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.

He must his acts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; destruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffic with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death?* *Shakspeare.*

3. The state of the dead.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death.* *Shaksp.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. *Ezek.* xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these.
Shakspeare.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's* head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin;
The gazer's joy, and sin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman. *Addison.*

8. Destroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the last day.
Broome, View of Epick Poetry.

9. [In poetry.] The instrument of death.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire.
Dryden.

Sounded at once the bow; and swiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hisses through the skies.
Dryden.

Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death.*
Pope.

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death.* *Church Catechism.*

DEATH-BED. *n. s.* [*death* and *bed.*] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed.* *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no lesser than the land,
Wherein thou liest in reputation sick.
Shakspeare Rich. II.

These are such things as a man shall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; such as shall chear and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony. *South, Serm.*

Then round our *death-bed* every friend should run,
And joy us of our conquest early won.
Dryden, Fables.

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world.
Collier on the Value of Life.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed.* *Pope.*

DEATH-BODING.* *part. adj.* [*death* and *bode.*] Portending death.

No noise but owls', and wolves' *death-boding* cries. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

Or Cheshire should prefer her sad *death-boding* lake. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

Not a *death-boding* schrich-owl, but an harmless dove. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

DEATH-DARTING.* *part. adj.* [*death* and *dart.*] Inflicting death, as it were, with a dart.

The *death-darting* eye of cockatrice.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Downe from their cloudie browes in threatening pride,
Death-darting Pestilence did seeme to slide.
Mir. for Mag. p. 777.

DE´ATHFUL. *adj.* [*death* and *full.*] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants.
Ralegh.

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.
Milton, S. A.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd.
Pope.

DE´ATHFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *deathful.*] Appearance of death.

What hinders, while we are living and among the living, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a *deathfulness*, and most agreeable by their livelinesse to those with whom we live?
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 70.

DE´ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *death.*] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless.* *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*

DE´ATHLIKE.† *adj.* Sax. ðeaðlic. Dr. Johnson has unguardedly admitted into his dictionary a sublime passage in Milton, in order to illustrate the use of this adjective; where, in reality, there is no adjective. The words are these:

A death, like sleep,
A gentle wafting to immortal life.
Par. Lost. xii. 434.

The poet here intends *death* as a reference to *temporal death*, which he had just before mentioned, and calls it a *death*, like sleep, in allusion to 1 Cor. xv. 51. Fenton first converted the separate words into the mistaken adjective, and misled Dr. Johnson.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrours or the quietness of death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*
On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*
Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

DEATH'S-DOOR. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ἄδου. It is now a low phrase.

I myself knew a person of great sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her sick husband. *L'Estrange.*

DE'ATHSMAN. *n. s.* [*death* and *man*.] Executioner; hangman; headsman; he that ecutes the sentence of death.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsman*. *Shakspeare.*
As *deathsmen*, you have rid this sweet young prince. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ATH-SHADOWED.* *adj.* [*death* and *shadow*. A fine compound, in a fine passage, alluding to the "valley of the shadow of death."] Encompassed by the shades of death.

And ever and anon a doleful knill
Comes from the fatal owl; that in sad mood
With dreary sound doth pierce through the *death-shadowed* wood. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. iii. 21.

DE'ATH-TOKEN.* *n. s.* That which signifies approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry, No recovery. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

DE'ATHWARD.* *adv.* Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *death-ward* for our faults.
Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

DE'ATHWATCH. *n. s.* [*death* and *watch*.] An insect that makes a tinkling noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

The solemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour she dy'd. *Gay.*

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*. *Watts.*

Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* physicians. *Pope.*

DE'AVELY.* See DEAFELY.

To DEA'URATE. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

DEA'URATE.* *adj.* Gilded. *Bullokar.*

DEAURA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deaurate*.] The act of gilding.

To DEBA'CCHATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *debacchor*; Fr. *debaccher*, to rave like a drunken man. Cotgrave.] To rage or roar, after the manner of drunkards. *Cockeram.*

DEBACCHA'TION. *n. s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madness. *Dict.*

To DEBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred* from all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. *Ralegh, Essays.*

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton, P. L.*

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires. *Swift.*

To DEBA'RB. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To DEBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To disembark. *Dict.*

DEBARKA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *debark*.] The act of disembarking.

To DEBA'SE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *debas* or *debase*, under, below; as, "*debase* leur estate," beneath their estate. Kelham.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality *debase* men into beasts. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* gold; for they are in the condition of two things, put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to sink into meanness; to make despicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expence, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Restraining others, yet himself not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To sink; to vitiate with meanness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. *Addison.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debases* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words so *debas'd* and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

DEBA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *debase*.] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEBA'SER.† *n. s.* [from *debase*.] One that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons. *Sherwood.*

DEBA'TABLE.† *adj.* [*debatable*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Disputable; subject to controversy.

The commissioners for the *debatable* of the Scotch side did deny to meet, except a certain castle or pile might be first rased. *K. Ed. VI.'s Journal, Burnet's Hist. Ref.* ii. *App.* p. 49.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE. *n. s.* [*debat*, Fr.]

1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with *debate* and controversy. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryd.*

To DEBA'TE.† *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.]

1. To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. *Prov.* xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

2. To dispute; to contend for.

Without the gate
They see the boys and Latian youth *debate*
The martial prizes on the dusty plain.
Dryden, Æneid.

To DEBA'TE.† *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your sev'ral suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

3. To engage in combat.

Well could he turney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 6.

DEBA'TEFUL.† *adj.* [from *debate*.]

1. [Of persons.] Quarrelsome; contentious; full of debate. *Huloet.*

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

Debateful strife, and cruell enmitie,
The famous name of knighthood foully shend.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 35.

DEBA'TEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *debateful*.] In a contentious manner. *Sherwood.*

DEBA'TEMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *debatement*. Cotgrave.]

1. Controversy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Lest some may thus expostulate with me after this *debatement*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

2. Battle; combat.

He with Pyrochles sharpe *debatement* made.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 39.

DEBA'TER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *debateur*.] A disputant; a controvertist: an arguer. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

It is only knowledge and experience that can make a *debater*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

To DEBA'UCH.† *v. a.* [*desbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Lat. The history of this word is curious; though Dr. Johnson takes no notice of its changes. Cotgrave renders the French word by *debosh*, which was a common way of writing this word. *Debaush* is Florio's word. It was also written *deboish*, and *deboise*; which see.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

Young men, such as I imagine to be least *debaushed* and corrupted by ill examples.
Florio's Transl. of Montaigne, (1613,) p. 536.

In their whole fashion and gesture bewraying such lightness, as might be able to *debauch* a whole assembly. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 247.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. *South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorder'd, so *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. *Tillotson.*

DEBA'UCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for sometime contain himself within the bounds of sobriety: till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade. *Dryd.*

DEBA'UCHEDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *debauched.*] In a profligate and licentious manner.

To live desperately with the bold, and *debauchedly* with the luxurious. *Cowley.*

DEBA'UCHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the participle *debauched.*] Intemperance; lewdness.

A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 45.

Why such *debauchedness* of life, which when it hath unsouled the man, buries the beast in excess and riot? *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 206.

DEBAUCHE'E.† *n. s.* [from *desbauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgements. *South.*

To the amazement of all that knew them, [they] turned open *debauchees.* *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Such indeed was the case, while the rich alone could afford to be debauched; but when even beggars became *debauchees* the case was altered. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 106.

A glutton, a drunkard, a *debauchee*, a sluggard, are monsters in the Gospel system. *Bp. Horne, Occas. Serm.* p. 96.

DEBA'UCHER.† *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

Insidious underminers of chastity, and *debauchers* of sound principles. *Blackwall's Sacred Class.* i. 399.

DEBA'UCHERY. *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues, hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Sprat.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

DEBA'UCHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Gyraldus guessed it to be the Floralia, with which indeed it can compare in obscenity and *debauchment.* *Gregory's Works*, p. 106.

DEBA'UCHNESS, or DEBA'UCHTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *debauch.*] Excess; debauchedness.

Their throats to drunkenness, gluttony, and *debauchness*; and their hearts and heads to plotting mischief. *Archdeacon Arnway's Alarm*, p. 115.

What hope can the city have of those youth, the *debauchtness* of whose lives hath not been prevented by good education. *Scott's Essay on Drapery*, p. 157.

To DEBE'L.† } *v. a.* [old Fr. *debeller*; Lat. *debello.*]
To DEBE'LLATE. }

To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army. *Milton, P. R.* iv. 605.

DEBELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

The *debellation* of Salem and Bizance. *Sir Thomas More*, (1533.)

DEBE'NTURE.† *n. s.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo.* Our word at first had the Latin form of *debentur*, and retained it some time.]

1. A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

Once when the *debentur* is made; and again the second time, when the money is paid. *Bacon, Speech to K. James*, (old edit.)

Pilferings, hedge-robberies, *debenturs* at inns, and farriers' scores, for drenches for themselves and horses. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* iii. 5.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

2. In commerce, allowance of custom to a merchant on the exportation of goods, which had before paid a duty.

DEBE'NTURED *Goods.** Such goods as are entitled to a debenture.

DE'BILE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *debile*; Lat. *debilis.*] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many else have done. *Shakspeare.*

To DEBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DEBILITA'TION. *n. s.* [*debilitation*, Fr. *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *K. Charles.*

How often doth sickness prevent the *debilitations* of age, pulling the strongest man upon his knees! *Bp. Hall, of Contentation*, § 5.

DEBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [*debilité*, Fr. *debilitas*, Latin.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass mine own *debility.* *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to the inconveniencies of too strong a perspiration, which are *debility*, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'BIT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *debit*, or *debite*, trust. Cotgrave. "*Debite*, dette, 1020." Lacombe.] Money due for goods sold on credit.

To be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

To DE'BIT.* *v. a.* [Fr. *debiter*, to retail on trust. Cotgrave.] To enter, in a book of accounts, the names of those to whom goods are sold on credit, and the amount of the goods.

DE'BITOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *debitor.*] Debtor.

You have no true *debitor* and creditor but it. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

There stands the constable; there stands the whore; —
There by the serjeant stands the *debitor.* *Sir J. Davies, Epigrams*, 1598.

To DEBOI'SE.* } *v. a.* [These, though not at all noticed by Dr. Johnson, are either old ways of writing the word *debauch*, or are synonymous expressions for it; the second and fourth of which, Sherwood translates into the French *desbaucher.* Yet the author of Sin Stigmatized, in 1639, seems to distinguish *debauched* and *deboyshed.* Some may perhaps think them allied to the Fr. *boisson*, drink, from *boire.*]
To DEBOI'SH.
To DEBOI'ST.
To DEBO'SH.

1. To disgrace or corrupt by intemperance.

The master-workmen and goldsmiths he held so close to their business, that he would not give them any leisure to *deboist* themselves. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, p. 44.

Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late hour *deboising* myself, when now at this sad time of night is my poor wife making puddings and candles. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* ii. 1.

Our debauched drunkards, and *deboyshed* swearers. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 359.

He's quoted for a most perfidious slave,
With all the spots o'the world tax'd and *debosh'd.* *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

I dare not
Believe him such a base, *debosh'd* companion. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

Repentance alone — will make a *deboished* fellow religious. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 709.

2. To corrupt; to seduce.

Excusing themselves by letters unto the Prince of Orange, that Count Egmont would be *deboshed* from them by the Spanish instruments. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low Countries*, 1618, p. 5.

DEBOI'SE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A profligate person; one given to intemperance.

All the worst names that are given to men are borrowed from him, [a clown,] as villain, *deboyse*, peasant, &c. *Butler's Rem. Character of a Clown.*

DEBONA'IR.† *adj.* [Fr. *debonnaire.* We had also *bonair* once in use for this word. See BONAIR. The etymon indeed is the Fr. *bon*, or the Lat. *bonus*, good.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle; if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Zephyr met her once a-maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair.* *Milton, L'All.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accostable; of the other, retired and supercilious; the one quick and sprightful, the other slow and saturnine. *Howell, Voc. For.*

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was withal discreet and *debonair*,
Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *debonnaireté.*] Graciousness; gentleness; elegance of manners.

By which you may understand the greatness of the affair, and the *debonairity* and facility of the king. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, 1633, p. 24.

There is not the least of the divine favours, which, if we consider the condescensive tenderness, the clear intention, the unreserved frankness, the cheerful *debonairity* expressed therein, has not dimensions larger than our comprehension, colours too fair, lineaments too comely for our weak sight thoroughly to discern, requiring therefore our highest and utmost thoughts. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 5. 8.

DEBONA'IRLY.† *adv.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air. *Huloet.*

DEBONA'IRNESS.* *n. s.* [from *debonair.* An old substantive revived by Sterne.] Civility; complaisance. *Sherwood.*

With all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world. *Sterne.*

To DEBO'UCH.* *v. n.* [Fr. *deboucher.*] A modern military word, signifying to march out of a wood, or a narrow pass, in order to meet or retire from an enemy.

DEBT. *n. s.* [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt:* Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thousand talents which the servant owed the king, was no slight ordinary sum. *Duppa, Devotions.*

To this great loss a sea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift a thousand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horse, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt;*
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

DE'BTLESS.* *adj.* [*debt* and *less.*] Without debt; free from debt. An old, forgotten, but very useful word.

Worthy to ben stewards of rent and lond,
Of any lord that is in Englond,
To maken him live by his propre good,
In honour *detteless.* *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.* 584.

DE'BTED. *part.* [from *debt. To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shaksp.*

DE'BTOR.† *n. s.* [*debteur*, Fr. Cotgrave; *debitor*, Lat.]

1. One that owes something to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. *Rom.* i. 14.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first. *Shaksp.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay
Of *debtor*, strait his body, to the touch
Obsequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To some enchanted castle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There dy'd my father, no man's *debtor:*
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better. *Pope.*

The case of *debtors* in Rome, for the four first centuries, was, after the set time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. *Swift.*

3. One side of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper. *Addison.*

DEBULLI'TION. *n. s.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over. *Dict.*

DEBU'T. *n. s.* [French.] A very modern expression denoting the commencement or opening of a discourse, or any design; usually applied to an orator, or actor, on the first effort of their skill; and sometimes to persons on their entrance into the fashionable world. It is of no great age in the French language.

DE'CACHORD, or DECHACHO'RDON.* *n. s.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and χορδὴ, a chord.] A musical instrument of the ancients, having ten strings; figuratively, that which has ten parts.

A *decacordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state.

Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State, 1602.

It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings. *Hammond's Works*, vol. iv. p. 91.

DECACU'MINATED. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Latin.] Having the top or point cut off.] *Dict.*

DE'CADE. *n. s.* [δέκας, Gr. *decas*, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten: whole *decades*, when they dine
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DE'CADENCY.† *n. s.* [*decadence*, French.] Decay; fall.

Burgos, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Castille, but long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and *decadency.* *Swinburn, Trav. through Spain*, L. 44.

DE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from δέκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten sides and angles.

DECA'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [from *decalogue.*] An expositor of the ten commandments.

In which notes he made an early discovery of his civil, historical, ecclesiastical, ritual, and oriental learning, together with the Saxon, French, Italian, Spanish, and all Eastern languages; through which he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod the *decalogist.* *Account of J. Gregory, Pref. to his Posthuma*, 1650.

DE'CALOGUE. *n. s.* [δεκαλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed, both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ. *Hammond.*

To DECA'MP.† *v. n.* [*decamper*, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

The army of the king of Portugal was at Elvas on the twenty-second of the last month, and would *decamp* on the twenty-fourth, in order to march upon the enemy who lay at Badajos. *Tatler*, No. 11.

DECA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *decamp.*] The act of shifting the camp.

DECA'NAL.* *adj.* [from *decanus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the deanery of a cathedral.

In his rectorial, as well as *decanal* residence, he [Nowell, dean of St. Paul's,] would be near his friend and fellow exile. *Churton, Life of A. Nowell*, p. 78.

To DECA'NT.† *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. The Latin *decanto*, however, is foreign to the present meaning; though the Della Crusca Dict. couples it with the Italian *decantare*, a chymical expression; which Italian word is the parent of our *decant.* Serenius carries this word to the Su.-Goth. *kanna*, a cup, and *de*, from; which is certainly a plausible etymology.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice. *Wotton's Rem.* (Letter in 1633,) p. 454.

Take *aqua fortis*, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *decant.*] A glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.

To DECA'PITATE.† *v. a.* [*decapiter*, Fr. *decapito*, Lat.] To behead. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Charles the First, martyr, who was most execrably murdered, and *decapitated* before his own door at Whitehall.

Advert. pref. to Arch. Arnway's Tablet, 1661.

Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*, and shew their heads again sooner than other trees so used. *Evelyn*, i. vii. § 2.

DECAPITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *decapitate.*] The act of beheading.

His *decapitation* for the clear truth of God, I shiver to say it, will make, without atonement, the land a charnel-house. *Arch. Arnway, Alarum*, &c. (1661,) p. 76.

DE'CASTICH.* *n. s.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στίχος, a verse.] A poem of ten lines.

According to your friendly request, I send you this *decastich.* *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 27.

I suddenly fell upon the ensuing *decastich*, — upon my honoured friend — Mr. Ben Jonson. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 31.

DE'CASTYLE.* *n. s.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στύλος, a column.] In architecture, an assemblage of ten pillars.

To DECA'Y. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de cadere*, Latin.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays.* *Dryden.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay.* *Pope.*

To DECA'Y. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakspeare.*

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to see whether it will *decay* the rest of the stock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryden.*
In Spain, our springs like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*
It it so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body. *Addison.*

DECA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.
What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakspeare.*
She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *B. Jonson.*
And those *decays*, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*
By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*
Each may feel encreases and *decays*,
And see now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*
Taught half by reason, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.
They think that whatever is called old must have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenness. *Locke.*

3. Declension from prosperity.
And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou shalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.
I am the very man,
That, from your first of difference and *decay*
Have follow'd your sad steps. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

4. The cause of decline.
He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men hath a great task; but that is ever good for the public: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the part. *decayed*.] Diminution or depravation.
A fourth duty to the parent is to assist and minister to them in all their wants, of what kind soever, whether weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding, or poverty and lowness in estate.
Whole Duty of Man, Duty to Parents, S. xiv.

DECA'YER.† *n. s.* [from *decay*.] That which causes decay.
Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Poverty in wedlock is a great *decayer* of love and contentation. *Feltham, Res.* i. 85.
Intemperance is a great *decayer* of beauty.
Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 40.

DECA'YING.* *n. s.* [from *decay*.] Decline from the state of perfection. *Sherwood.*
These indeed are not
So subject to *decayings* as the face.
Massinger, City Madam.

DECE'ASE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deses*, or *deces*; Lat. *decessus*. Our own old word was *decess*. "After her noble husband's late *decesse*," Spenser, F.Q. v. x. 11. And so the verb *decessed* for *deceased*, in 1592. See Ashmole's Berkshire, ii. 295.] Death; departure from life.
Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some all descendeth to the eldest son. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life.
He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shaksp.*
You shall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*.
Chapman.
His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase:
Till he press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decepte*; Lat. *deceptio*. Formerly our word was written *deceipt*.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.
My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job*, xxvii. 4.
They that seek my hurt speak mischievous things, and imagine *deceits* all day long.
Psalm xxxviii. 12.

2. Stratagem; artifice.
His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit*, bred by necessity. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In law.] A subtile wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtilty, guile, fraud, wiliness, slightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowel.*

DECE'ITFUL.† *adj.* [*deceit* and *full*.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.
The Lord will abhor the bloody and *deceitful* man. *Psalm* v. 6.
They return, but not to the Most High; they are like a *deceitful* bow. *Hosea*, vii. 16.
I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*. *Shaksp.*
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth.
Thomson.

DECE'ITFULLY.† *adv.* [from *deceitful*.] Fraudulently; with deceit.
Nicanor — sent unto Judas and his brethren *deceitfully* with friendly words. 1 *Macc.* vii. 27.
Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *deceitful*.] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.
The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *St. Mat.* xiii. 22.

DECE'ITLESS.* *adj.* [*deceit* and *less*.] Without deceit; not deceiving.
As if that were an epithet in favour, which is inended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless!* *Bp. Hall, Old Rel.* § 2.

DECE'IVABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *decevable*.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.
Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
How would'st thou use me now, blind, and thereby
Deceivable, in most things as a child
Helpless? hence easily contemn'd and scorn'd,
And last neglected. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.
It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*
He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*
O everfailing trust
In mortal strength! And oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton, S. A.*

DECE'IVABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableness to be deceived, or to deceive.
With all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness.
2 *Thess.* ii. 10.
He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness*.
Government of the Tongue.

To DECE'IVE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *decevoir*.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into errour; to impose upon.
Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to both estate and power. *Locke.*

2. To elude by stratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with *of* before the thing.
The Turkish general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*
I now believ'd
The happy day aproach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.
They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats.
Dryden.

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.
Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment. *Bacon.*
Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVER. *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.
Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never. *Shakspeare.*
As for Perkin's dismission out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*
Those voices, actions or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a lyar or *deceiver*. *South.*
It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture. *Swift.*
Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the soul. *Pope.*

DECE'IVING.* *n. s.* [from *deceive*.] The act of cheating, of carrying on imposture.
Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own *deceivings*. 2 *Pet.* ii. 13.
Wanton women, in their eyes,
Men's *deceivings* do comprise.
Greene's Philomela, (1592,) Ode ii.

DECE'MBER. *n. s.* [*december*, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.
Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
What should we speak of,
When we are old as you? When we shall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shaksp.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRAL.* *adj.* [*decemviralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a decemvirate or office of ten governours.
Nicholo and Girolamo Foscarini make haste to present a petition, in all opinion most equitable, to the *decemviral* tribunal. — The *council of ten* upon this petition did assemble early in the morning. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 309.

DECE'MVIRATE.† *n. s.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten

governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls. Their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

The first beast is the Roman empire. — This beast is described, in the form of his body, to be like a leopard, for his various government, by kings, consuls, *decemvirates*, dictators, &c.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 275.

*DECE'MVIRI.** *n. s.* [Lat.] The ten governours of Rome.

It was agreed, that ten men out of the chief senators should be elected; that their power should be equal to that of the kings, or consuls, for a whole year; and that in the mean time all other offices should cease. The *decemviri*, having now taken the government upon them, agreed, &c.

Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. 11.

DE'CENCE. } *n. s.* [*decence*, French; *de-*
DE'CENCY. } *cet*, Latin.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is seldom used.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton, P.L.*

In good works there may be goodness in the general; but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat.*

Were the offices of religion stript of all the external *decencies* of worship, they would not make a due impression on the minds of those who assist at them. *Atterbury.*

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.

And must I own, she said, my secret smart?
What with more *decence* were in silence kept.
Dryden.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.
South.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addison.*

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense. *Roscommon.*

DECE'NNIAL.† *adj.* [from *decennium*. Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years. *Bullokar.*

DECE'NNOVAL. } *adj.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECE'NNOVARY. } Latin.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun. *Holder.*

DE'CENT.† *adj.* [*decent*, old Fr. *decens*, Lat.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestick train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn. *Milton, Il Pens.*

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY.† *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour; without meanness or ostentation.

Let all things be done *decently* and in order.
1 *Cor.* xiv. 40.

They could not *decently* refuse assistance to a person, who had punished those who had insulted their relation. *Broome.*

Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodesty.

Let us walk honestly [in the margin, *decently*] as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *decent*.] Becoming ceremony; due formality.

Shall they be carried forth without any *decentnesse*, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses or dead swine?

Hunting of Purgatory, (1561,) fol. 37.

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *deceit*.] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errours are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to imposture; subject to fraud.

The first and father cause of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we shall ourselves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*deception*, old Fr. *deceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by advenient *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by a compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived.

Reason, not impossibly, may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *deceipt*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakspeare.*

DECE'PTIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *deceptif*.] Having the power of deceiving.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To DECE'RN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *decerner*, Lat. *decerno*.] To judge; to estimate; to discern. *Huloet, Barret, and Sherwood.*

They can see nothyng, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them.

Abp. Cranmer on the Sacrament, fol. 83.

DECE'PTORY. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION.† *n. s.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping, or taking off.

If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 25.

DECERTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a striving; a dispute.

Now or never is the day of *decertation* "pro aris et focis," God and our country.

Archd. Arnway, Tab. of Mod. 1661, p. 213.

DECE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*decessio*, Lat.] A departure; a going away.

Thinness — having extenuate parts not solidly compact as the other, [thickness:] both are made by the accession and *decession* of the matter.

Scott's Essay on Drapery, (1635,) p. 7.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to disinchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.
Harvey.

DECI'DABLE.* *adj.* [from *decide*.] Capable of being determined.

The principles of Protestants prove the uniform loyalty of the heart to Christ, as the right sovereign. — The British church knows the Scriptures to be God's Word. — Our controversies about things indifferent are *decidable* by these principles.

Jones, Rome No Mother Church, (1678,) § 1.

To DECI'DE. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.] To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune should *decide*
The important enterprize, and give the bride.
Dryden.

To DECI'DE.† *v. n.* To determine.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy master and the world *decide*. *Granv.*

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt? *Pope.*

DECI'DEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *decided*.] In a determined manner.

Among those, who are denominated Christians, some most *decidedly* believe what others as strenuously deny. *Burgess on Christ's Div.* p. 5.

DE'CIDENCE. *n. s.* [*decidentia*, Lat.]

1. The quality of being shed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men observing the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

DECI'DER.† *n. s.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines causes.

I cannot think that a jester or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controversy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common cases of property, where party is out of the question. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

If thou be'st,
As thou art spoken, great and virtuous,
The true *decider* of all injuries,
Say, fight again.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

DECI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

In botany the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous* with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *deciduous*.] Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL.† *adj.* [*decimal*, old Fr. *decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go

beyond eighteen, or, at most, four and twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion. *Locke.*

To DE'CIMATE.† *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.]

1. To tithe; to take the tenth.
2. To select by lot every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

He *decimated* certain troops that ran away, renewing a piece of the Roman discipline. *Wotton, Parall. D. of Buck. and E. of Essex.*

DECIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

The instating the tithes upon them, was demonstratively as large a revenue to them, as, supposing an equal division, the remainder could be to any other tribe; yea, and larger too; as much as the twelve tenth parts which they received exceeded the nine that remained to each tribe after the *decimation.* *Hammond's Works*, iv. 545.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*
A *decimation* I will strictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forsake;
And of each legion each centurion shall die. *Dryden.*

DE'CIMATOR.* *n. s.* [from *decimate.*] One who selects every tenth person for punishment.

We have complained of armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and *decimators.* *South, Serm. Jan.* 30.

*DE'CIMO-SEXTO.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in *decimo-sexto*, when a sheet is folded into sixteen leaves. This diminutive size gave rise to a contemptuous term.

Inventions which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature, which, if sunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a *decimo-sexto*, make the persons of men and women to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches or size. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 75.

Proceed my little wit
In *decimo-sexto.* *Massinger, Unnat. Combat.*
Here is one
Bound up in *decimo-sexto.* *Massinger, Maid of Honour.*

To DECI'PHER. *v.a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common use.

Zelmane, that had the same character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*
Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*
Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

3. To stamp; to characterise; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakspeare.*

4. To unfold; to unravel; to explain; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech.

DECI'PHERER.† *n. s.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

There are a sort of these narrow-eyed *decipherers*, I confess, that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject, be it never so conspicuous and innocently delivered. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

DECI'SION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decision.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
That will with due *decision* make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. *Shakspeare.*
Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders, to the voice
Of any true *decision.* *Shakspeare.*
The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *decision*, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*
War is a direct appeal to God for the *decision* of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast event. *Dryden.*

3. It is used in Scotland for narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECI'SION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *decisio*, a cutting off.] The act of separation; division.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation, or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

DECI'SIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *decisif.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *decisive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*
This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on th' event,
Decisive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *decisive.*] In a conclusive manner.

You will have full two years good, but no more, to form your character in the world *decisively.* *Lord Chesterfield.*

DECI'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *decisive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECI'SORY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *decisoire.*] Able to determine or decide. *Sherwood.*

To DECK.† *v. a.* [Sax. ðecan, or ðecan, to cover; Dutch, *decken*; Alem. *thecan*; Lat. *tego.*]

1. To cover; to overspread.

He has brave utensils,
Which, when he has a house, he'll *deck* withal. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steeming lake, dusky or grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, rise!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers,
Rising or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To dress; to array.

She *decked* herself with her ear-rings and her jewels. *Hosea*, ii. 13.
Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine. *Shakspeare.*
Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. *Shakspeare.*
She sets to work millions of spinning worms,
That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk,
To *deck* her sons. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb. *Spenser.*
I have *decked* my bed with coverings of tapestry, with carved work, with fine linen of Egypt. *Prov.* vii. 16.
The dew with spangles *deck'd* the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
The god shall to his vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloisa's face. *Prior.*

DECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *B. Jonson.*
We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overloop. *Ralegh.*
If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. *Glanville.*
On high rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. *Dryden.*
At sun-set to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on *decks* till rosy morn. *Dryden, Iliad.*

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured: the Amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet: and the Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *deck.*]

1. A dresser; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer; as a *table-decker*; "a woman *decker* of brides." *Sherwood.*
2. Spoken of a ship; as, a *two-decker*; that is, having two decks.

DE'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *deck.*] Ornament.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple. *Homilies, B.* ii. *Against Idolatry.*
What would she do then
In woman's helps, in ornaments apt for her,
And *deckings* to her delicacy? *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

To DECLA'IM.† *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat. *declamer*, Fr. Formerly written *declame*, and peculiarly applied to the eloquence of the bar: "To declame, to *moot*; s'exerciter *à plaider causes.*" See the old dictionaries of Huloet and Barret. See also the active sense of *declaim*, which escaped Dr. Johnson's notice.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own. *B. Jonson.*
It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument. *Swift.*
Dress up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness *Watts*

To DECLA'IM.* *v. a.* To advocate; to speak in favour of.

Whosoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause. *South, Serm.* viii. 82.

DECLA'IMER.† *n. s.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Tully [was] a good orator, yet no good poet; Sallust, a good historiographer, but no good *declaimer*. *Fotherby, Atheom*, p. 192.

He must have civil prudence and eloquence, and that whole, not taken up by snatches, or pieces, in sentences, or remnants when he will handle business or carry counsels, as if he came then out of the *declaimer's* gallery. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy. *Addison.*

DECLA'IMING.* *n. s.* [from *declaim.*] An harangue; an appeal to the passions.

Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's Word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 95.

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

DECLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. *Hooker.*

Thou mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his *declamation*. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE'CLAMATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used, Dr. Johnson says, citing the solitary instance in the Tatler.

They which onely teache rhetorick —— ought to be named rhetoricians, *declamators*, artificial speakers. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 41. b.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal? *Tatler*, No. 55.

Was ever any *declamator's* case so extravagantly put? *Bentley on Phalaris*, Introd.

DECLA'MATORY. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own *declamatory* way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the best writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION. *n. s.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. *South.*

There are no where so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. *Tillotson.*

2. An explanation of something doubtful. Obsolete.

3. [In law.] Declaration (*declaratio*) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLA'RATIVE. *adj.* [from *declare.*]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something observably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, so *declarative* on the same side. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY.† *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In my judgement, this is the doctrine of the church of England; not delivered according unto private opinion in ordinary tracts and lectures, but delivered publickly, positively, and *declaratorily* in authentical records.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 36.

This pretended power of the people must, as all others, either be directly, or else *declaratorily* by approbation, given by God.

K. Charles to A. Henderson, p. 38.

DECLA'RATORY.† *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promissory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotson.*

All human laws, properly speaking, are only *declaratory*; they may alter the mode and application, but have no power over the substance of original justice. *Burke on the Popery Laws.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity: not in use.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.* i. 11.

The sun by certain signs *declares*,
Both when the South projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing North will puff the clouds away. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. To publish; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

4. To shew in open view; to shew an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themselves it, but only demanded a discharge. *Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare* ourselves. *Addison.*

To DECLA'RE. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion; or favour or opposition: with *for* or *against*.

The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Bp. Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men that will be sure to testify and *declare for* him. *South, Serm.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

DECLA'REDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *declared.*] Avowedly; without disguise.

Those, who have yet either undiscernibly as some, or suspectedly as others, or *declaredly* as many, according to the general custom of countries, used such additaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 93.

DECLA'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *declare.*] Discovery; declaration; testimony.

Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

DECLA'RER.† *n. s.* [from *declare.*] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

The true dispensers [of the gospel] are appointed to be true and faithful *declarers*.

Fulke against Allen, (1586,) p. 112.

The one must be helped by an infallible commentary, and the other supplied by an authentical *declarer* of tradition. *Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 20.

DECLA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *declare.*] Publication; declaration; exposition.

Now will we come to the *declaring* of the matter in few words. 2 *Macc.* vi. 17.

DECLE'NSION. *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and distressed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her best days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base *declension*. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declensions* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person. *South, Serm.*

2. Declination; descent.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

DECLI'NABLE.† *adj.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations; as, a *declinable* noun.

Howe the other *declynable* partes form their plurall numbers out of their singulars.

Palsgrave, Fr. Gram. 1530. B. 3.

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflexions of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked. *Tyrwhitt on Chaucer.*

DECLINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of the monarchy, took it so ill, as she would never after hear of his suit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and encrease; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down; as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason discoursing upon the stock of its own principles could not but infer. *South, Serm.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. *Woodward.*

6. The act of shunning.

They must be separated from us, we must be separated from them; they from us, by just censures; or, if that be neglected, we from them by a voluntary *declination* of their familiar conversation. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

7. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to North and South.

8. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*

Ptolemy thought the sun's greatest *declination* immutable. *Dr. Bainbridge, in Hakewill's Apology,* p. 101.

9. [In grammar.] The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

10. DECLINATION *of a Plane* [in dialing], is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the East or West; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the North or South. *Harris.*

DE'CLINATOR.† } *n. s.* [from *decline.*]
DECLI'NATORY. }

1. An instrument in dialing, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

2. One who declines to agree with another.

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams,* P. II. p. 65.

To DECLI'NE.† *v. n.* [*decliner*, old Fr. *declino*, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embracements, tempting kisses,
And with *declining* head into his bosom,
Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shaksp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many, to wrest judgment. *Exod.* xxiii. 2.

3. To shun: to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father should be as a ward to the son. *Shakspeare.*

They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty.
Milton, P. L.

That empire must *decline*,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin.
Waller.

And nature, which all acts of life designs,
Not like ill poets, in the last *declines*. *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years. *Dryden.*

Autumnal warmth *declines*;
E'er heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryd.*

God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To DECLI'NE.† *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste,
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

He is such a volunteer sinner, that he hath neither the wit nor the excuse of *declining* his conscience in complement to his senses.
Boyle, on the Style of H. Script. p. 195.

And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muses do invoke my power,
I shall no more *decline* that sacred bower,
Where Gloriana, their great mistress, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the business did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole design,
And sent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it should be said that minute bodies are indissoluble, because it is their nature to be so, that would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any.
Boyle.

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. *Addison.*

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or disagreeable, they would pursue or decline.
Atterbury.

3. To decay; to sink.

I dare him therefore
To lay his gay caparisons apart,
And answer me *declin'd*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

4. To turn off from any course or direction; to divert. Not now in use.

You *decline* your life
Far from the maze of custom, error, strife.
B. Jonson, Forest.

5. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. *Watts.*

DECLI'NE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The state of tendency to the less or the worse; diminution; decay. Contrary to increase, improvement or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed;
From its *decline*, determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature.
Swift.

DECLI'VITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *declivité*, from the Lat. *declivis.*] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; not precipitous or perpendicular: the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent.
Woodward.

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

DECLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking: the contrary to acclivous; moderately steep.

To DECO'CT. *v. a.* [*decoquo, decoctum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.

Sena loseth its windiness by *decocting*, and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digest by the heat of the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,
There she expels what she may fitly spare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper use.

Can sodden water, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakspeare.

DECO'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *decoct.*] That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

DECO'CTION. *n. s.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or settleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling water.

They distil their husbands land
In *decoctions!* and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the spirit of amber. *B. Jonson.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

DECO'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

To DECO'LLATE.* *v. a.* [*decollo*, Lat. *decoller*, Fr.] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.
Heywood's Hierarch. of Angels, 1635, p. 474.

A fine piece of a *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperour: he praised many things, but he observed one defect; he observed that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Introd.

DECOLLA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decollation*; Lat. *decollatio.* The word is also old in our language. Skelton mentions "sainct John's *decollacion*," Poems, p. 113.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice. *Brown.*

DECOLORA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *decoloratio.*] Absence of colour.

Paleness — is the proper colour and badge of love: but by the way it is to be noted, that we must not understand by this word *pale* a simple *decoloratim*, or whiteness of the skin.
Ferrand, Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 121.

To DECOMPO'SE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *decomposer.*]

1. To decompound; to compound a second time.

The analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of *decomposing* organization, in forming his grace's vassals into primary assemblies, national guards, &c.
Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

2. To dissolve. A chymical expression, adopted from the French.

That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is *decomposed*, and its air set loose by the vegetable acids of the plant.
Kirwan on Manures, p. 49.

DECOMPO'SITE. *adj.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

Decomposites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [*decompositus*, Lat.]

1. The act of compounding things already compounded.

The English, as Sir P. Sidney observeth, hath an elegant way of expressing them, [epithets] much beyond the Latin, in a dextrous *decomposition* of two or three words together; as, taste-pleasing fruits, high-erected thoughts.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 52.

2. Resolution or separation of parts.

The chief use of tartar vitriolate seems to be, that it promotes the *decomposition*, as Mr. Sennebier has observed. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 53.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]

1. To compose of things already cmpounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself. *Boyle.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red, will compound upon the paper an orange: and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

DECOMPO'UND. *adj.* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. *Boyle.*

No body should use any compound or *decompound* of the substantial verbs.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

DECOMPO'UNDABLE.* *adj.* [from *To decompound.*] Liable to be dissolved.

It is impossible but speculative and devout minds, who are acquainted with the efficiency ascribed to the fluids of water, air, fire, and living spirits, in the sacred Scriptures and other writings of antiquity, must be struck with the modern and recent discoveries of chemistry, which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be *decompoundable* into fluidity. *Brit. Crit.* ix. 58.

DE'CORAMENT.† *n. s.* [from *decorate*, Dr. Johnson says; referring only to some dictionary for the existence of *decoramen*t. But the old word is *decorement*; and even *decoring* is used for *decorating*, in Heylin's Life of Abp. Laud, p. 71.] Ornament; embellishment.

Those *decorements* which beautify and adorn her. *Heywood's Descr. of a Ship*, &c. 1637, p. 29.

To DE'CORATE.† *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat. *decorer*, Fr. This word is mentioned by Cotgrave in his translation of *decorer*, and is given in Sherwood's old English and French Dictionary, though, in that of Dr. Johnson, it is without authority, and without example.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

This essay is not *decorated* with many comparisons. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

DECORA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *decoration.*] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryd.*

DE'CORATOR. *n. s.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner; an embellisher. *Dict.*

DECO'ROUS. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; seemly.

It not is so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and trifling-est things himself, without any inferiour or subordinate minister. *Ray.*

DECO'ROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *decorous.*] In a becoming or proper manner.

To DECO'RTICATE.† *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

He discovers his falsehoods and methods, and can *decorticate* him for a devil of darkness.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. 1653, p. 27.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

DECORTICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *decorticate.*] The act of stripping the bark or husk. *Cockeram.*

DECO'RUM. n. s. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness, contrary to levity; seemliness.

If your master
Would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him,
That majesty, to keep *decorum*, must
No less beg than a kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of *decorum*. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools,
The better sort shall set before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*: *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*;
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage; to lure into a cage; to intrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare. *L'Estrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantastick blaze,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt
Rider and horse. *Thomson.*

DECO'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Allurement to mischiefs; temptation.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and snare: they only excited and fomented lusts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

DECO'YDUCK. *n. s.* A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decresco*, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a ligh that *decreaseth* in her perfection. *Ecclus.* xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years, as they said, the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

When the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and *decrease* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable find
Those articles, which did our state *decrease*.

Daniel.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

Heat increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby *decreases* their resistance. *Newton.*

DECRE'ASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil, and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'E.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *decrez, decreis, decret*, and *decreter*; Lat. *decerno, decretum.* Our own word at first was *decrete*: "Through their *decretes* and judgements," Chaucer, Boeth. i. pros. 4.] To make an edict: to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath *decreed* of him. *Wisd.* iv.

Father eternal! Thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will.

Milton, P. L.

Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to save unhappy Troy. *Dryd.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing and it shall be established. *Job.*

The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons has *decreed*
His sceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

DECRE'E. *n. s.* [*decretum*, Lat.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shaks.*

There went a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. *Luke*, ii. 1.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjust *decree*,
No more our houses and our homes to see?

Dryden.

The Supreme Being is sovereignly good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust: and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of Heaven, is the cause of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An established rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job*, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DE'CREMENT. *n. s.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT. *adj.* [Fr. *decrepite;* Lat. *decrepitus.* This word is often written, inaccurately, *decrepid;* as by Dryden, in one of his Letters, "How can you be so good to an old *decrepid* man?" Malone's Life of Dryden, vol. i. P. ii. p. 66. This should not be imitated.] Wasted and worn out with age; in the last stage of decay.

Decrepit miser! base, ignoble wretch. *Shaksp.*

Of men's lives in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years. *Ralegh.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be chosen a pope of fresh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit superstition, and such as had their nativity in times beyond all history, are fresh in the observation of many heads. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

And from the North to call
Decrepid Winter. *Milton, P.L.*

Who this observes, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in the *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits survey'd.
Pope.

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addison.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DECREPITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *decrepitate.*] The crackling noise which salt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS.† } *n. s.* [from *decrepit.*
DECRE'PITUDE. } French also, *décrépitude.*] The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

Decrepitude is a solitary quality.
Florio, Trans. of Montaigne, 1613, p. 554.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and *decrepitness* of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines. *Bentley, Serm.* iv.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 78.

DECRE'SCENT. *adj.* [from *decrescens*, Lat.] Growing less; being in a state of decrease.

DE'CRETAL.† *adj.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees either by himself, or else by the advice of his cardinals; and this must be on his being consulted by some particular person or persons thereon.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Rather before a *decretal* epistle of pope Innocent the third. *Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

DE'CRETAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The second room, whose walls
Were painted fair with memorable gests,
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of laws, of judgements, and of *decretals.*
Spenser.

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself. *Howel, Voc. Forest.*

DECRE'TION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *decresco.*] The state of growing less.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase, and from a tendency to conception collect its original generation. *Pearson, on the Creed*, Art. 1.

DE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *decree.*] One that studies or professes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

DE'CRETORILY.* *adv.* [from *decretory.*] In a definitive manner.

Deal concisely and *decretorily*, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

DE'CRETORY.† *adj.* [from *decree.*]

1. Judicial; definitive.

The Son of Man is thus constantly represented as making the great *decretory* separation, and the last judicatory distinction between man and man; as an husbandman separating the wheat, sometime from the chaff, sometime from the tares.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.

There are other lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence.
South, Serm. ii. 58.

2. Critical; in which there is some definitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The day of judgement is truly and most literally the critical, the *decretory* dry.
Donne, Devot. p. 359.

To DECRE'W.* *v. n.* [Fr. *decru*, from *decroitre.* Lat *decresco.*] To decrease. Not now in use.

Sir Arthegal renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. vi. 18.

DECRI'AL.† *n. s.* [from *decry.*] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring any thing.

Who would exempt themselves from criticism, and save their ill-acquired reputation, by the *decrial* of an art, on which the cause and interest of wit and letters absolutely depend.
Shaftesbury, Miscell. V. ch. 1.

DECRI'ER.† *n. s.* [from *decry.*] One who censures hastily, or clamorously.

I cannot but reflect upon the brutish folly, and absurd impudence, of the late fanatick *decriers* of the necessity of human learning.
South, Serm. vii. 37.

To DECRO'WN.* *v. a.* [*de*, Lat. and *crown.*] deprive of a crown.

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot as pleaseth him, [the pope.]
Dr. Hakewill, Answ. to Dr. Carier, 1616, p. 37.

DECRO'WNING.* *n. s.* The act of depriving of a crown.

He holds it no more sin the *decrowning* of kings, than our puritans do the suppression of bishops. *Overbury's Characters.*

DECRUSTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *decrustation.*] An uncrusting; a paring away of the uppermost part or outmost rind.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, French. Neither our own nor the French word can boast any great antiquity. Mr. Malone observes, that Cowley, and Sir W. Waller, the parliamentary general, are the earliest users of it which he has observed. The French, I believe, was introduced, in the sense of blame, by the Sieur d'Ablancourt.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against.

Malice in criticks reigns so high,
That for small errours they whole plays *decry.*
Dryden.

Those measures which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other.
Addison.

They applied themselves to lessen their authority, *decryed* them as hard and unnecessary restraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

DECUBA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *decubo*, low Latin.] The act of lying down.

At this *decubation* upon boughs the satirist seems to hint. *Evelyn*, iv. § 7.

DECU'MBENCE. } *n. s.* [*decumbo*, Lat.]
DECU'MBENCY. } The act of lying down; the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved disciple into rusticity, or an act of incivility.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

DECU'MBENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *decumbens.*]

1. Lying, or leaning; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman, resting on a death's head.
Ashmole's Berk. i. p. 2.

2. Lying in the bed of sickness. See DECUMBITURE.

To know how to deal aright with the consciences of *decumbent* dying sinners, is a task that cannot be advantageously performed but by a man blessed with a serious and pious frame of spirit.
Atterbury.

DECU'MBITURE.† *n. s.* [from *decumbo*, Latin.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.

During his *decumbiture*, he was visited by his most dear friend, the bishop of Gloucester.
Life of Firmin, (1698,) p. 82.

2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered.

If but a mile she travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes. *Dryd. Juv.* vi.

DE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold; the same number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world,

as between plants domestick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand. *Ray.*

DECU'RION. *n. s.* [*decurio*, Latin.] A commander over ten; an officer subordinate to the centurion.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

DECU'RSION.† *n. s.* [*decursus*, Latin.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decursion* of waters, is supplied by the terrene fæces which water brings. *Hale.*

The *decursions* of our corruption and mortality — tend to the grave, as the rivers into the sea. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 226.

To DECU'RT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *decurto.*] To abridge; to shorten.

When thou see'st
The candid stole thrown o'er the pious priest,
With reverend curtsies come, and to him bring
Thy free, and not *decurted*, offering.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 339.

DECURTA'TION. *n. s.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] The act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decusso*, Latin.] To intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways. *Ray.*

DECUSSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *decussate.*] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture. *Ray.*

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

DEDECORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dedecorate.*] The act of disgracing; disgrace. *Dict.*

DEDE'COROUS. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Latin.] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful. *Dict.*

DEDENTI'TION. *n. s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *dedentition* or falling of teeth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.]

1. To devote to some divine power; to consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Num.* vii. 10.

Warn'd by the seer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate* this wond'rous frame.
Dryden.

2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.

There cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness *dedicate* themselves. *Shaks.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakspeare.*

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself. *Clarendon.*

Bid her instant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

DE'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated; appropriate.

Prayer from preserved souls,
From fasting maids, whose names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakspeare.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

DEDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker.*

Among publick solemnities there is none so glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addison.*

2. An address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

DE'DICATOR.† *n. s.* [from *dedicate.*] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

An ill-timed or extravagant commendation would not pass upon you; but you would keep off such a *dedicator* at arms' end, and send him back with his encomiums to this lord, or that lady, who stood in need of such trifling merchandise. *Dryden, Dedic. of Tr. and Cress. to Ld. Sunderland.*

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

Certain impostors had mixed themselves amongst the learned. These were a kind of parasites, who, like their ancestor in Terence, were for refining upon their profession; and, from nature's designation of simple buffoons, had improved themselves into *dedicators*. Yet this coalition was not thought altogether monstrous; the parasite having as noble an original, and suffering as base a degeneracy, as the *dedicator*. For the parasite, as the *dedicator*, was, at first, a name of honour. *Warburton on Prodigies, Dedic. to Sir R. Sutton.*

DE'DICATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *dedicatoire.*] Composing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

DEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrendry.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

DE'DOLENT.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *dedoleo*, in the sense of "To grieve no more, to give over grieving."] Feeling no sorrow or compunction. A very expressive word, in a very fine and forcible remark.

When once the criterion, or perceptive faculty, has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, bitter and sweet, are all one. Then — men are *dedolent* and past feeling; and, having no other law but that of the corporeal life, become insatiable in impiety, and work wickedness with greediness.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, (1677,) p. 114.

To DEDU'CE.† *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubrick waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulph of fatality.
Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! Oh pour
The mazy-running soul of melody
Into my varied verse! while I *deduce*
From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,
The symphony of Spring. *Thomson.*

4. To substract; to deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduc'd* upon the payment.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

5. To transplant; to lead forth. A Latinism.

Advising him he should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

DEDU'CEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.* B. i.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

DEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The general character of the new earth is paradisaical, and the particular character that it hath no sea; and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to, or *deducible* from these, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. *Locke.*

DEDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *deduce.* Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To DEDU'CT.† *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To substract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct*, from the computation of our years, that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use.

Having yet, in his *deducted* spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire.
Spenser.

3. To reduce; to bring down.

Do not *deduct* it to days; 'twill be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Massinger, Old Law.*

DEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence, as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with such *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reason, well informed, can make.
Duppa.

That by diversity of motions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret *deduction;* but what this *deduction* should be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All cross and distasteful humours are either expressly, or by clear consequence and *deduction,* forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to *deductions* of reason. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;
Make fair *deductions,* see to what they mount
Pope.

DEDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised.

All knowledge of causes is *deductive;* for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

DEDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

DEED.† *n. s.* [ðæð, Saxon; *daed,* Dutch; *dedins,* Goth. See also Loescheri Liter. Celt. p. 99. "*Deda, dede,* et *teta,* Otfrido aliisque est *facere.*"]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed.* *Shaks.*

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain.
Dryden.

The same had not consented to the counsel and *deed.* *Luke.*

We are not secluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds.*
Smalridge's Sermons.

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds;*
The *deeds* themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton, S. A.*

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwelt,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn.
Dryden.

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed,* which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds,* by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed.*

And in very *deed* for this cause have I raised thee up, for to shew in thee my power.
Exodus, ix. 16.

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Œdipus.*

DEE'DLESS *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shakspeare.

Instant, he cry'd, your female discord end,
Ye *deedless* boasters! and the song attend. *Pope.*

DEE'DY.* *adj.* [from *deed.*] Active; industrious. A word yet in use in Berkshire; and is not improper, as an opposite to DEEDLESS.

To DEEM.† *v. n.* part. *dempt,* or *deemed.* [ðeman, Sax. *doemen,* Teut. *domjan,* M. Goth. *doma,* Su. Goth. Dr. Johnson has intermixed the verb active with the neuter, and taken no notice of the former.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

The shipmen *deemed* that they drew near to some country. *Acts,* xxvii. 27.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.

But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her desert aspire. *Spenser.*

To DEEM.* *v. a.*

1. To judge; to determine.

Here eke that famous apple grew,—
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To imagine; to suppose.

Neither by considering the works did they acknowledge the work-master; but *deemed* either fire, or wind, or the swift air, or the circle of the stars, or the violent water, or the lights of heaven, to be the gods which govern the world. *Wisdom,* xiii. 2.

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna's flames.
Milton, P. L.

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god. *Dryden.*

Nature, disturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her course.
Thomson.

DEEM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Judgement; surmise; opinion. Not now in use.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.

DEE'MSTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðæma, a judge; and also, ðemepe. The word is pronounced, and sometimes written, *dempster.*] A judge: a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeop, which Mr. Horne Tooke says, "is merely the past participle of ðippan, to dip, to dive;" as if, in his estimation, no such words had before existed as the Goth. and Su. *diup,* and the Icel. *dyp,* all signifying deep or profound. Serenius traces the expression to the Teut. *diep,* and Goth. *dy,* deep, gulfy.]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound: opposed to *shallow.*

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep,* and in watery grounds more shallow.
Bacon.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea, in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour.
Newton.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper;* grows with more pernicious root.
Shakspeare.

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep.* *Clarendon.*

Thou hast not strength such labours to sustain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep,* and scour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*

6. Not superficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep,* the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n!
Shakspeare.

The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath. *Shaksp.*

He's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shaksp.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth nought.
Milton, P. R.

I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

9. Grave; solemn.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be avenged on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

10. Dark coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread.
Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom, or sadness.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam. *Gen.* ii. 21.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically, low.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. *2 Cor.* viii. 2.

13. Bass; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*

DEEP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep.*
Bacon.

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies safer in the *deep.* *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep.*
Pope.

2. The most solemn or still part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak.
Shakspeare.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shaks.*

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

DEEP.* [used adverbially, by itself, as well as in composition; as, *deep-felt, deep-fetched, deep-rooted, deep-vaulted,* and the like; where the meaning is obvious. Compare the examples from Dryden in Dr. Johnson's fourth and fifth senses of the adjective.] Deeply; to a great depth.

The deep wound more *deep* engor'd her heart. *Spenser.*
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so *deep.* *Milton.*
Drink *deep,* or taste not the Pierian spring. *Pope.*

DEEP-DRAWING.* *adj.* [*deep* and *draw.*] Sinking deep into the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr. Prol.*

DEEP-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarse and loud voice.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* brach. *Shakspeare.*
Behold the English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* sea. *Shakspeare.*
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround. *Dryden.*
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

DEEP-MUSING. *adj.* [*deep* and *muse.*] Contemplative; lost in thought.

But he *deep-musing* o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland shade. *Pope.*

DEEP-READ.* *adj.* [*deep* and *read.*] Profoundly versed.

We are all of us dealers in politicks, great writers, and *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government! *L'Estrange, Transl. of Quevedo's Vis.* p. 232.

To DEE'PEN. *v. a.* [from *deep.*]

1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addison.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the highest. *Peacham.*

3. To make sad or gloomy. See DEEP. *adj.*

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

To DEE'PEN.* *v. n.*

1. To descend gradually.

Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,
Enlarging, *deepening,* mingling. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To grow deep.

The thick and troubled stream of superstition, which flowed so plentifully in the classick ages, has been constantly *deepening* and darkening by the confluence of those supplies, which ignorance and corrupted religion have poured in upon it. *Hurd on Chivalry,* Lett. 6.

DEE'PLY.† *adv.* [Sax. ðeoplice.]

1. To a great depth; far below the surface.

Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation. *Tillotson.*
Those impressions were made when the brain was more susceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper season, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.

They that be called industrious, do most craftily and *deeply* understand, in all affairs what is expedient. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 73. b.

3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. *St. Mark,* viii. 12.
Klockins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*
Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper. *Boyle.*

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

DEE'PNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðeopnýꝛe.]

1. Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way and heaviness of the great ordnance. *Knolles.*
Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth. *St. Matt.* xiii. 5.

2. Sagacity. See the seventh sense of DEEP.

No, no, the man was never of such *deepness*
To make conceit his master. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Gent.*

3. Insidiousness; craft.

The greatest *deepness* of Satan. *Gregory, Notes on Scripture,* ch. xxvi.

DEER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðeop; M. Goth. *daihr,* an animal, a beast; old Goth. and Icel. *dyr, thyr,* and Swedish *diur,* the same: Teut. *thier;* Gr. θήρ. We use our word alike both for the singular and plural number.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer,* and broke open my lodge. *Shakspeare.*
The pale that held my lovely *deer.* *Waller.*

DE'ESS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *deese.*] A goddess.

He does so much magnifie Nature and her actings in all this material world, as he gives just cause of suspicion that he hath made her a kind of joint *deess* with God in the affairs thereof. *Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory,* 1685, Pref. a. 7.

To DEFA'CE.† *v. a.* [*defaire,* French, Dr. Johnson says. But it is probably from the Norm. Fr. *deface,* which is *defeat.*] To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly *defacing* and slandering it. *Abp. Whitgift.*
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakspeare.*
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond. *Shakspeare.*
Whose statues freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd,* the wonder of the eye. *Dryden.*
One noble wretch can only rise,
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

DEFA'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *deface.*] Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity; and the *defacement* sin. *Bacon.*

DEFA'CER.† *n. s.* [from *deface.*] Destroyer; abolisher; violater.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork,
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves. *Shakspeare.*
Now on these Romans,
Despisers of thy power, of us *defacers,*
Revenge thyself. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

DEFA'ILANCE.† *n. s.* [*defaillance,* French.] Failure; miscarriage: a word not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Yet it is authorised by one of the finest writers of our country.

When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal *defaillances,* and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which disband, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left behind them. *Bp. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying.*
The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance.* *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE.† *v. a.* [*defalquer,* Fr. *defalco,* Lat. from *falx, falcis,* a sickle.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of money, Dr. Johnson says. Our old lexicography introduces the word only in the common acceptation of "to diminish, take away, or cut off." Bullokar, and Cockeram. See *To* DEFALK.

DEFALCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; abatement; excision of any part of a customary allowance.

To defray this charge of wars, as also of all other public *defalcations,* expences, fees, pensions, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.
If we be still our old selves, no changelings at all, the same men that we came into the world, without *defalcation* of our corruptions, without addition of grace and sanctification, surely we must seek us another Father; we are not yet the sons of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 145.
The tea table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation.* *Addison.*

To DEFA'LK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *defalquer.* See *To* DEFALCATE.] To cut off; to lop away.

We are sure to receive rewards for what we have given, and vengeance for what we have *defalked.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* b. 4.
You are content with the ten thousand pound, *Defalking* the four hundred garnish money? *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*
What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful. *Decay of Piety.*

DEFAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *defame.*] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one, with an

intent of raising an ill fame of the party, and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures. *Ayliffe.*

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis *defamation* but to say, that's he. *Dryden.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*, and many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man. *Addison.*

DEFA'MATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *defamatoire.*] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.

I have seen many *defamatory* and libellous things of this nature. *Wotton, Letters, Rem.* p. 549.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *defamer*; from *de* and *fama*, Lat. This is one of our oldest words. Chaucer uses it in the sense of "to make infamous."] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports to libel; to calumniate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.

It is a sinne, and eke a great folie,
To appairen any man, or him *defame.*
Chaucer, Miller's Prologue.

They live as if they professed Christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.
Dryden.

DEFA'ME.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death, ———
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenser.*

Those pious tears,
Thou daily shower'st upon my father's monument,
(When in the Persian expedition
He fell unfortunately by a stroke of thunder,)
Made thy *defame* and sins.
Beaum. and Fletch. The Prophetess.

Thy chastity and virtue hath infus'd
Another soul in me, red with *defame*,
For in my blushing cheeks is seen my shame.
London Prodigal, v. i.

For this with them my father was destroy'd,
And buried in the dunghill of *defame.*
Mir. for Mag. p. 310.

DEFA'MER. *n. s.* [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another; a detracter; a calumniator.

It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime. *Government of the Tongue.*

DEFA'MING.* *n. s.* [from *defame.*] Defamation; the act of reproaching others.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.

They draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces,
And when they see a virtue fortified
Strongly above the battery of their tongues;
Oh, bow they cast to sink it.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

DEFA'TIGABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *defatigo.*] Liable to be weary, or to be tired.

We were made on set purpose *defatigable*, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise. *Glanville Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 116.

To DEFA'TIGATE.† *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire. *Huloet.*

Up which *defatigating* hill nevertheless we crambled, but with difficulty.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 200.

The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

DEFATIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] Weariness; fatigue.

I soon find an unavoidable *defatigation* in all things. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* 80.

DEFA'ULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defaulte*, from the old verb *deffaillir*, *deffauldroit*, whence *deffault*, *default*, *defailte*, *defaut*, V. Cotgrave and Roquefort.]

1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the people. *Haywood.*

We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakspeare.*

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd but through mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of, but myself?
Milton, S. A.

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies; and other men's *defaults.* *Swift.*

3 Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*

To DEFA'ULT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

We shall not need dispute, whether they have deposed him, or what they have *defaulted* towards him. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

To DEFA'ULT.* *v. n.* To offend.

And pardon crav'd —
That he 'gainst courtesie so foully did *default.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 21.

DEFA'ULTED.* *adj.* [from *default.*] Having defect.

The old *defaulted* building being rid out of the way. *Knight, Trial of Truth*, (1580,) fol. 63.

DEFA'ULTER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

That very law annulled the *defaulter's* right of inheritance, as a condign punishment for a recreancy so shameful. *Hist. of Duelling*, Introd.

DEFE'ASANCE.† *n. s.* [*defaisance*, French, from *defaire*, to make void.

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

The true ground and principle, upon which the Revolution proceeded, was entirely a new case in politicks, which had never before happened in our history; the abdication of the reigning monarch, and the vacancy of the throne thereupon. It was not a *defeasance* of the right of succession, and a new limitation of the crown. *Guthrie, England.*

2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. *Cowel.*

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated, or totally undone. *Blackstone.*

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered. Obsolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where the champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain.
Spenser, F. Q.

DEFE'ASIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *defeasible*, "qui peut être anéanti. 980." Lacombe.] That may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defeat*, "dechu, anéanti. 950." Lacombe; from *defaire.*]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough work, and finish the *defeat.*
Addison.

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakspeare.*

To DEFE'AT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat.* *Shakspeare.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To frustrate.

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law. *Shakspeare.*

Death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton, P. L.*

Discover'd and *defeated* of your prey,
You skulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

3. To abolish; to undo; to change; to alter. See the first sense of DEFEATURE. I have brought the following example from the first definition, where it was placed by Dr. Johnson; because "defeat thy favour" or countenance, which is the meaning of the passage, can be explained only by *alter* or *disguise.* See also Minsheu in DEFEAT.

Put money in thy purse; follow these wars; *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard. *Shaks. Oth.*

DEFE'ATURE.† *n. s.* [from *de* and *feature.*]

1. Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first example from Shakspeare, and giving only the first definition.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written strange *defeatures* in my face. *Shaks.*

To cross the curious workmanship of nature,
To mingle beauty with infirmities,
And pure perfection with impure *defeature.*
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.

2. Overthrow; defeat.

The king of Parthia,
(Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,)
Offer'd him his protection.
Beaum. and Fl. False One.

Have you acquainted her with the *defeature*
Of the Carthaginians? *Massinger, Bondman.*

We are miserable both in successful issues, and in *defeatures.* *Glanville, Serm.* p. 272.

To DE'FECATE.† *v. a.* [*defequer*, Fr. Cotgrave; *defæco*, Lat.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulness; to purify; to cleanse.

To *defecate* impure blood with the infusion of senna. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 402.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext: self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

The soul hath a freer and more *defecated* operation. *Wotton, Survey of Education.*

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

DE'FECATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle.*

DEFECA'TION. *n. s.* [*defæcatio*, Lat.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The greatest depuration and *defecation*, and consequently the highest exaltation of the blood and vital spirits is performed herein.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 218.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT. *n. s.* [*defectus*, Lat.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errours have been corrected, and *defects* supplied. *Davies.*

Had this strange energy been less,
Defect had been as fatal as success. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing imperfection.

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities, *Shakspeare.*

3. A fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shaksp.*

Trust not yourself; but your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend — and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure; without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. *Locke.*

To DEFE'CT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall short of; to fail. Obsolete.

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFECTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *defectible*.] The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of scripture has been shewn, as also the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinsical *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

DEFE'CTIBLE.† *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

2. Liable to defect.

Though other spirits, which were created, be either actually now unholy, or of *defectible* sanctity at the first. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

DEFE'CTION. *n. s.* [*defectio*, Lat.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apostacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Ral.*

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a *defection* be? *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself. *Bacon.*

DEF'ECTIVE.† *adj.* [old *Fr. defectif*; from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalement, be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addison.*

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

All, except David, and Ezekias, and Josias, were *defective*; for they forsook the law of the Most High. *Ecclus.* xlix. 4.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE or *deficient Nouns* [in grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb* [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *defective*.] In a manner wanting the just quantity.

The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully.
Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 299.

DEFE'CTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *defective*.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The *defectiveness* of the said survey does most plainly appear, by the instance of the short return there as to the diocese of London.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 322.

This *defectiveness* of giving testimony of ancient times, by these nations, will further appear.
Stilling fleet, Orig. Sac.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular, makes any single part appear in perfection. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTUOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *defectueux*, Cotgrave.] Full of defects; not sufficient.

Sometimes there are many useful things buried in the unpublished manuscripts of worthy men, which are represented as imperfect and *defectuous* by those that would hereby excuse themselves from that labour and pains, which the works of their deceased friends might justly challenge.
Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. 14.

Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting.
Barrow, Serm. ii. 15.

DEFECTUO'SITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *defectuosité*, Cotgrave.] Imperfection; faultiness.

Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the sight of God *defectuosities*.
W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. ii. 135.

DEFEDA'TION.* See DEFOEDATION.

DEFE'NCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *defens*, citadelle, place forte. V. Roq. Lat. *defensio*.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. 2 *Chron.* ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 16.

Be thou my strong rock, for an house of *defence* to save me. *Psalm* xxxi. 2.

Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people.
Acts, xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With scorn replied, and made this bold *defence*.
Dryden.

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Resistance.

Nor tempt the danger of my true *defence*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone.*

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

7. The science of defence; military skill; thus, a fencing-master, or a prize-fighter, was formerly called "a master of defence."

He is, said he, a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battels, and in deedes of arms.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 5.

He made confession of you,
And gave you such a masterly report,
For art and exercise in your *defence*,
And for your rapier most especial. *Shaksp. Ham.*

To DEFE'NCE.† *v. a.* [*defensus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification: not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Fairfax. Yet it often occurs in our present version of the Bible; and is found elsewhere.

The city itself he strongly fortifies
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against all the *defenced* cities of Judah, and took them.
Isaiah, xxxvi. 1.

Let us go into the *defenced* cities. *Jerem.* iv. 5.

There shall be nothing to make up a kingdom
Mighty, and flourishing, *defenc'd*, and fear'd,
Equal to be commanded, and obey'd,
But through the travels of my life, I'll find it,
And tie it to this country.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

DEFE'NCELESS. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these *defenceless* doors may seize,—
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton, Sonnet.

My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine; she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton, Comus.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceless* head. *Milton, P. L.*

On a slave disarm'd,
Defenceless and submitted to my rage,
A base revenge is vengeance on myself. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make resistance.

Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy?
Addison.

DEFE'NCELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *defenceless.*] In an unprotected manner.

DEFE'NCELESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *defenceless.*] An unprotected state. Bishop Fleetwood has somewhere used this word.

To DEFE'ND.† *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin; *defendre*, French.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah. *Judges*, x. 1.

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that rise up against me.
Psalm lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant.
Shakspeare.

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to secure.

And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river.
Clarendon.

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, Fr.]

Where can you say, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O sons! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, since his taste
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

The use of wine is little practised, and in some places *defended* by customs or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise *defend*.
Smith.

6. To repel; to keep off. A Latinism.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady laurel trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beams which on the billows bett.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 63.

So th' one with fire and weapons did contend
To cut the ships from turning home againe
To Argos; th' other strove for to *defend*
The force of Vulcane with his might and maine.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, ver. 523.

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness *defends* between till morning watch.
Milton, P. L. xii. 207.

DEFE'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *defend.*] Defensible; that may be defended. It should be, properly, *defendible*.
Sherwood.

DEFE'NDANT.† *adj.* [*defendant*, Fr.] Defensive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*.
Shakspeare.

DEFE'NDANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants.

Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also were broken by Archimedes' engines. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shaksp.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

DEFE'NDER.† *n. s.* [old French *deffender*, *defender*, *defendor*.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Banish your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As most abated captives, to some nation
That won you without blows. *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*

2. An asserter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*.
South.

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *n. s.* [from *defence.*]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cock-broth.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. *South.*

2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *defensable.*]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name,
Did seem to take *defensible*. *Shakspeare.*

They must make themselves *defensible*, both against the natives and against strangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists.
Addison.

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*defensif*, Fr. from *defendens*, Lat.

1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive.

He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedness for war, testifies for me, that I am set on the *defensive* part. *King Charles.*

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear.
Waller.

2. In a state or posture of defence.

What stood, recoil'd,
Defensive scarce, or, with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton, P. L.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well as on actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majesty, not all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the *defensive* only. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly rather than *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* B. 2.

DEFE'NST. *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town, *defenst* with Illion's towr.
Fairfax.

To DEFE'R.† *v. n.*

1. To put off; to delay to act. [from *differo*, Lat.]

God—will not long *defer*,
To vindicate the glory of his Name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it, doubtful whether God be Lord.
Milton, S. A.

Inure thyself by times to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion. This sense was in use before Pope's time. Lord Clarendon, I think, has somewhere used it. However, the following is an earlier example of it, than that from Pope. [Fr. *déférer*, accorder.]

They not only *deferred* to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence, Tr. of Varillas's Hist. of the H. of Medicis*, (1686,) p. 306.

Herodotus—who is as fabulous as Homer when he *defers* to the common reports of countries.
Pope, Ess. on Homer.

To DEFE'R.† *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

When Felix heard these things, having a more perfect knowledge of that way, he *deferred* them.
Acts, xxiv. 22.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries.
Pope.

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgement and determination.

The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. *Bacon.*

3. To offer; to give. [Lat. *defero.*]

Of the worship *deferred* to the Virgin, and all the blessings expected from this worship.
Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, (1674,) p. 99.

DE'FERENCE. *n. s.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; respect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyrick poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaisance; condescension.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submission.

Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgement of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. *Addison.*

DE'FERENT. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however, it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENTS. [In surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFE'RMENT.* *n. s.* [from *defer.*] Delay.

But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment.* *Sir J. Suckling.*

DEFE'RRER.* *n. s.* [from *defer.*] A delayer; a putter off. *Huloet.*

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, Hor. Art of Poetry.

DE'FFLY.* *adv.* See DEFLY. Finely; nimbly. E. K. on Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar. Spenser writes it *deffly.*

DEFI'ANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deffiance, defiance.* See *To* DEFY.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He swung about his head. *Shakspeare.*

Nor is it just to bring
A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novation heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it bade such express *defiance* to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.
Decay of Piety.

No body will so openly bid *defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'ATORY.* *adj.* [from *defy.*] Bearing defiance, or a challenge.

The first, of speaking great things and blasphemies, is verified in the letters *defiatory* of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.
Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 276.

DEFI'CIENCE. }
DEFI'CIENCY. } *n. s.* [from *deficio*, Lat.]

1. Want: something less than is necessary.

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies. *Addison.*

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton, P. L.*

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great *deficience* is it, if we come short of others? *Sprat.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficience*, such as they have been described to us in history. *Dryden.*

DEFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

Figures are either simple or mixed; the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals.
Wolton on Architecture.

O woman! best of all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton, P. L.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties, *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENT *Numbers* [in arithmetick] are those numbers whose parts, added together, make less than the integer, whose parts they are. *Chambers.*

DEFI'CIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *deficient.*] In a defective manner.

*DEFI'CIT.** *n. s.* [Lat. *deficio, deficit.*] Want; deficiency. A word of very modern introduction.

The corn he has imported, betrays his *deficit* in grains. *Ld. Auckland, Consid.* P. i. p. 42.

DEFI'ER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deffieur.*] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-goose-chase.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven?
Tillotson.

DEFIGURA'TION.* *n. s.* [*de*, Lat. and *figuration.*] A change of a better form to a worse.

These traditions are *defigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 30.

To DEFI'GURE.* *v. a.* [from *de*, Lat. and *figure.*] To delineate.

On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured.*
Weever, Funer. Mon. p. 844.

To DEFI'LE.† *v. a.* [Sax. afylan, gefylan, to pollute; Teut. *vuylen*; Goth. *fuls*, nasty or foul. Spenser repeatedly writes this word *defoul.* Wicliffe had long before authorised him.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as antient writers do report, doth *defile.* *Shakspeare.*

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. *Lev.* xxii 8.

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.
Lev. xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The husband murder'd and the wife *defil'd.* *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness. *Wisd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stilling fleet.*

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.
Wake.

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE. *n. s.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *file*, a line of soldiers, which is derived from *filum*, a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter. *Addison.*

DEFI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *defile.*] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Lust,
By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts.
Milton, Comus.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement.* *Spectator.*

DEFI'LER. *n. s.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler.* *Addison.*

DEFI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *define.*]

1. That may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. *Dryden.*

2. That may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet, Theory.*

To DEFI'NE.† *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definir*, Fr.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can'st thou mean,
That do'st so well their miseries *define?* *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be *defined.* *Locke.*

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, and the blackness seemed as intense as that of the central spot. *Newton.*

3. To decide; to determine. *Cotgrave.*

These warlike champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to *define.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 3.

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

DEFI'NER. *n. s.* [from *define.*] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

Ideots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definite.* *Shakspeare.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DE'FINITE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special. *Ayliffe.*

DE'FINITENESS. *n. s.* [from *definite.*] Certainty; limitedness. *Dict.*

DEFINI'TION. *n.s.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, Fr.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words are only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Decision: determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing *definition*. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *adj.* [*definitif*, Fr. *definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definite* truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I make haste to the casting and comparting of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. *Wotton.*

DEFI'NITIVE.* *n.s.* [from the adjective.] That which ascertains or defines.

As to words, which are only significant as accessories, they acquire a signification either from being associated to one word, or else to many. If to one word alone, then, as they can do no more than in some manner define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*. *Harris, Hermes*, i. 8.

If any of these names seem new and unusual, we may introduce others more usual, by calling the substantives, nouns; the attributes, verbs; the *definitives*, articles; and the connectives, conjunctions. *Ibid.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shaks.*

Bellarmine saith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumscriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Bp. Hall.*

That Methuselah was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* set down by Moses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFI'NITIVENESS. *n.s.* [from *definitive*.] Decisiveness. *Dict.*

To DEFI'X.* *v.a.* [Lat. *defigo, defixum*.] To fasten with nails; figuratively, to fix earnestly.

The country parson is generally sad, because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on, and with those nails wherewith his Master was. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 27.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY. *n.s.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak, of saltpetre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

To DE'FLAGRATE.* *v.a.* [*deflagro*, Lat.] To set fire to. A term of modern chymistry.

DEFLAGRA'TION.† *n.s.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A term frequently made use of in chymistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with sal prunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist. *Boyle.*

2. Destruction by fire without remains. Not peculiar to chymistry, as Dr. Johnson has considered the word.

Because it was evident to them that there was no way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and *deflagrations*. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 1.

To DEFLE'CT.† *v.n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the Equator, the North point of the needle wheeleth to the West. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end, are unnatural and inordinate. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, Pref. § 8.

For did not some from a strait course *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

To DEFLE'CT.* *v.a.* To bend.

Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord's Discov. of the Banians*, 1630, p. 72.

DEFLE'CTION.† *n.s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the South on the other side of the Equator; and, at the very line or middle circle, stand without *deflection*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The censure of Catullus, with a little *deflexion*, might very fitly be applied unto him. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 191.

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

King David found this *deflection* and indirectness in our minds. *W. Montagu, Dev. Ess.* P. i. p. 112.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLE'XURE. *n.s.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way. *Dict.*

DEFLORA'TION.† *n.s.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

By this lawe also that kinde of whoredome is prohibited, which consisteth in the *defloration* of virgins. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 235.

2. A selection of that which is most valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them. *Hale.*

The common printed chronicle — is indeed but an epitome or *defloration* made by Robert of Lorraine. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* To the Reader.

To DEFLO'UR.† *v.a.* [*deflorer*, Fr. Spenser has once exactly followed the French original in writing the word *deflore* for *stain* or *sully*; but evidently for the sake of the rhyme. Hymn in Hon. of Beauty, ver. 39.]

1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgement with violence. *Ecclus.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely Moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour*. *Shaks.*

3. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milton, P. L.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured* and ravished from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Bp. Taylor.*

Grief — cloudeth the countenance, *deflioureth* the beauty. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 22.

3. Literally, to deprive of flowers; a sense hitherto unnoticed, but the primary sense of the word.

An earthquake rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens. *W. Montagu, Dev. Ess.* P. i. p. 361.

DEFLO'URER.† *n.s.* [from *deflour*.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

The second daughter to drunkenness is whoring; the *deflourer* of many a virgin, and defiler of many a wife. *Stafford's Niobe*, (1611,) p. 38.

I have often wondered, that those *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity. *Addison.*

To DEFLO'W.* *v.n.* [old Fr. *défluer*; Lat. *defluo*.] To flow, or run, as water.

Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper emunctories. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFLU'OUS. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X. *n.s.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

DEFLU'XION. *n.s.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downward.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY. *adv.* [from *deft*.] Dexterously; skilfully. Obsolete. Properly *deftly*.

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the instrument;
They dauncen *defly*, [*deftly*,] and singen soote,
In their merriment. *Spenser.*

DEFOEDA'TION.† *n.s.* [French, *defedation*, a soiling, Cotgrave; from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written *defedation*. This would correspond with the French word, which is older than our own; of which, however, Dr. Johnson had overlooked the existence. He himself uses *defedation* in his explanation of *defilement*.

What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and instincted through the whole, which the *defædation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

To DEFO'RCE.* *v.a.* [old Fr. *deforcer*.] To keep out of the possession of land by deforcement.

Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforced*. *Blackstone.*

DEFO'RCEMENT.† *n.s.* [from *force*.] A with-holding of lands and tenements by

force from the right owner. See an example of the word in DEFORCE.

To DEFO´RM.† *v. a.* [*deformer*, Fr. *deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shakspeare.

Zopyrus and Pisistratus wounded, mangled, *deformed* themselves, that they might thereby insinuate and gain their ends.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 17.

Wintry blasts
Deform the year delightless. *Thomson.*

2. To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.
Dryden.

DEFO´RM.† *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoso kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame.
Spenser, F. Q.

Men, whose lives and doings were more deformed than the foul *deform* body of Thersites.
Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith, (1565,) fol. 83.

So spake the griesly terror; and in shape,
So speaking and so threatning, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*. *Milton, P. L.*

Sight so *deform*, what heart of rock could long
Dry-ey'd behold? *Milton, P. L.*

DEFORMA´TION.† *n. s.* [*deformation*, Fr. Cotgrave; *deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

The visitation tended not to any reformation so much as to the *deformation* of the universal order.
Bright, Abridg. of Foxe's Acts, (1589,) p. 209.

They continue in the woful *deformation* of their bestial corruptions.
Bp. Hall, Serm. St. Paul's Combat.

DEFO´RMED.† *participial adj.*

1. Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

A *deformed* or ill-favoured woman. *Huloet.*

When *deformed* persons appear together, it doubles the ridicule, because of the similitude; as it does, when they are seen with very large persons, because of the contrast. Let them therefore call Minerva to their aid in both cases.
Hay, Essay on Deformity.

2. Base; disgraceful.

From the rod or ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them, for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

DEFO´RMEDLY.† *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

An enemy to all saving light; so *deformedly* black, that he is ashamed to shew his face.
Bp. Ganden, Hieraspistes, 1653, p. 464.

DEFO´RMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *deformed.*] Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFO´RMER.* *n. s.* [from *deform.*] One who defaces or deforms.

They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the church. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

DEFO´RMITY. *n. s.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And descant on mine own *deformity*. *Shakspeare.*

Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*

Where sits *deformity* to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To disproportion me in every part. *Shakspeare.*

Why should not man,
Retaining still divine similitude
In part, from such *deformities* be free,
And for his maker's image sake, exempt?
Milton, P. L.

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or censured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*. *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *K. Charles.*

DEFO´RSOR. *n. s.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To DEFO´UL.* To defile. Obsolete. See *To* DEFILE.

To DEFRA´UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile. With *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified. *Thes.* iv. 6.

My son, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclus.* iv. 1.

Churches seem injured and *defrauded of* their right, when places, not sanctified as they are, prevent them unnecessarily in that pre-eminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim disown,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryden.*

DEFRA´UDATION. *n. s.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEFRA´UDER. *n. s.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.
Blackmore.

DEFRA´UDMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *defraudement*, Cotgrave.] Privation by deceit or fraud.

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society.
Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

To DEFRA´Y.† *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.]

1. To bear the charges of; to discharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices. 2 *Mac.* ix. 16.

It is easy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foresee how the same may be answered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will *defray* you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that. *Bacon.*

2. To satisfy.

For, aye the more that she the same reherst,
The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger might *defray*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. v. 31.

DEFRA´YER.† *n. s.* [*defrayeur*, old Fr.] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA´YMENT.† *n. s.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences; compensation; satisfaction.

Let the traitor pay, with his life's *defrayment*, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 7.

DEFT.† *adj.* [dæpt, Sax.]

1. Neat; handsome; spruce. *Cockeram.*

Deft mistress! whiter than the cheese new prest,
Smoother than cream, and softer than the curds!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

He said, I were a *deft* lass.
Broome, Northern Lass.

2. Proper; fitting. [This is the Saxon meaning.]

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers. ——
—— Yea, marry, that's the *deftest* way. *Shakspeare.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry.
Dryden.

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*

DE´FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*]

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. In a skilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed.
Gay.

DE´FTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *deft.*] Neatness; beauty.

Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compar'd
With those within the Poole, for *deftness* not outdar'd. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 2.

DEFU´NCT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *defunct*; "un defunct, a deceased or dead person." Cotgrave. From the Lat. *defunctus*, "that hath gone through with a business." See the substantive.] Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not,
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper satisfaction. *Shaksp.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU´NCT.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man, or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead. *Shaksp.*

Recommending the *defunct*, that is, *him who hath performed all the duties of life*, as one that shall enjoy the everlasting conversation of pious souls. *Translation of Plato's Apology of Socrates*, &c. (1675,) p. 295.

In many cases, the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU´NCTION. *n. s.* [from *defunct.*] Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shaksp.*

To DEFY´.† *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult. So far Dr. Johnson. The *like phrase*, which he suspects, is the low Lat. *diffidare*. The first and feudal sense of the word is, not merely to fall from allegiance to rebellion, but in general to declare, on either part, the dissolution of the faith reciprocally pledged

between the lord and vassal. See Lord Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. Dr. Johnson has also omitted a very expressive usage of this word.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again,
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, S. A.

Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled!
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh.
Dryden.

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defy'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

3. To disdain; to deny; to renounce.

Fool, said the Pagan, I thy gift *defy*.
Spenser, F. Q.

All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Neither can it be otherwise, whiles we are ready to impute to the contrary-minded not only those things which they profess to hold, but those which we conceive to be consequent to their opinions, how vehemently soever disclaimed or *defyed* by the authors. *Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.*

DEFY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight; this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *n. s.* [from *defy*.] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier*.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

To DEG.* *v. a.* [beazan, Sax. *deigr*. Ital. *dagga*, Sw.] To sprinkle. Craven Dialect. A Westmoreland word also, and in other parts of the North. See Grose and Brockett.

To DEGE'NDER.* *v. n.* [Lat. *degenero*.] To degenerate; which see. Obsolete.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,
Next to Himself in glorious degree,
Degendering to hate, fell from above
Through pride. *Spenser, Hymn. of Heav. Love.*

DEGE'NDERED.* *adj.* [This is the true word of Spenser, which in some editions is printed *degenered*, and which Mr. Mason has adopted in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. But *degenered*, in reality, exists not in Spenser. Even, in his State of Ireland, where the printed copies read *degenerated*, the best manuscripts read *degendered*.] Degenerated.

And if than those may any worse be read,
They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. 2. Introd.

DEGE'NERACY.† *n. s.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

Describing no fewer, after the grandfather, than three successions of *degeneracy*.
Harris, Philog. Inquiries.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us. *Tillotson.*

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present. *Swift.*

3. Meanness.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

To DEGE'NERATE.† *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spanish.]

1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more. *Harris, Phil. Inquiries.*

2. To fall from a more noble to a base estate.

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*. *Bacon.*

After such whipping, they have been forced to make deep incisions, which, *degenerating* into ulcers, render these unhappy wretches incapable of working for a long time.
H. Wharton, Inquis. of Goa, ch. 35.

DEGE'NERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'sy at his frowns,
To show how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shaksp.*

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So all shall turn *degenerate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton, P. L.*

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other. *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATELY.* *adv.* [from *degenerate*.] In an unworthy or base manner.

Leaving the Mahometans, let us take a short view of Rome Christian, though apostatized and *degenerately* Christian.
Worthington, Miscell. p. 29.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I serv'd.
Milton, S. A.

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *degenerate*.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *degeneration*, Cotgrave.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

Let us hate and bewail this common *degeneration* of Christians. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 154.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

In plants, these transplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aricus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEGE'NEROUS.† *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.

[Thou] dar'st that ill,
Which never yet *degenerous* bastard did
Upon his parent. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent. *K. Charles.*

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices. *South.*

Degenerous passion, and for man too base,
It seats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow secure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be sure. *Dryden.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous*.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed? *Decay of Piety.*

DE'GGY.* *adj.* [See *To* DEG.] Foggy; applied also to small rain. Craven Dialect.

DEGLUTI'TION. *n. s.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

DEGRADA'TION. *n. s.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; dismission from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution; with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.

4. [In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE.† *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr. low Lat. *degradare*. Our word was formerly *disgraded*. "He once yet againe departed the realme with his *disgraded* abbots." Bale, Acts of Eng. Vot. P. II. sign. L. 4.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shakspeare.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
Milton, P. L.

All higher knowledge in her presence fall *Degraded*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities; as, gold is *degraded* into silver.

DEGRA'DEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *degradement*.] Deprivation of dignity or office.

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
Milton, of Ref. in Eng.

Holding him in prison, vanquished and yielded into their absolute and despotick power, which

brought him to the lowest *degradement* and incapacity of the regal name.
Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.

DEGRA'DINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *degrading.*] In a depreciating manner.
This is what bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty.
Coventry, Philem. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

DEGRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E.† *n. s.* [*degré.* French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.
It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And set in highest seat of dignity. *Spenser.*
I embrace willingly the ancient received course and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*
Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Ps.* lxii. 9.
Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shaksp.*
Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakspeare.
This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*
Farmers in *degree*,
He a good husband, a good housewife she.
Dryden.
But is no rank, no station, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of sorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.
The book of Wisdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature. *Bacon.*
As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itself had rather want perfection,
Than punish to excess. *Dryden.*
Poesy
Admits of do *degrees:* but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably ill. *Roscommon.*

3. A step or preparation to any thing.
Her first *degree* was by setting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be misliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abased to the judgement by art. *Sidney.*
Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring,
Which to true wisdom is the first *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Literally a step; as, the step of a staircase; a stair. Not now in use.
Whoso that me coud have ybrought
By ladders, or els by *degre*,
It woulde well have liked me.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 485.
Whom when she saw lie spread on the *degrees*,
After a world of fury on herself,
Tearing her hair, &c. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

5. Order of lineage; descent of family.
King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

6. Orders or classes.
The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their past knowledge at once. *Locke.*

7. Measure; proportion.
If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces.
Dryden.

8. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to sixty miles on earth.
In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
In the same sign almost the same *degree*: *Dryden.*
To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty three. *Dryden.*

9. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

10. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments.

11. [In musick.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

12. [In philosophy.] The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality.
The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next.
South.

By DEGRE'ES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.
Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*
Doth not this etherial medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by *degrees?* *Newton.*
Exulting in triumph now swell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild musick floats;
Till by *degrees* remote and small,
The strains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*
A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by *degrees* contracts a strong inclination towards it.
Spectator, No. 447.

To DEGU'ST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *degusto.* Dr. Johnson notices, from our ancient lexicography, the substantive *degustation*, though without example; but overpassed the verb.] To taste. *Cockeram.*

DEGUSTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*degustation*, Fr. *degustatio*, Lat.] A tasting. *Dict.*
It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition; much more in spiritual, the pleasures whereof as they are more pure, so they are of the heavenly-minded with far greater ardency of spirit affected.
Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewel to Earth, § 9.

DEHONESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*dehonestatus*, Lat.] Discredit; disgrace.
Who can expiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring?
Bp. Ganden, Hierasprstes, 1653, p. 482.
Sacrilege — is the unjust violation, alienation, or *dehonestation* of things truly sacred, &c.
Bp. Ganden, Anti-Baal-Berith, p. 464.

To DEHO'RT.† *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.
So, for aught he knows, might those sons be, whom Origen thus *dehorteth.*
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 160.
The preacher — did earnestly *dehort* him from it. *Harrington, Br. View of the Ch.* p. 185.
He proceeds to admonish and *dehort* her from unworthy society.
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. p. 341.
One severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice. *Wilkins.*
The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief.
Ward.
I turned my argument rather to *dehort* her from this public procedure by examples than precepts.
Tatler, No. 20.

DEHORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.
A *dehortation* to private grudge, as the seconde cause of the destruction of the Roman's reign.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 12. b.
They are Proverbs and instructions of piety, and wisdom; and the praises of it; with exhortations to it, and *dehortations* from the chief avocations and impediments of it, in the nine first chapters. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* Prov. i.
The first is a *dehortation* from sin, and that indeed the strongest that can be.
South, Serm. iii. 404.
The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief, did they never read these *dehortations.* *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHO'RTATORY.† *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.
The text, you see, is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 103.

DEHO'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *dehort.*] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.
Sherwood.

DE'ICIDE. *n. s.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.
Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd and Eternal dy'd?
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And Earth profan'd, yet bless'd with *deicide!*
Prior.

To DEJE'CT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *dejecter*, from the Lat. *dejicio, dejectum.*]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.
Well, I am your theme; you have the start of me; I am *dejected;* ignorance itself is a plummet o'er me; use me as you will. *Shakspeare.*
The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear! *Shaks.*
Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To throw down; to debase. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Bullokar.*
With pride, and for humane respect,
The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn. *B. Jonson, Masques.*
Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them, [wives,] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of. *H. Percy's (9th E. of Northumb.) Instruct.* 1609-10.

3. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.
Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour shine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face.
Dryden.
Here is a perfect scene of pious gestures; knees bowed, hands erected, turned up eyes, the breast beaten, the head shaken, the countenance *dejected*, sighs ascending, tears dropping, the Bible hugged and kissed, the ear nailed to the pulpit! What formality of devout godliness is here unacted? If the man were within as he is without, there were no saint but he! *Bp. Hall, Serm. The Hypocrite.*

4. Simply, to cast down; without making to look sad. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.
One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to descry,
From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look. *Fuller, Prof. State*, ch. 1.

DEJE'CT.† *adj.* [*deject*, thrown down, Norm. French; *dejectus*, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited; debased.

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his musick vows. *Shaks.*

What can be a more *deject* spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horses feet, to do him service, as thou dost?
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes, diverteth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dejected.*] The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits. *Dict.*

Pet. Are you a gentleman?
Mont. Not here; for I am all *dejectedness*,
Captive to fortune, and a slave to want.
Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme *dejectedness*, and a distemper of judgement no less than desperate.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 1.

The text gives it to the Publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting.
Feltham, Res. ii. 2.

DEJE'CTER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dejector.*] One who dejects, debases, or casts down.
Cotgrave in V. Abbaisseur.

DEJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L.

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. [In medicine.] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines, where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle.
Ray on the Creation.

4. The act of throwing down. Neither this nor the following sense is noticed by Dr Johnson.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of theirs [the angels'] from their primeval glory, followed their punishment; which was their *dejection* and detrusion into the caliginous regions of the air.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 13.

5. A casting down, in sign of reverence.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*; so that while we worship, we cast down ourselves.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

DEJE'CTLY.* *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a downcast, pensive manner. *Sherwood.*

DEJE'CTORY.* *adj.* [from *deject.*] Having the power to promote evacuation by stool.

It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the *dejectory* medicines.
Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 346.

DEJE'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *deject.*] The excrement.

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To DE'JERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dejero.*] To swear deeply. *Cockeram.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. *Dict.*

DEJE'UNE. *n. s.* [Fr. *desjuner*, "a breakfast, a morning's repast." Cotgrave.] A sort of breakfast.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

DEI'FICAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *deific*, from the Lat. *Deus.*] Making divine.

The ancient catholick fathers — were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, the slave of immortality, and sovereign preservative against death; other, a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, Serm. i. *on the Sacrament.*

DEIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

There is a little mollification used to reduce the forenamed apotheosis and *deification* within the compass of this sense.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 290.

[He] ran into *deifications* of my person, pure flames, constant love, eternal raptures, and a thousand other phrases drawn from the images we have of heaven, which all men use for the service of hell, when run over with uncommon vehemence.
Tatler, No. 33.

His [Cicero's] mighty genius could add nothing to what every Pagan knew, talks of the *deification* of Romulus, the eternity of the soul, from the old but false argument of its being the principle of motion and a self-mover.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 33.

DE'IFIER.* *n. s.* [from *To deify.*] One who makes a man a god; an idolater.

One would have hoped, that the memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice for some considerable time in the succeeding world.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

DE'IFORM.† *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

But if the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*,
As Plato's school doth phrase it; there is none,
That thence need fear to come to any harm.
More, Song of the Soul, P. iv. st. 25.

He [Whichcot] studied to raise those who conversed with him to a nobler set of thoughts, and to consider religion as a seed of a *deiform* nature; to use one of his own phrases.
Burnet, Hist of his Own Times.

When our minds shall perceive what a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are, with what ravishing pleasure will they even review their own motions, which being immediately copied from the nature of God, will be such as its severest reason will be always forced to command.
Scott, Christ. Life, i. ch. 3.

DEIFO'RMITY.* *n. s.* [from *deiform.*] Resemblance of deity.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Have given her. *More, Song of the Soul*, P. iv. st. 27.

The short and secure way to divine union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed, discreetly practised, and carefully accompanied with profound humility.
Spiritual Conquest, (1651,) P. iv. p. 36.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French; of *deus* and *fio*, Lat.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields' delight, the shepherds' love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.
South.

Half of thee
Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praise excesssively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known.
Milton, P. L.

Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats,
The mossy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To DEIGN.† *v. a.*

1. To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars. *Shaksp.*

2. To consider worth notice; in opposition to the verb *disdain.*

Thou hast estrang'd thyself, and *deignest* not our land. *Bryskett, Mourn. Muse of Thestylis.*

Thy palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

DEI'GNING. *n. s.* [from *deign.*] A vouchsafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to spoil; to diminish. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a God; the epithet applied to the blessed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM.† *n. s.* [*deisme*, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. See DEIST.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

Deism seems to have sprung up abroad about the middle of the sixteenth century.
Waterland, Christ. vind. against Infidelity, p. 4.

DE'IST.† *n. s.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgement. *Burnet.*

The word *deist*, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to *atheist*; and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive, over and above that prime article. There may be Pagan *deists*, and Jewish *deists*, and Mahometan *deists*, and Christian *deists*; meaning such persons as respectively embrace those several religions, above the belief of a God. But those that reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such, without any additional epithet to distinguish them: or, if an epithet must be added, they should be styled Epicurean *deists*, or Infidel *deists*, or something of like kind. To call them Christian *deists* is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be

distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and Anti-Christians.
Waterland, Christ. vind. against Inf. p. 62.

DEI'STICAL. *adj.* [from *deist.*] Belonging to the heresy of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DE'ITATE.* *adj.* [from *deity.*] Made God. Adopted by Archbishop Cranmer, to express the Godhead of Christ; in contradistinction to *incarnate.*

One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 350.

DE'ITY. *n. s.* [*deité*, French, from *deitas*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms
We mean to hold, what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakspeare.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shaks.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus. *Ralegh.*

DELACERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

DELACRYMA'TION. *n. s.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes; or a weeping much. *Dict.*

DELACTA'TION. *n. s.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Dict.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [from *delapsus*, Latin.] With physicians. Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To DELA'TE.† *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuse; to inform against. [low Latin *delatare.*]

What they snatch up and devour at one table [they] utter at another; and grow suspected of the master, hated of the servants, while they enquire, and reprehend, and compound, and *delate* business of the house they have nothing to do with. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

DELA'TION† *n. s.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

Three gentlemen of the gravest and severest natures, who receive all secret *delations* in matter of practice against the republick.
Wotton, Rem. p. 307.

DELA'TOR. *n. s.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer.

What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpleably covetous. *Sandys, Travels.*

Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets.
Gov. of the Tongue.

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness.
Gov. of the Tongue.

To DELA'Y.† *v.a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Exod.* xxxii. 1.

Cyrus he found, on him his force essay'd;
For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

I am but sorry, not afear'd; *delay'd*,
But nothing alter'd. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.
Milton, Comus.

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*.
Dryden.

Be mindful, goddess, of thy promise made;
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

4. To allay; to soften; to temper.

Till time the tempest do thereof *delay*
With sufferance soft. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 1.

Sweet-breathing Zephirus did softly play
A gentle spirit, that lightly did *delay*
Hot Titan's beams. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*

To DELA'Y. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to full *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way. *Dryden.*

DELA'YER.† *n. s.* [from *delay.*] One that defers; a putter off.

He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tarrier and *delaier*.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 75.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice. *Swift, Character of Hen. II.*

DELA'YMENT.* *n. s.* [from *delay.* An old word, but entitled, as well as *allayment*, to notice.] Hinderance; procrastination. Obsolete.

The jeweller anon forth fette
The golde, and made his payement;
Thereof was no *delaiement*.
Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

DE'LEBLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *delebilis.*] Capable of being effaced.

If any make it a light matter, that God himself, or the Word himself, is not hurt, let him consider, that he that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.
More, Notes upon Psychoz. p. 368.

DELE'CTABLE.† *adj.* [*delectable*, old Fr. *delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

In Chaucer I am sped,
His tales I have red;
His matter is *delectable*,
Solacious and commendable.
Skelton, Poems, p. 237.

Their *delectable* things shall not profit.
Isaiah, xliv. 9.

Ev'ning now approach;
For we have also our evening, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need.
Milton, P. L.

He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden; planted with the trees of God;
Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton, P. L.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are suitably and easily conceptible by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witless swain beguiles;
Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Philips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

DELE'CTABLY.† *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

Of myrrhe, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell. *Bale on the Revel.* P. ii. sign. a. vii.

DELE'CTATION.† *n. s.* [*delectation*, old Fr. *delectatio*, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*.
Sir T. More.

Thus much have I spoken for Theodoretus, whiche I pray thee be not weary to rede, good reader, but often, and with *delectation*.
Abp. Cranmer, on the Sacrament, fol. 70.

Without the which no oratour shall be able to perswade well, or cause his hearers to take any *delectation* in his speech.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, sign. B. ij.

We may suspect drunkenness, when it may be also a morose *delectation* in unclean thoughts.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 5. ch. 3.

When we please to walk abroad,
For our recreation;
In the fields is our abode,
Full of *delectation*. *Walton's Angler*, ch. 16.

DE'LEGACY* *n. s.* [from *delegate.*] A certain number of persons deputed to act for, or to represent, a publick body.

I hope the *delegacy* will so order the statutes which they have in hand, as that the degree of a master of arts shall be better esteemed in that place.
Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chanc. of Oxford, p. 11.

The *delegacy* for printing books met between 8 and 9 in the morning. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

To DE'LEGATE.† *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.
2. To send upon an embassy.
3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated*

and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Bp. Taylor.*

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

[Commissioners] *delegated* or appointed by the king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the court of Chancery. *Acts of Parl. 26 Hen. 8. ch. 19.*

DE'LEGATE. *n. s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her
Any shall live which dare true good prefer,
Every such person is her *delegate*,
T' accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Donne.*

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Bp. Taylor.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrours bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway.
With joyous pride the summons I'd obey. *Pope.*

DE'LEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgement, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Bp. Taylor.*

DE'LEGATES [*Court of.*] † A court of appeal, granted in three cases.

1. When a sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause by [either of] the archbishops, or their official. *Cowel.*

2. When any sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause in places exempt. *Ib.*

3. When sentence is given in the admiralty in suits civil and marine, by order of the civil law. *Ib.*

DELEGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission; the act of delegating.

God did by gift and *delegation* confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. ii. S. 22.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENI'FICAL. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain. *Dict.*

To DELE'TE.† *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Latin.] To blot out.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a spunge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*. *Fuller's Worthies.*

DELETE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DE'LETERY *adj.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
Which whosoever took is dead since,
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

DELE'TION.† *n. s.* [*deletio*, Lat.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out. *Cockeram.*

2. A destruction.

Tending not only to the hurt — but even the *deletion* of our whole name and nation.
Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) D. 3. b.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale.*

DE'LETORY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *deletus*.] That which blots out.

Confession — was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin, and might do its first intention, if it were equally managed.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 2.

DELF. } *n. s.* [from delpan, Saxon, to
DELFE. } dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft*.

Thus, barter honour for a piece of *delf*?
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

To DE'LIBATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *delibo*.] To sip or kiss the cup; to taste. *Cockeram.*

When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion's Antiquary.*

DELIBA'TION.† *n. s.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a taste.

Nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity.
Mede, Disc. 1642, p. 82.

The principles of motion and vegetation in living bodies seem to be *delibations* from the invisible fire or spirit of the universe.
Bp. Berkely, Siris, § 214.

To DELI'BERATE. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd
Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

To DELI'BERATE.* *v. a.* To balance in the mind; to weigh; to consider.

Be full of counsel, and then resolute to act it; else, if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you, may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you.
Abp. Laud's Sermons, p. 226.

DELI'BERATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
Not rash, like his accusers. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATELY.† *adv.* [from *deliberate*.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

Here we sauntered together for some time, either praising the beauty of such as were handsome, or the dresses of such as had nothing else to recommend them. We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time. *Goldsmith*, Ess. 10.

DELI'BERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

DELI'BERATIVE.† *adj.* [*deliberatif*, Fr. *deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

The will of man — either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 500.

DELI'BERATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELI'BERATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *deliberative*.] In a deliberative manner.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, [the wittenagemote;] at least whilst it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 7.

DE'LICACY.† *n. s.* [*delicatesse*, Fr. of *deliciæ*, Lat.]

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces. *Bp. Taylor.*

I afterwards passed my eye over several hashes, — and, hearing that they were *delicacies*, did not think fit to meddle with them. *Tatler*, No. 148.

3. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy* nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryd.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to *grossness*.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness.
Spectator, No. 286.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderness; scrupulousness.

The state of marriage hath in it the labour of love, and the *delicacies* of friendship, the blessing of society and the union of hands and hearts.
Bp. Taylor, Serm. on Marriage.

True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgement and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection. *Spectator*, No. 286.

Any zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DE'LICATE.† *adj.* [*delicat*, Fr.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.

Mutton has likewise been in great repute among our valiant countrymen; but was formerly observed to be the food rather of men of nice and *delicate* appetites, than those of strong and robust constitutions. *Tatler*, No. 148.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleasing to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakspeare.*

DE'LICATE.* *n. s.* One that is very nice in the choice of food, or fond of dainties. See also DELICATES.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler*, No. 148.

DE'LICATELY.† *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

But let not chief the nightingale lament,
Her ruin'd care, too *delicately* form'd
To brook the harsh confinement of the cage. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Daintily.

They that did feed *delicately* are desolate in the streets. *Lament.* iv. 5.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Choicely.

5. Politely; not rudely.

And Agag came unto him *delicately*. 1 *Sam.* xv. 32.

6. Effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *delicate*. In our old translations of the Bible, what the present version renders *delicateness*, is *softness*.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

Who, I pray you, may be thought to be a worse citizen than he, that being accustomed to ease and *delicateness*, and of a sudden by some mishap or else by prodigal riotousness being deprived of them both, and driven to extreme poverty, is compelled perforce to seek out unlawful shifts to get more wealth again? *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, (15 ,) p. 161.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

DE'LICATES.† *n. s. plur.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rareties; that which is choice and dainty

He hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. *Jerem.* li. 34.

Delicates poured upon a mouth shut up, are as messes of meat set upon a grave. *Ecclus.* xxx. 18.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,—
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakspeare.*

Contentment alone can turn honest friezes into rich velvets, pulse into *delicates*, and can make one attendant many officers. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marshy weed;
But with thy sickle reap the rankest land. *Dryd.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DE'LICES.† *n. s.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleasures. This word is merely French, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the first example from Spenser. Our old poet Gower uses the word for *delicates* or *dainties*, in which sense also Cotgrave renders the French word *délices*. Our word, in modern times, has been adopted in Spenser's general sense of *pleasure*.

Delices
For all the meats, and all the spices. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 6.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures vain and pleasing toys. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And it was seated in an island strong,
Abounding all with *delices* most rare. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Zehra, with all its *delices*, is erased from the face of the earth. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain*, L. 34.

To DELI'CIATE.* *v. n.* [low Lat. *delicior*.] To take delight; to feast.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis. *Partheneia Sacra*, (1633,) p. 18.

These evil demons did, as it were, *deliciate* and epicurize in them. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 101.

DELI'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*delicieux*, French; bas Bret. *delicius*; low Lat. *deliciosus*, from *delicium*.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant. *Woodward.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

DELI'CIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully; daintily.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously. *Milton, P. L.*

Who fed *deliciously*, now sit forlorn. *Sandys, Lament.* ch. 4.

Plynillimon's dear child, *deliciously* array'd. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 6.

Men began to adorn themselves sumptuously to shew their pride,—and fared *deliciously* to surfeiting and drunkenness. *Hammond's Works*, i. 654.

DELI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy. Not often found in the plural number.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shaksp.*

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Bp. Taylor.*

The pleasures and first *deliciousnesses* of religion. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* 1651, p. 155.

DELIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*deligatio*, Latin.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wiseman, Surg.*

DELI'GHT.† *n. s.* [old French, *delit*; from *delector*, Lat. Our own word was formerly written *delite*.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, chear we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shaksp.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Most in his thoughts and ever in his sight. *Dryd.*

To DELI'GHT.† *v. a.* [here again, the hitherto disregarded old French offers itself; *deliter*, "se plaire, *delectari*." Lacombe. See DELIGHT.] To please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land-service, had pleasing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. *Psalm* xxxvii. 4.

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, swill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To DELI'GHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing. 2 *Sam.* xxiv.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Psalm* cxii. 1.

DELI'GHTER.* *n. s.* [from *delight*.] One who has delight or pleasure in a thing.

We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be not ill humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 250.

DELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary use thereof. *Sidney.*

No Spring nor Summer on the mountain seen,
Smiles with gay fruits, or with *delightful* green.
Addison.

DELI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear. *Milton, P. L.*

DELI'GHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *delight.*] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting-place is all our portion.
Sidney.

This indeed shews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge. *Tillotson.*

DELI'GHTLESS.* *adj.* [from *delight.*] Wanting delight; being without any thing to cheer the mind.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day *delightless.* *Thomson, Spring.*

DELI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *delight.*] Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour. *Grew.*

DELI'GHTSOMELY.† *adv.* [from *delightsome.*] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner. *Sherwood.*

DELI'GHTSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *delightsome.*] Pleasantness; delightfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied. *Wheatly's Schools of the Proph. Serm. Oxf.* 1721, p. 38.

DELI'NEAMENT.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *delineo.*] Painting; representation by delineation.

Princes, being supreme judges of honour and nobility, may arbitrarily change their arms in name and nature: — and it seems, it hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or other, both for similitude of *delineaments* and composture. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 11.

The sun's a type of that eternal light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. 11.

To DELI'NEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.
2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Absalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which God first planted his delightful garden. *Ralegh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

DELINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions. *Mortimer.*

DELI'NEATURE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *delineature.*] Delineation. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DELI'NIMENT. *n. s.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. *Dict.*

DELI'NQUENCY. *n. s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never punish the greatest and most intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire?
Sandy, Paraphr. of Job.

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

DELI'NQUENT. *n. s.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treason is not acted, than believe. *B. Jonson.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

To DE'LIQUATE. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate.* *Boyle.*

To DE'LIQUATE.* *v. a.* To dissolve.

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* salt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

Not because urine discharges and abrades colours, as the lixivia of tartar, or the *deliquated* salts of tartar do. *Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R.S.* p. 292.

DELIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] A melting; a dissolving.

DELI'QUIUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A chymical term. A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

When salt of tartar flows per *deliquium*, it is visible that the particles of water floating in the air are moved towards the particles of salt, and joined with them. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 235.

2. A fainting, or swooning. This common acceptation of the word in our language, from the Latin, is wholly unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

If he be locked in a close room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air; and still carries bisket, aquavitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 181.

Their conscience was not stark dead, but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy, or *deliquium.* *South, Serm.* ii. 454.

3. Defect; loss. This meaning also has escaped Dr. Johnson's observation.

All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd
And urge their sun into thy cloud;
Forcing his sometimes eclips'd face to be
A long *deliquium* to the light of thee.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 156.

With these must be reckoned some sudden intercisions of the light of the sun, occasioned not by the veil of an eclipse cast before it, but some unaccountable passion of the luminous body itself. Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *Spenser on Prodigies*, p. 234.

DELI'RAMENT.† *n. s.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or foolish fancy. Written also *delirement.*

Of whose *delirements* (Mahomet's) further I proceed. *Heywood's Hierarch. of Angels*, 1635, p. 285.

DELI'RANCY. *n. s.* [*delirans*, Lat.] Folly; dotage.

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; — then to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies. *Bp. Ganden, Serm. at the Funeral of Bp. Brownrig*, 8vo. 1660, p. 57.

To DELI'RATE.† *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Cockeram.*

DELIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly; madness. *Cockeram.*

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration* or alienation of the understanding. *Mede, Disc.* 1642, p. 122.

DELI'RIOUS. *adj.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him said he had been some hours *delirious*; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies.
Thomson.

DELI'RIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *delirious.*] The state of one raving, or light-headed.

Bolingbroke sometimes wept over him in this state of helpless decay; and being told by Spence, that Pope, at the intermission of his *deliriousness*, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends, and that his humanity seemed to have survived his understanding, answered, "It has so." *Johnson, Life of Pope.*

DELI'RIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is the sign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feverish *delirium* there is a small inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DELITE'SCENCE.* *n. s.* [old French *delitescence*, which Lacombe defines "une retraite, solitude;" and which Cotgrave renders, "a lurking or lying hidden." Lat. *delitescentia. Delitescence* has found no place in our vocabularies, but it has been observed to me, has been adopted by our great lexicographer himself.] Retirement; obscurity.

Every man has those about him, who wish to sooth him into inactivity and *delitescence. Johnson.*

To DELI'TIGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *delitigo.*] To scold; to chide vehemently. *Cockeram.*

DELITIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *To delitigate.*] A striving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To DELI'VER. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.]

1. To set free; to release.

Thus she the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Psalm* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford: but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakspeare.*

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 12.

And David said to him, canst thou bring me down to this company? And he said, swear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 *Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast *delivered* us for a spoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the house. 2 *Kings.*

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. *Dryden.*

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears
She is something before her time *deliver'd*. *Shaks.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones too. *Peacham.*

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakspeare.*

Tell me your highness' pleasure;
What from your grace I shall *deliver* to him. *Shakspeare.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Procles seemed so to overrun his age in strength, that Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly. *Sidney.*

To DELI'VER *over. v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. *Ps.* xxvii. 12.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To DELI'VER *up. v. a.* To surrender; to give *up*.

He that spared not his own Son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shaksp.*

Happy having such a son,
That would *deliver up* his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. *Shakspeare.*

DELI'VER.* *adj.* [old French, *delivre*, from the Lat. *liber*.] Nimble; free; active. Perhaps the parent of our word *clever*. See CLEVER. This word, with the adverb *deliverly* and the substantive *deliverness* formed from it, and found in our old poetry, has ceased to be in use since the time of Spenser.

Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

"He was so wimble and wight,
"From bough to bough he lepped light" —
Wimble and wight, quicke and *deliver*. *E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. March.*

DELI'VERLY.* *adv.* Nimbly. See DELIVER.

DELI'VERNESS.* *n. s.* Agility. See DELIVER. What we now term *delivery*. See the 5th sense of DELIVERY.

DELI'VERANCE. *n. s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those that are bound. *Luke*, iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Ps.* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will share. *Dryden.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery*.

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakspeare.*

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery*.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one, that in her sex, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness.
Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.

DELI'VERER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *delivreur*.]

1. A saver; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton, P. L.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confess,
All tongues extol him, all religions bless. *Halifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruum were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments. *Boyle.*

What we call the Irish brogue, is no sooner discovered, than it makes the *deliverer*, in the last degree, ridiculous and despised; and from such a mouth an Englishman expects nothing but bulls, blunders, and follies. *Swift on Barb. Denom. in Irel.*

DELI'VERY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivery.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*. *Shakspeare.*

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended. *Clarend.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scripture themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God, not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses. *Addison.*

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. *Sidney.*

The earl was a pretty deal the taller, and much the stronger; — but the Duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Wotton, of the E. of Essex.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain and crieth out. *Isa.* xxvi. 7.

DELL.† *n. s.* [from *dal*, Dutch. See DALE.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. But this is not the case, for *dell* is yet used in the north of England for a little *dale*.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

No more the company of fresh fair maids
And wanton shepheards be to me delightful,
Nor the shrill pleasing sound of merry pipes
Under some shady *dell*, when the cool wind
Plays on the leaves. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy *dell* of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus.

But foes to sun-shine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight.
Tickell.

DELPH. *n. s.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine sort of earthenware. See DELF.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

DE'LTOIDE. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DELU'DABLE. *adj.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on: rather *deludible*.

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DELU'DE.† *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince.
Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

Many and sundry waies I have sought,
To have the Word of God *deluded* utterly;
Oh, for sorrow! yet it will not be.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

DELU'DER. *n. s.* [from *delude*.] A be-

guiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, flatterer, say, all fair *deluder* speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.
Granville.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

DELU'DING.* *n. s.* [from *delude.*] Collusion; falsehood.

Annanias and Sapphira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie. *Bp. Prideaux, Euch.* p. 228.

To DELVE.† *v. a.* [belpan, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from δελφαξ, a hog. Junius. So far Dr. Johnson. The Sax. bebelpan is to *bury*; and therefore Serenius's references to the Goth. *dalf*, a subterranean place, is preferable.]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakspeare.*

I may, in digging and *delving* after it, mix earth, and dirt, and rubbish, with silver and gold, and precious stones.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, p. 250.

Delve of convenient depth your threshing floor;
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden.

The filthy swine, with *delving* snout
The rooted forest undermine. *Phillips.*

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?
— I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicillius. *Shakspeare.*

DELVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitful; a den; a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury.
Spenser, F. Q.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For the bairns bread, wives and selves. *B. Jonson.*

DELVE *of Coals.* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DE'LVER.† *n. s.* [Sax. belpere.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade.

Delvers and ditchers. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*

The *delver*, bound and clogg'd in clouted buskin, sings;
By untaught tunes his heavier task to easier pass he brings. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 334.

DE'LUGE. *n. s.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge* swells. *Denham.*

3. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The restless flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would useless grow.
Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

To DE'LUGE.* *v. n.* To become a deluge.

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marq. of Montrose on the Death of K. Ch. I.

DELU'SION.† *n. s.* [*delusio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

And for this cause God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie.
2 *Thess.* ii. 11.

Give thy fond arts, and thy *delusions* o'er.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not, or by *delusion*,
Far worse, her false resemblance only meets.
Milton, P. R.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the *delusive* deities, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. *Tatler*, No. 81.

Phænomena so *delusive*, that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY.† *adj.* [from *delusus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive.

Such intercession is *delusory* and hypocritical.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 187.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

He thinks all the world besides are cheated with other *delusory* ideas.
Baxter, Enq. into the Nature of the Soul, ii. 271.

DE'MAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [Gr. δημαγωγός, from δῆμος, the people, and ἀγωγὸς, a leader; Fr. *demagogue*. But neither our own nor the French word can be said to be of any great age. *Demagogue* is not in the edition of Cotgrave in 1632. Milton, in his Eiconoclastes, as Mr. Malone observes with me, speaks of our word as being first introduced in the Eicon Basiliké; and suspects from its introduction, I know not why, that the work was not written by K. Charles.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South, Serm.* ii. 333.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN.† DEME'AN. DEME'SNE. } *n. s.* [*domaine*, French, Dr. Johnson says. Our own word, I may add, is properly, perhaps, *domain*. The other methods of spelling may have been adopted from the old Fr. *demesne*, *demaigne*, and *demaine*. Perhaps the third meaning should be always written *demesne*, from *mesnie*, old Fr. derived from the Lat. *mansio*.

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to *feodum*, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Philips.*

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shaks.*

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the mansion, kept in the lord's own hand.

Those acts for planting forest-trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unskilfully made. *Swift.*

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought, 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakspeare.

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? 2 *Sam.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæsar's *demand* why Brutus rose against Cæsar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more.
Shakspeare.

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for it seems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakspeare.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and misery of Greece should have an end, reply'd, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form.
Peacham on Geometry.

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND.† *n. s.* [*demande*, French.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones.
Dan. iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A question; an interrogation.

I perceive, by this *demand*, you are not altogether of his counsel. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it.

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers, increases daily. *Addison.*

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification dis-

tinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seising of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

DEMA'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requested; asked for.

All sums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT. *n. s.* [from *demand.*]

1. One who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. *Coke.*
2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress.

One of the witnesses deposed that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER.† *n. s.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that asks a question.

Yet to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
That promises compassion, at worst pity,
I will relate a little of my story.
Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready use at all seasons. *Carew.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEMA'NDERESS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *demanderesse.*] A woman that is a plaintiff or petitioner. *Cotgrave.*

*DEMARCA'TION.** *n. s.* [French; but modern in that and our own language.] Division; separation of territory.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

DEMA'RCH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *demarche.*] Gait; march; walk.

Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn *demarches*. *Collect. of Letters in the Lond. Journ.* 1721. No. x.

DEME'AN.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Spenser sometimes writes the word, for the sake of the rhyme, *demayne*, as in the passage which Dr. Johnson had cited, without remarking it. But he copied from an inaccurate edition. I have therefore supplied the place of his imperfect example with one correct.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

The prince —
Pursu'd him streight; in mynd to ben ywroken
Of all the vile *demeane* and usage bad,
With which he had those two so ill bestad.
Spenser F. Q. vi. vi. 18.

To DEME'AN.† *v. a.* [Norm. French, *demesner*; "*demesnez*, demeaned themselves well." Kelham. Hence perhaps *menager* and *demanager*; whence our *manage*, that is, conduct, carriage, demeanour. See MANAGE.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self.

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governours obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. *Tillotson.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift.*

How shall we value and *demean* ourselves, if we know not ourselves? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 38.

2. Not necessarily connected with *self*, as Dr. Johnson's preceding definition seems to confine the word; to behave.

Alas, good monsieur!
A' was a proper man, and fair *demean'd*,
A person worthy of a better temper.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Gent.

A man is reasonably to be presumed to have in him a sufficient stock of self-love to serve the ends of his nature and creation; and that is, that man *demean* and use his own body in that decorum which is most orderly and proportionate to his perfective end of a happy life. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, Pref. § 12.

3. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue. The sense of the word in the passage from Shakspeare, which Dr. Johnson cites as a solitary example of it as used according to this definition, is dubious. But the word was certainly used in the time of Shakspeare, as it has been since by an excellent writer, in this sense.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Else he would never so *demean* himself. *Shaksp.*

According to his manhood, the son of king David; but yet, in his birth and life and death, far *demeaned* beneath all kingly state. *Dr. Abbot, of the Kingdom of Christ*, 1601. p. 5.

Peter was so affected at his condescending to perform such a mean office, that he says to him, Lord, dost thou go about to wash my feet? It is a thousand times fitter, that I should wash thine; nor can I bear to see thee *demean* thyself thus. *Doddridge, Fam. Expos.* § 169.

4. To treat; to use in a bad manner. Obsolete.

That mighty man did her *demeane*
With all the evil terms, and cruell meane,
That he could make. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. vii. 39.

DEME'ANOUR.† *n. s.* [from *To demean.* Formerly written also *demeanure.*] Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain. *Sidney.*

Angels best like us, when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

Giving order for the decent *demeanure* of the Corinthian women in the congregation. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 105.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I. *Milton, P. L.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, especially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS. *n. s.* pl. properly *demesnes.* An estate in lands; that which a man possesses in his own right.

DEME'ANURE.* *n. s.* Behaviour. See DEMEANOUR. *Barret.*

DE'MENCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *demence*, Lat. *dementia.*] Madness. *Cockeram.*

The kyng his clemency
Dispenseth with his *demency*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 161.

To DEME'NTATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *dementer*, "tomber en demence," Lacombe; Lat. *demento.*] To make mad.

This mystery of iniquity began to work even in the apostles' time; many antichrists and hereticks were abroad; many sprung up since; many now present, and will be, to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds, to seduce and captivate their souls. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 673.

DEME'NTATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Infatuated; insane.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgment! *Hammond, Works*, iv. 522.

DEMENTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English*, p. 512.

DEME'RIT. *n. s.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Latin.]

1. The opposite to merit; ill-deserving; what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the same with merit; desert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*
May speak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To DEME'RIT.† *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To depreciate; to deprive of merit; to blame.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness. *Bp. Woolton's Christ. Manual*, § 1576. sign. c. iv.

DEME'RSED. *adj.* [from *demersus*, of *demergo*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

DEME'RSION. *n. s.* [*demersio*, Lat.]

1. A drowning.
2. [In chymistry.] The putting any medicine in a dissolving liquor. *Dict.*

DEME'SNE. See DEMAIN.

DE'MI.† *inseparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition; as *demigod*, that is, half human, half divine, Dr. Johnson says. But *Demy* has been adopted, without the aid of composition. See DEMY.

DEMI-CANNON. *n. s.* [*demi* and *cannon.*]

DEMI-CANNON *Lowest.* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches in diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *Ordinary.* A great gun six inches four eights diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CANNON *of the greatest Size.* A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eights diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a sleeve? 'tis like a *demi-cannon.* *Shakspeare.*

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon,* culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to. *Wilkins.*

DEMI-CULVERIN. *n. s.* [*demi* and *culverin.*]

DEMI-CULVERIN *of the lowest Size.* A gun four inches two eights diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

DEMI-CULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun four inches four eights diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eights diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, *Elder Sort.* A gun four inches and six eights diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eight parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Milit. Dict.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins.* *Ralegh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins,* and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

DEMI-DEVIL. *n. s.* [*demi* and *devil.*] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil,*
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shakspeare, Othello.

DEMI-GOD. *n. s.* [*demi* and *god.*] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bade him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god.* *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods.* *Milton, P. L.*

Transported *demi-gods* stood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god.* *Pope.*

DEMI-LANCE. *n. s.* [*demi* and *lance.*] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads, their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies' colours bore.
Dryden.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
Dryden.

DEMI-MAN. *n. s.* [*demi* and *man.*] Half a man. A term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man.* *Knolles.*

DEMI-NATURED.* *adj.* [*demi* and *nature.*] Partaking half the nature of another animal.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against, the French,
And they can well on horseback: but this gallant
Had witchcraft in't; he grew unto his seat;
And to such wond'rous doing brought his horse,
As he had been incorps'd and *demi-natur'd*
With the brave beast. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DEMI-PREMISES.* *n. s. plur.* [*demi* and *premises.*] Half premises.

They judge conclusions by *demi-premises* and half principles; they lay them in the balance, stript from those necessary material circumstances, which should give them weight, and by shew of falling uneven with the scale of most universal and abstracted rules, they pronounce that too high, which is not if they had the skill to weigh it. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol.* v. § 81.

DEMI-REP.* *n. s.* [*demi,* and an abbreviation of *reputation.*] A woman with half a reputation; suspected of unchastity, but not convicted.

The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the demi-gods, as well as *demi-reps* of antiquity. *Burney, Hist. of Mus.* i. 306.

DEMI-WOLF. *n. s.* [*demi* and *wolf.*] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf. *Lycisca.*

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves,* are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To DE'MIGRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat *demigro.* Our old word for *emigrate.*] To move from one place to another. *Cockeram*

DEMIGRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *demigratio.*] Change of habitation; emigration. *Cockeram.*

DEMI'SE.† *n. s.* [from *demetre, demis, demise,* Fr.] Death; decease. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language, Dr. Johnson says. In fact, it is used only, as Mr. Mason also has observed, of a crowned head, or of the crown itself, which suffers a demise or transfer by the death of the wearer of it.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

When we say *the demise of the crown,* we mean only, that in consequence of the disunion of the king's body natural from his body politick, the kingdom is transferred or *demised* to his successor. *Blackstone.*

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demis, demise,* Fr.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased. *Swift's Last Will.*

DEMI'SS.* *adj.* [Lat. *demissus.*] Humble.

He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall, in fleshës frail attyre.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

DEMI'SSION.† *n. s.* [*demissio,* Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

Depressions and *demissions* of the same mind. *Partheneia Sacra,* 1633, p. 12.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *L'Estrange.*

DEMI'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *demiss.*] Submissive; humble.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence. *Lord's Discov. of the Banians,* 1630, p. 72.

DEMI'SSLY.* *adv.* [from *demiss.*] In an humble manner. *Sherwood.*

DE'MISSORY.* See DIMISSORY.

To DEMI'T.† *v. a.* [*demitto,* Lat.]

1. To depress; to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To submit; to humble.

Nature has taught her [the soul] to sneak, when she, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris, Lett. to More.*

DEMO'CRACY. *n. s.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arrive at riches and esteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy.* *Temple.*

The majority having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws; and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy.* *Locke.*

DE'MOCRAT.* } *n. s.* [from *democraty.*
DEMO'CRATIST. } Words introduced into our language, soon after the democratical French revolution.] One devoted to democracy.

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France. *Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.*

I would say to the most violent *democrat* in the kingdom, — Suppose the business done: after seas of blood have been shed, millions of lives lost, towns plundered, villages burned, the royal family exterminated, and unutterable calamity has been endured by persons of all ranks; — after all this has been done, what advantages will you have obtained beyond what you now possess? *Bp. Llandaff, (Watson,) Charge in* 1798, p. 19.

DEMOCRA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *democratique,*
DEMOCRA'TICK. } Cotgrave.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

Here be it thine to calm and guide
The swelling *democratick* tide. *Akenside.*

It is a mere *democratick* body, unconnected with the crown or the kingdom. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

DEMOCRA'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *democratical.*] In a democratical manner.

This democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Alg. Sidney.*

DEMO'CRATY.* *n. s.* [Gr. δημοκρατία, Fr. *democratie.* This is our old word for *democracy,* which Mr. Mason has asserted to be of Milton's coinage. But it existed long before Milton wrote, and is used by many good writers, though wholly unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, and confined to Milton by Mr. Mason. It is also in our old lexicography.] Democracy.

Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocraties, *democraties.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 37.

A *democraty* is, where all the people have power authority sovereign. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire,* ch. 1.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce *democratie.*
Milton, P. R. iv. 269.

At this rate, Phalaris could not have spoken any dialect of the Greek tongue; for every one of them was the language of a *democraty,* some where or other. *Boyle on Bentley's Diss. on Phalaris,* p. 50.

To DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir,* Fr. *demolior,* Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolished,* and laid even with the ground. *Tillotson.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

DEMO'LISHER.† *n. s.* [from *demolish.*] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

Nor are these masters such batterers and *demolishers* of stately and elegant buildings.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 185.

The builders too often prove the unhappy *demolishers.* *Clem. Ellis, Serm. May* 29. 1661, p. 11.

DEMO'LISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *demolish.*] Ruin; destruction.

Look on his honour, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad *demolishment*; nor death can reach it.
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

Though the outward lights of the soul may be closed up by the interposure of the body's ruins; that is, the capacity of discourse and expressions much darkened; yet those very *demolishments* may, as I may say, break out new lights upward.
W. Montagu, Ess. P. ii. p. 196.

DEMOLI'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *demolition.*] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

This man defies 'em still, threatens destruction
And *demolition* of their arms and worship.
Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.

The devastation of our fruitful and pleasant villages; the *demolition* of our magnificent structures. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 158.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON.† *n. s.* [*dæmon*, Lat. δαίμων, Gr. *demon*, Fr.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil. See DEMONSHIP.

Their Baalim were nothing else but *demons*, or deified ghosts of men deceased.
Mede, Apost. of Latter Times, p. 31.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed. *Prior.*

DE'MONESS.* *n. s.* [from *demon.*] A pretended female divinity.

The Sichemites — had a goddess or *demoness* under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
Mede, Apost. of Latter Times, p. 31.

DEMONI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *demoniaque.*]
DEMO'NIACK. }

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul.
Milton, P. R.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L.

Inchanted by some evil spirit, or *demoniack* water-nymph. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 54.

This learned person gives a notable instance of *demoniacal* possession out of Fernelius, a very experienced physician, who was an eye-witness thereof. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 78.

DEMO'NIACK.† *n. s.* [from the adjective. One of our oldest substantives. "I hold him certain a *demoniake.*" Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

DEMO'NIAN. *adj.* [from *demon.*] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier called
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton, P. R.*

DEMONO'CRACY. *n. s.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

DEMONO'LATRY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *demonolatrie*, Gr. δαίμων and λάτρεια.] The worship of the devil. *Dict.*

Nicholaus Remigius, a man both pious and learned, in his books of *demonolatrie*, doth profess, within the space of sixteen years, to have had the examination of near 2000, whereof 900 were condemned to death.
Mer. Casaubon, of Credulity, p. 38.

DEMONO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils. Thus King James entitled his book concerning witches.

I return you the manuscript you lent me of *demonology.* *Howell, Lett.* iii. 33.

This inchanter is of no note, nor do I find his name in any famous authors of *demonology.*
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. i. 7.

DEMO'NOMIST.* *n. s.* [from *demonomy.*] One living in subjection to the rule or dominion of the devil.

Celebes — well peopled, but with bad people; no place engendering greater *demonomists*, or till of late worse savages. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 368.

DEMO'NOMY.* *n. s.* [δαίμων and νόμος, a rule or law.] The dominion of the devil.

These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*, and the more earnestly embrace it by how much their corrupt natures abhor honesty; whence it happens, that they trade in murder, adultery, theft, rapine, deceit, and all other wickedness.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 365.

DE'MONSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *demon.*] The state of a demon.

Plutarch doth acquaint us with this pretty conceit — that the souls of men took degrees after death; first they commenced heroes, who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, demons!
Mede, Apost. of Latter Times, p. 18.

DEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable, but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville.*

DEMO'NSTRABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *demonstrable.*] Capability of demonstration.

Notwithstanding the natural *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality, yet considering the manifest corruptness of the present estate which human nature is in, the generality of men must not by any means be left wholly to the workings of their own minds, to the use of their natural faculties, and to the bare convictions of their own reason; but must be particularly *taught* and *instructed* in their duty, must have the motives of it frequently and strongly pressed and inculcated upon them with great weight and authority, and must have many extraordinary assistancies afforded them; to keep them effectually in the practice of the great and plainest duties of religion.
Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.

DEMO'NSTRABLY. *adv.* [from *demonstrable.*] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*demonstratio*, Lat.]

1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shews the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration.* *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVE. *adj.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necesssary and *demonstrative*, is such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot chuse but inwardly yield.
Hooker.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. *Dryden.*

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY. *adv.* [from *demonstrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

DE'MONSTRATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat. *demonstrator*, Fr. *demonstrateur.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

If we well consider the true nature of progressive motion, and firm station on the ground, we shall soon conclude, that the instruments of them both are the best *demonstrators* of human strength.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 66.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings? *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, Qu. 43.

DEMO'NSTRATORY. *adj.* [from *demonstrate.*] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMORALIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To demoralize.*] Destruction of morals. Of very recent usage only.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the inevitable *demoralization*, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction. *Quarterly Rev.* Nov. 1810.

To DEMO'RALIZE.* *v. a.* This verb is of late introduction into our language. It may be defined the opposite to our old word *moralize*; which, however, has

not hitherto been explained agreeably to its usage by the excellent author of the Christian Life. "Those laws and circumstances which do *moralize* human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good." Scott's Works, fol. ii. 129. To *demoralize* is to render them unreasonable, unholy, unjust. See *To* MORALIZE.

The pernicious influence of their *demoralizing* creed. *Crit. Rev.* Aug. 1808.

To DEMU'LCE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *demulceo.* See DEMULCENT.] To soothe; to pacify. Not now in use.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 64.

Arguments improved with the Earl's *demulcing* and well-languaged phrases. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 70.

DEMU'LCENT. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *demorari*, Lat.]

1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*. *Walton, Angler.*

2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination; to hesitate; to delay the conclusion of an affair.

Upon this rub the English ambassadours thought fit to *demur*, and so sent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a sudden resolution in things, wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wish'd, he easily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have scruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is something in our composition, that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves and chooses, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton, P. L.*

DEMU'R.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *demor*; Lat. *demoratio.* Our own old word is *demour.*] Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion.

I thanke you for this *demour*; for I myselfe could have chosen no better for the purpose. *Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 77.

O progeny of heaven, empyreal thrones!
With reason hath deep silence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undismay'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and *demure*. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. *Shakspeare.*

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked so *demure* as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. *L'Estrange.*

So cat, transform'd, sat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouse appear'd, and thought himself secure. *Dryden.*

Jove sent and found, far in a country scene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look serene;
From which ingredients, first, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the awkward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To DEMU'RE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty: not used.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare.*

Zeal mad, and voice *demur'd* with godly paint. *Bp. Henshaw's Thoughts*, ed. 1651, p. 187.

DEMU'RELY. *adv.* [from *demure.*]

1. With affected modesty; solemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakspeare.*

Esop's damsel, turn'd from a cat to a woman, sat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next stood hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers! *Shakspeare.*

DEMU'RENESS.† *n. s.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.

It is easy for him — to raise the operations of melancholy to the semblance of a mortified *demureness* and humiliation. *South, Serm.* v. 110.

The wanton and cunning woman — wipeth her mouth with great *demureness* and sobriety. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 28.

DEMU'RRAGE. *n. s.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER.† *n. s.* [*demeurer*, French; i. e. *manere in aliquo loco vel morari.*]

1. A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgement without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowel.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. One who pauses in uncertainty.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still? *Young, Night Th.* 9.

DEMY'.* *n. s.* [Fr. *demi.*]

1. A term relating to the size of paper; as, *demy*, medium, royal, or large; of which the *demy* is the smallest. Cockeram, in his old vocabulary, defines *demy* what is *little*.

2. The name of a scholar at Magdalene College, Oxford; where there are thirty *demies*, or *half*-fellows, as it were; who, like scholars in other colleges, succeed to fellowships.

DEN. *n. s.* [ðen, Sax.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beast.

What, shall they seek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakspeare.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown. *Dryden.*

'Tis then the shapeless bear his *den* forsakes;
In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ðen imports both. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DEN.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a den.

They *den* among rocks. *Chambers, in V. Snake.*

DE'NARY.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *denarius*, containing the number ten.] The number of ten.

They may very well be compared to the lowest figures, which are composed of lines, that owe their being to points; — or to centenaries, that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir Kenelm Digby, Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 248.

To DENA'TIONALIZE.* *v. a.* [a word of recent introduction into our language from the very modern French.] To take away national rights; to destroy national privilege.

His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a publick crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be *denationalized*. *Declar. of the Prince Regent of Gr. Brit. and Ir.* Jan. 1813.

DENA'Y.† *n. s.* [an old word, both as a substantive and verb. See *To* DENAY.] Denial; refusal.

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shaks.*

To DENA'Y.* *v. a.* [an ancient usage of *deny*. We have also the verb to *nay*. Old Fr. *denoier;* Lat. *denego*. See *To* DENY.] To deny. Not now in use. It is, among old writers, a neuter verb also.

What were those three,
The which thy proffer'd curtesie *denay'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 57.

The state of a cardinal — was naied and *denaied* him. *Holinshed, Chron. of Eng.* p. 620.

Let him be *denay'd* the regentship.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

DENDRO'LOGY. *n. s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

To DE'NEGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *denego*.] To deny. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

DENEGA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *denegation*, Cotgrave.] A denying. *Bullokar.*

DENI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *deny*.] That may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason. *Brown.*

DENI'AL. *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.
2. Negation; the contrary to confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or concession.

Here comes your father; never make *denial:*
I must and will have Catharine to my wife. *Shaks.*

The *denial* of landing, and hasty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He, at ev'ry fresh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgement of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

DENI'ER.† *n. s.* [from *deny*.]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

All the late statutes which inflict capital punishment upon extollers of the pope's supremacy, *deniers* of the king's supremacy, jesuits, and seminaries, and other offenders of that nature, have, for their principal scope, not the punishment of the errour of conscience, but the repressing of the peril of the estate.

Bacon, Charge at a Sess. for the Verge.

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction? *South.*

The *deniers* of the Being of God have no manner of advantage from that opinion of the eternity of the world, even supposing it could not be disproved. *Clarke on the Attributes.*

3. A refuser: one that refuses.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*: sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

DENI'ER.† *n. s.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two syllables.] A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sous.

You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
—— No, not a *denier*. *Shakspeare.*
Have you no money left? ——
Not a *denier*.
Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken; to make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness. *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress. *Brown.*

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them. *Davies.*

By birth each man
Is in this world a cosmopolitan,
A free-born burgess; and receives thereby
His *denization* from nativity.
Howell, Lett. Poem to K. Ch. I.

DE'NIZEN.† } *n. s.* [from *dinasddyn*, a
DE'NISON. } man of the city, or *dinesydd*, free of the city, Welsh. The Norm. French *deinzseins* is used for *denizens*. V. Kelham.] A freeman; one infranchised, a stranger made free. *Barret.*

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives or *denizens* of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denizen* of the world. *Grew.*

He summons straight his *denisens* of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. *Pope.*

To DE'NIZEN.* *v. a.* [from the noun]. To infranchise; to make free.

You must give me leave to use new words of art, such as are proper to express new conceits, though they be yet strange, and not *denizened* in our language.

Brysket, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 44.

The Norman powers,
Whose name and honours now are *denizen'd* for ours. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 17.

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places yet all are in all;
And mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falschood is *denizen'd;* virtue is barbarous.
Donne, Poems, p. 147.

DENO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*denomino*, Latin.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation consists of a sanguineous afluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Latin.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpose of consecration being not of every one understood, they have been construed as though they had superstitiously meant either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures: or else those glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places. *Hooker.*

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *denomination*, Kelham; *denominatio*, Latin.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks some principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser on Ireland.*

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such. *Dryden.*

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the Heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations;* as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *denominate*.]

1. That gives a name: that confers a distinct appellation.
2. That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. *Cocker's Arith.*

DENO'MINATOR. *n. s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation.

Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DENO'MINATOR *of a Fraction*, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts or half quarters, and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio. *Harris.*

DENO'TABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *denoto*.] Capable of being marked or distinguished.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell, p. 25.

To DE'NOTATE.* See *To* DENOTE.

DENOTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*denotatio*, Latin.] The act of denoting.

Mind and conscience are distinguished — that former being properly the *denotation* of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter of the practical judgement.
Hammond of Conscience.

DENO'TATIVE.* *adj.* [from *denote.*] Having the power to denote or shew.
Cotgrave in V. Designatif.

What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.
Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

To DENO'TE.† *v. a.* [*denoto*, Latin. Some of our old vocabularies give to *denotate* instead of to *denote*. V. Bullokar and Cockeram.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs: as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

You shall observe him;
And his own courses will denote him so,
That I may save my speech. *Shaks. Othello.*

DENO'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *denote.*] Sign; indication; token.

They are close *denotements*, working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

DENOUEME'NT. *n. s.* [French.] The discovery of the plot of a drama, or plan of a poem. Introduced into our language by modern criticks.

The *denouement*, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem, [the Rape of the Lock,] is well conducted.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 250.

To DENO'UNCE. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day that ye shall surely perish. *Deut.*-xxx. 18.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton, P. L.*

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton, P. L.*

The sea grew white, the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information against; to delate; to accuse publickly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen and *denounce* such as are negligent.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

DENO'UNCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

Hooker would fain have this *denouncement* referred to the particular precept going before.
Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. i.

DENO'UNCER.† *n. s.* [from *denounce.* And old Fr. *denunceor.*] One that declares some menace.

These illiterate *denouncers* never paralleled so much of any age as would contribute to the title of a century. *Milton, Observ. Art of Peace, betw. E. of Orm. and Irish.*

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

DENSE.† *adj.* [*dense*, old French, *densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less *dense* it is; and so the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To DE'NSHIRE. *v. a.* A barbarous term of husbandry.

Burning of land, or burnbating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there.
Mortimer.

DE'NSITY. *n. s.* [*densitas*, Latin]. Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach of parts.

Whilst the densest of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in menstruums or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together; and being of a greater *density*, would expand them so as to endanger the life of the animal.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DENT.* *n. s.* A stroke, or blow; and also a mark made by a blow. See DINT.

DE'NTAL.† *adj.* [*dental*, old Fr. *dentalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

Parts similar, dissimilar, — muscular, guttural, *dental.* *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* iii. 6.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-*dentals*, as also the lingua-*dentals*. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL. *n. s.* A small shell fish.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DE'NTED.* *adj.* [Fr. *denté*, indented, jagged. Cotgrave.] Notched. *Barret.*

DENTE'LLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons or *dentelli*, make a noble shew by graceful projections. *Spectator*, No. 415.

DENTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The state of being set with small teeth, or prominencies resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew, Musæum.*

DENTI'CULATED. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *n. s.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice?*
B. Jonson.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices.*
Grew, Musæum.

To DE'NTISE. *v. a.* [*denteler*, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in use.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DE'NTIST.* *n. s.* [*dentiste*, Fr. from *dens*, Lat.] One who professes to preserve the beauty, and to heal the diseases, of the teeth. A modern word both in French and English.

DENTI'TION.† *n. s.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.

2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

Dentition and locution are for the most part contemporaries; toothing and speaking usually come and go together; the child cannot speak, till he put forth his teeth, neither can he speak well, when he sheds them, nor leave his lisping till they come again.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 140.

To DENU'DATE.† *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Denudate us of all, when that may fit us for our prizes. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 489.

I have put off righteousness like a garment, *denudated* myself of all that looks like holiness.
Ibid. p. 515.

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *denudation*, Cotgrave.] The act of stripping or making naked.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall, Devout Soul*, § 10.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us from a visible strength marching against us.
K. Charles, in Clarendon, B. vi.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.
Ray on the Creation.

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp, Surg.*

To DENU'NCIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *denuncio.*] To denounce; to threaten.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty, and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DENUNCIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations?* *Ward.*

Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. *Congreve.*

2. Publication; sanction.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of publick order. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony, is an institution required and kept both by all the churches of the Roman correspondence, and by all the Reformed.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 9.

DENU'NCIATOR. *n. s.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]

1. One that proclaims any threat.

2. One that lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgement, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr. ; *denego*, Lat.]

1. To contradict: opposed to *affirm.*
2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. *Genesis.*

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aspect of intercession, which
Great nature cries — *deny* not. *Shakspeare.*

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and your's *deny?*
Dryden.

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God. *Jos.* xxiv. 27.

5. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others. *Sprat.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. *Atterbury.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEO'BSTRUENT.† *adj.* [*deobstruens*, Lat.] Having the medicinal power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All soaps are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEO'BSTRUENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 6.

DE'ODAND.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deodande*, from the Lat. *Deo dandum.*] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall so as the cart-wheels, by running over him, should press him to death; if one should be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree were near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree: in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet is it forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. *Cowel.*

If a horse, or other animal, of his own motion, kill as well an infant, as an adult; or if a cart run over him; they shall in either case be forfeited as *deodands*, for *this additional reason*; that such misfortunes are in part owing to the negligence of the owner, and therefore he is properly punished by such forfeiture. *Blackstone.*

To DEO'NERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *deonero.*] Our old word for *exonerate*, which is of no great age in our language. See *To* EXONERATE.] To unload. *Cockeram.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEO'PPILATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *deoppilatif.*] Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEORDINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *de* and *ordinatio.*] Disorder.

All things were of that kind, as did rather shew the frailty of nature than a *deordination* or reproach of it. *Rowley's Tr. Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz.*

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government. *Modern Policies, ascribed to Abp. Sancroft*, § 10.

To DEO'SCULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *deosculor.* Dr. Johnson has given *deosculation*, but overlooked the old verb.] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

DEOSCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*deosculatio*, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deosculations.* *Stilling fleet.*

To DEPA'INT.† *v. a.* [Fr. *depeindre, depeinct, depeint*, from the Lat. *depingo.* Chaucer writes our word *depeint*; and Spenser, in his elder poetry, *depeinct.* See *To* DEPEINCT.]

1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to shew by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To describe. *Huloet.*

As Lucan hath mournfully *depainted* the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar, so hath Daniell the civil wars of Yorke and Lancaster. *Meres, Wit's Treasury*, (1593.)

All this which I have *depainted* to thee, are inciters and rousers of my mind. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iii. 6.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

DEPAI'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *depaint.*] A painter. Obsolete.

Welcum *depaynter* of the blomyt medis. *G. Douglas, Virg. Prol.*

To DEPA'RT.† *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]

1. To go away from a place; with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Susanna went into her garden. *Susanna*, 7.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he *departed from* him a little way. 2 *Kings*, v. 19.

They *departed* quickly *from* the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. *Matthew*, xxviii.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made.
Shakspeare.

Barbarossa appeased with presents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And could'st thou leave me, cruel, thus alone?
Not one kind kiss from a *departing* son!
No look, no last adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2 *Kings*, iii. 3.

3. To be lost; to perish.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still. 2 *Esd.* iii.

4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise.

In transgressing and lying against the lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Isaiah*, lix. 13.

5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to decease; to leave the world.

As her soul was in *departing*; for she died. *Gen.* iii. 5. 18.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke*, ii. 29.

7. To part with; to dispose of. Not now in use.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,
Hath willingly *departed* with a part.
Shakspeare, K. John.

He, that *departs* with his own honesty
For vulgar praise, doth it too dearly buy.
B. Jonson, Epigr.

To DEPA'RT.† *v. a.*

1. To quit; to leave; to retire from.

You have had dispatch in private by the consul;
You are will'd by him this evening,
To *depart* Rome. *B. Jonson.*

2. To leave the world; not in use, Dr. Johnson says. He had overlooked our liturgy.

We also bless Thy Holy Name for all thy servants *departed* this life in thy faith and fear. *Communion Service.*

As you wish Christian peace to souls *departed*,
Stand these poor people's friend. *Shaksp.*

To DEPA'RT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *departir*, from the Lat. *partiri*, or *dispertire.*] To divide; to separate: a chymical term, Dr. Johnson says, without any further notice of the word. But the fact is, that this is one of our oldest verbs, in the usual sense of *divide* or *separate.* Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer, thus employ the word; and many later writers. It was not in use, or at least was not thus understood, soon after the Restoration. For, among the exceptions of the dissenters against our book of Common Prayer in 1661, the word, in the old marriage-service, is thus branded: "Till death us *depart*: This word *depart* is here improperly used!" See the Exceptions in an Account of the Review, &c. of our Liturgy, 4to. 1661. The word was extended into the present form *do part.*

1. To separate; to part.

I N. take thee N. to my wedded wyf, to have and to holde fro this day forwarde, for better, for wors, for richer, for poorer; in sickenesse and in hele, tyl dethe us *departe.* *Salisbury Manual*, (1555,) fol. 38. b.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *depart* thee and me.
Ruth, i. 17. (Transl. 1578.)
And the deepe wound more deepe engor'd her heart,
That nought but death her dolour might *depart*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 6.

2. To distribute.
The Holy Ghost *departeth* [gyftes] amonge all mankynde. *Liber Festivalis*, fol. 43.

DEPA'RT.† *n. s.* [*depart*, Fr.]
1. The act of going away: now *departure*.
But that lewd lover did the most lament
For her *depart*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vii. 20.
I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princess Margaret. *Shakspeare.*
Since his *depart*, his sports
Though craving seriousness, and skill, past slightly
His careless execution.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.
2. Death.
When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
3. [With chymists.] An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the same mass, and could not be separated any other way. *Dict.*
The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*

DEPA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTING.* *n. s.* [from *depart*.]
1. A going away.
By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel.
Heb. xi. 22.
2. Separation.
Edw. Whose soul is that which takes her heavy leave?
Rich. A deadly groan, like life and death's *departing*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. III.

DEPA'RTMENT.† *n. s.* [*departement*, Fr. from *dispartio*, Lat.]
1. Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person: a French term.
The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A division or extent of country under the same jurisdiction. This is an old French expression.
The ancient provinces of this kingdom [France] have been divided by the national assembly into eighty-three *departments*. *Guthrie, France.*
The deputies of the *department* choose their deputies to the national assembly.
Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.

DEPARTME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *department*.] Belonging to a department, or province.
The game, played by the revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king, was now played against the *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists. *Burke, Pref. to Brissot's Address.*

DEPA'RTURE. *n. s.* [from *depart*.]
1. A going away.
For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Do'st seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakspeare.*
What besides
Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton, P. L.*
They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addison.*
2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.
Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries. *Sidney.*
3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with *from*.
The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson.*

DEPA'SCENT. *adj.* [*depascens*, Lat.] Feeding.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depascor*, Lat.] To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.
They keep their cattle, and live themselves in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To DEPA'STURE.* *v. n.* To feed; to graze. See *To* PASTURE.
If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depasture*, in his grounds. *Blackstone.*

To DEPAU'PERATE.† *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Latin.] To make poor; to impoverish; to consume. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*
I cannot exclude hencefrom that change that befalleth the blood and natural humours of the body in the time of age: For they become low, and much *depauperated*.
Smith, Port. of Old Age, p. 184.
Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*
Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.
It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon.*

To DEPE'INCT.† *v. a.* [*depeindre*, French.] To depaint; to paint; to describe in colours. A word of Spenser, Dr. Johnson says; but Spenser followed the old French spelling, *depeinct*; as Chaucer followed that of *depeint*. See *To* DEPAINT.
The red rose medled with the white yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively chere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

DEPECULA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *depeculatio*.] A robbing of the commonwealth. See PECULATION. *Cockeram.*

To DEPE'ND.† *v. n.* [*dependre*, Fr. *dependeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang from.
Now nought but hoarie frost was seene, each branch tears down did send,
Whose dewie drops in isicles upon each bough *depend*. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 555.
From the frozen beard
Long isicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard. *Dryden.*
From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*
There is a chain let down from Jove,
So strong, that from the lower end,
They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*
The direful monster was afar descry'd,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope.*
2. To be in a state influenced by some external cause; to live subject to the will of others: with *upon*.
We work by wit and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakspeare.*
Never be without money, nor *depend upon* the curtsey of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*
3. To be in a state of dependance; to retain to others.
Be then desir'd
Of fifty to disquantity your train;
And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shaksp.*
4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cause, or something previous.
The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members. *Rogers.*
5. To be in suspense; to be yet undetermined.
By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice. *Bacon.*
The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
And doubtful issue of misconstru'd laws. *Prior.*
6. To be fixed with attention.
The hearer on the speaker's mouth *depends*,
And thus the tragick story never ends.
Dryden, Virg. Æn. 4.
7. *To* DEPE'ND *upon*. To rely on; to trust to; to rest upon with confidence; to be certain of.
He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*
But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it — he'll remain incog. *Addison.*
I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*. *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *depend-*
DEPE'NDANCY. } *ance*.]
1. The state of hanging down from a supporter.
2. Something hanging upon another.
On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a long *dependance* from the bough.
Dryden, Virg. Georg. 4.
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.
In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms. *Locke.*
4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another; with *upon*.
Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so. *Tillotson.*
5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal.
Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers. *Bacon.*
The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*
6. Reliance; trust; confidence.
Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker.*
They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden.
7. Accident; that of which the existence

presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependancies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dependant.*]

1. Hanging down.
2. Relating to something previous.
3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant.* *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT. *n. s.* One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants,* as in the duke himself also, and your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

For a six-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *dependeo,* La-
DEPE'NDENCY. } tin. This word, with many others of the same termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence, ancy* or *ency,* as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies.* *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency,* and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare.*

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies,* which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As ne'er I heard in madness. *Shakspeare.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation. *Burnet, Theory.*

6. Trust; reliance: confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*dependens,* Latin. This, as many other words of like termination, is written with *ent* or *ant,* as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furrs in the tails were *dependent;* but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* [*dependens,* Lat.] One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *depend.*] A dependant; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakspeare.*

The absolute stoical *depender* on fate may starve for want of industry.

Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 5.

I have neither followers, nor fosterers, nor *dependers.* *Swift, to Lady B. G.* Lett. cccxlvii.

DEPE'RDIT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *deperditus.*] Any thing lost, or said to be lost.

No reason can be given why, if those *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 5. § 4.

DEPE'RDITELY.* *adv.* [Lat. *deperditus.*] In a lost or ruined manner.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.

Dean King, Serm. (1608,) p. 17.

DEPERDI'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *deperdition,* Cotgrave, from the Lat. *deperditus.*] Loss; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

A continual *deperdition* and reparation of the matter by nutrition and action.

Ross on Sir K. Digby.

To DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo,*
To DEPHLE'GMATE. } low Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation;* for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscules, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To DEPI'CT. *v. a.* [*depingo depictum,* Lat.]

1. To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted,* every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. *Felton.*

To DEPI'CTURE.* *v. a.* [from *de,* Lat. and *picture.*] To represent in colours.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows, wherein the effigies of our Blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his saints, was *depictured.* *Weever, Funer. Monum.*

'Twas paint, 'twas life! and sure to piercing eyes
The warriour's face *depictured* Henry's mein.

Shenstone, Love and Honour.

To DE'PILATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *depilo.*] To pull off hair. *Cockeram.*

DEPILA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *depilatio.*] A pulling off the hair. Dryden uses this word.

DEPI'LATORY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *depilatoire,* n. s.] Any ointment, salve, or water, which takes away hair. *Cotgrave.*

DEPI'LATORY.* *adj.* Taking away hair.

Œlian says that they were *depilatory,* and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard. *Chambers, in V. Urtica Marina.*

DE'PILOUS. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus,* Lat.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous;* that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deplanto,* Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

DEPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*depleo depletus,* Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLO'RABLE.† *adj.* [*desplorable,* old Fr. from *deploro,* Lat.]

1. Lamentable; demanding or causing lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be considered in how *deplorable* a state learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; despicable: as, *deplorable* nonsense: *deplorable* stupidity.

DEPLO'RABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate. *Hammond, Works,* vol. iv. 536.

DEPLO'RABLY.† *adv.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them. *South.*

If this be uncomfortable, mankind must needs be the most *deplorably* unhappy kind of being in the whole world.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

DEPLO'RATE. *adj.* [*deploratus,* Lat.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring, or of lamenting. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

To DEPLO'RE.† *v. a.* [*deplorer,* Fr. *deploro,* Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to express sorrow.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet consort: to their instruments
Tune a *deploring* dump; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

But chaste Diana who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*
If Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings; yet Palemon suffers more. *Dryd.*

DEPLO'REDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *deplored*.] Lamentably.

To be *deploredly* old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity. 'Tis ridiculous to spend much of a moment's remnant in contending with the invincible wrinkles and irreparable ruins of old age, which nothing but a vizard can quite hide, or a miracle can wholly overcome. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 72.

DEPLO'REMENT.* *n. s.* [from *deplore*.] A weeping; a lamenting. *Cockeram.*

DEPLO'RER. *n. s.* [from *deplore*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion*, 1675, Pref. p. vii.

To DEPLO'Y.* *v. a.* [Fr. *déployer*.] A military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to *display*. A column of troops is *deployed*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out.

DEPLUMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deplumation*, Fr. *deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers. *Cotgrave.*
2. [In surgery.] A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eye-brows. *Philips.*

To DEPLU'ME.† *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To strip of its feathers.

At every new change and choice, the emperour was *deplumed* of some of his feathers, until in the end he was made naked of authority. *Hayward, Answ. to Doleman*, (1603,) ch. 5.

Their wings *deplum'd* for starting from them. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT.† *n. s.* [from *depono*, Lat.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness. See DEPOSITION.

Deposition is the testimony of a witness set down in writing, by way of answers to interrogatories exhibited in chancery, where such witness is called a *deponent*. *Cowel.*

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally signify action only; as *fateor*, I confess. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

DEPO'NENT.* *adj.* Applied to particular verbs in Latin. See the substantive.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter. *Lilly.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste; to destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A land exhausted to the last remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim Death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

To DEPO'PULATE.* *v. n.* To become dispeopled.

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

DEPOPULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste; destruction of mankind.

O poore and miserable citie, what sundry torments, excisions, subversions, *depopulations*, and other evil adventures, hath hapned unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble court of sapience! *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 197.

How did'st thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons. *Milton, P. L.*

Remote thou hear'st the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

DEPOPULA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *depopulate*.] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good; and we will believe them, when they can persuade us, that their private coffers are the king's exchequer. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 237.

To DEPO'RT.† *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Cyprian said to the dames of his time, that it was not enough for them to keep themselves from being corrupted by others' solicitations, unless they took care so to dress and *deport* themselves that they might not be occasions of raising wanton thoughts in the beholders. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 247.

Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L.

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong.
Milton, P. L.

DEPORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.
2. Exile in general.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation* out of our country. *Stokes on the Minor Prophets*, 1659, p. 497.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own deportment in that island. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. *Swift.*

DEPO'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *depose*.] Capable of being taken away.

Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which, for title and office, are *deposable*; but they say, the lord chancellor's title is indelible. *Howell, Lett.* i. iv. 176.

DEPO'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *depose*.] The act of depriving a prince of sovereignty. A modern word, but more distinct than *deposition*. See DEPOSITION.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox, Hist. of James II.* p. 14.

A difficulty recently much increased by the captivity and *deposal* of the head of your church. *Lord Grenville, Lett. to Lord Fingall*, 1810.

To DEPO'SE.† *v. a.* [*deposer*, Fr. Cotgrave: from *depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?
— The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose*.
Shakspeare.

May your sick fame still languish till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Deposed consuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in use.

You may my glory and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shakspeare.

4. To lay aside.

Our Lord is the Saviour of all men, as having effected that Almighty God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. iii. S. 40.

5. To lay up as a security.

To *depose* my mind, as plainly as I may, safely in your breast. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 481.

6. To give testimony; to attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shaksp.*

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

7. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use.

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause. *Shaksp.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *depose*.] One who deposes or degrades another from a throne or high station.

Then through the casement ventur'd so much face,
As kings depos'd shew, when through gates they peep
To see *deposers* to their crowning pass.
Davenant, Gondebert, iii. 3.

DEPO'SING.* *n. s.* [from *depose*.] The act of dethroning.

The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deposings*, and such like, published and acted by them. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* S. 17.

There should'st thou find one heinous article,
Containing the *deposing* of a king,
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

To DEPO'SIT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *depositer*, Cotgrave; from *depositum*, Lat. We write our word *deposit*. Dr. Johnson adds a final *e*. Lord Herbert uses *depositate* for this verb, Hen. VIII. p. 21.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs.
L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*. *Garth.*

When the vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposit* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley, Serm.* iv.

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest.

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposit* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Sprat.*

4. To lay aside.

It once again *deposits* its old colour and consistence, and so at length becomes perfectly changed into that true liquor of life, which is called blood. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age,* p. 107.

[He] the second time *deposited* his conjugal intendments, and thenceforth courted and espoused, what he preserved inviolate, unto his death, the more eminent perfection of spotless virgin chastity. *Fell, Life of Hammond,* sect. 2.

DEPO'SIT.† *n. s.* [*depositum*, Latin. This Latin word was employed by us, early in the seventeenth century, as appears by the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, to denote a pledge or surety. *Depositum* continued to be so used till late in the last century.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

Trustees for the sacred *deposit* of the monarchy. *Burke.*

They have guarded this precious *deposit* of legal and constitutional liberty with care. *Hurd.*

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

The spoils of the Macedonian conquest were the first *deposit* on which the [Roman] bank was established. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 110.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *deposit*. *Bacon.*

DEPO'SITARY.† *n. s.* [*depositaire*, Fr. *depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all,
— Made you my guardians, my *depositaries*;
But kept a reservation to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shakspeare.*

An honourable arbitrator, and a faithful *depositary* of the apostolical constitutions.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded.

They themselves, [the Jews,] are the *depositaries* of these and all the other prophecies, which tend to their own confusion *Addison, Spect.* No. 495.

DEPO'SITING.* *n. s.* [from *To deposit.*] A laying aside.

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves.
Decay of Chr. Piety.

DEPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *depositio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.
Sir K. Digby.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

His [James the second's] former conduct, and the passage of Charles the second's reign, might rankle still at the hearts of some men, but could not be set to account among the causes of his *deposition*. *Bolingb. on the Stud. of Hist.* Lett. 2.

3. [In canon law.] Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEPO'SITORY.† *n. s.* [from *deposite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of places, Dr. Johnson says; who cites an example from Addison, in which, he says, the words are confounded. But, in truth, Addison's word is not *depository*, but *depositary;* and I have carried the passage to the latter word. Dr. Johnson had been misled by a bad edition of the Spectator. But the word has been confounded in modern times.

Becket might have been justifiable, perhaps even laudable, for his steady maintenance of the privileges, which his church and order had acquired, by the care of his predecessors, and of which he by his place was the *depository*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. iii. 6.

*DEPO'SITUM.** *n. s.* [Latin.] That which is entrusted to the care of another; a deposit. See DEPOSIT.

Compare the tales of the elder Pliny with the Pseudodoxia Epidemica of Dr. Brown, and you will be surprized to find with what zeal the sacred *depositum* of errour has been transmitted from age to age. *Warburton on Prodigies,* p. 5.

The secret — he delivered down to his successors in religious politicks — a *depositum*, whereby his memory became so singularly indeared to them.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

*DE'POT.** *n. s.* [French, *depôt;* from the Lat. *depositum.*] A place, in which stores are deposited for the use of an army; or where recruits for an army are assembled; applied either to barracks, or magazines. A modern word.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present (1794) the great *depôts* of this kingdom.
Brit. Crit. 1794, p. 203.

DEPRAVA'TION. *n. s.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations:* however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; censure: a sense not now in use.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation* to square all the sex. *Shakspeare.*

To DEPRA'VE.† *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.]

1. To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of Infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks to *deprave* the same. *Hooker.*

Who lives that's not *depraved* or *depraves?*
Shakspeare.

But from me what can proceed,
But all corrupt; both mind and will *deprav'd.*
Milton, P. L.

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave.
Dryden.

2. To misrepresent; to wrest; to defame.

Envy is blind, and can do nothing but *deprave* and speak ill of virtuous doing. *Barret.*

I have heard his doings *depraved* of some, who did rather of malicious mind, or private grievance, seek to detract from the honour of his deeds, than of any just cause. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Lest the same kneeling should by any persons, either out of ignorance and infirmity, or out of malice and obstinacy, be misconstrued and *depraved;* it is hereby declared, that thereby no adoration is intended, or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread and wine there bodily received, or unto any corporal presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood.
Communion Service, Declaration at the End.

Unjustly thou *deprav'st* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L.

DEPRA'VEDLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *depraved.*] Corruptedly; in a vitiated manner.

I have lived to behold the highest perversion of that excellent invention; [the press;] the name of his majesty defamed, the honour of parliament depraved; the writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.
Brown, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

DEPRA'VEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

The natural man in this *depravedness* of estate cannot but offend God.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of Mar. Clergy, (1620,) p. 70.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

Cruelty — argues not only a *depravedness* of nature, but also a meanness of courage and imbecility of mind. *Temple, Introd. Hist. Eng.* p. 226.

DEPRA'VEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

Such an irreligious *depravement* no longer may be soothed and flattered through custom.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

DEPRA'VER.† *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter; one that causes depravity; one that vilifies.

But I believe you as I ever knew you,
A glorious talker, and a legend-maker
Of idle tales, and trifles; a *depraver*
Of your own truth.
Beaum. and F. Wild-goose-chase.

Notorious *depravers* of the Book of Common Prayer. *Const. and Can. Ecc.* 27.

These *depravers* of Scripture shall, with glorious assurance, affirm to themselves and their complices, the wonderful illapses and impulses of the divine spirit, when at the same time they contradict the holy catholick church and themselves; and when also many pretenders to a double portion of the spirit have acted as the eldest sons of Belial.
Fuller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng. p. 100.

DEPRA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *To deprave.*] The act of traducing or vilifying.

If any parson, vicar, or other whatsoever minister, — shall preach, declare, or speak any thing in the derogation or *depraving* of the said Book, &c. *Act for the Uniformity of Common Prayer, &c.* 1 *Eliz.* ch. 2.

DEPRA'VITY.† *n. s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; a vitiated state.

The preacher comes in the name of the great God of heaven and earth. — But his doctrines are received with impatience and disgust; his evidence is weighed in the false balance of prejudice and corruption, with a desire to find it weak and insufficient. And let this fatal prepossession once engage the mind, the clearer the evidence appears, the more offensive must it prove; the more must

it be hated, and, of consequence, the more violently opposed: or, should it force its way through all the obstacles of *depravity*, it may be entertained for a while, but without a permanent and lively influence. Vicious habits and disordered passions soon resume their power.

Leland, Sermon on Infidelity.

To confound the notion of virtue and vice, shews as great a *depravity* in the understanding, as it does in the senses to confound contrary perceptions.

Tottie, Sermon before the Univ. of Oxf. 1767.

DE'PRECABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *deprecabilis.*] To be averted; to be begged off.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject.

Icon Basilike, 1649, ch. ult.

To DE'PRECATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *deprier*, Lat. *deprecor.*]

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

Daniel kneeled upon his knees, to *deprecate* the captivity of his people.

Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 204.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgement of guilt, and of God's justice in chastising, as well as clemency, in sparing the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves.

Rogers.

The judgements which we would *deprecate*, are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils.

Baker, Reflect. on Learning.

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his pow'r. *Prior.*

DEPRECA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer against evil.

Thy son himself had a sadness in his soul to death; and he had a reluctation, a *deprecation* of death, in the approaches thereof; but he had his cordial too, Yet not my will, but thine be done.

Donne, Devot. p. 280.

To this purpose is that excellent *deprecation*, "O God, merciful Father, that despisest not the sighing of a contrite heart, &c."

Bp. Prideaux, Euch. p. 225.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation* thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

Alexander of Hales and Bonaventure do maintain, that the power of the keys extends to the remission of faults, by way of intercession only and *deprecation*, not by imparting any immediate absolution. *Abp. Usher, Reply to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 87.

All sorts of reconcilement, in the very nature of the thing, suppose a *deprecation* of, or a satisfaction for, some misery, which first caused a breach between the persons thus to be reconciled.

South, Serm. v. 465.

DE'PRECATIVE.† } *adj.* [from *deprecate.*]
DE'PRECATORY. } That serves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish King was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him. *Bacon.*

I confess with shame, it was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or *deprecatory*, with my good lords the criticks. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. 3.

DE'PRECATOR. *n. s.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent. *Addison.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to *depreciate* the works of those who have. *Spectator.*

DEPRECIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *depreciate.*] The act of lessening the worth or value of any thing.

It is fruitless to inquire which of two acts of duty be the more acceptable, where both are indispensable; and dangerous, it should seem, to form comparisons of two indispensable duties, where the preference of one tends to the *depreciation* of the other. *Burgess on the Div. of Christ*, p. 34.

To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits. *Bacon.*

DEPREDA'TION. *n. s.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the subjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign.

Wotton.

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, we might well expect such vicissitudes, such clashing in nature, and such *depredations* and changes of sea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waste.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. *Bacon.*

DE'PREDATOR. *n. s.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the shrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To DEPREHE'ND.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *deprehender*; Lat. *deprehendo.*]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

The woman, *deprehended* in adultery, he indeed called not strumpet; for she carried her name written in her forehead: She was taken in adultery.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 244.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in so gross and impious an imposture. *More.*

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

We shall not long be quiet; but uncertain and desultorious, leap out of one humour into another, like those whom we must study and *deprehend*, and so meet and apply ourselves unto them in every mode and disposition. *Farindon's Serm.* (1657,) p. 429.

To DEPREHE'ND.* *v. n.* To discover.

Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend*, that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, ne musick, or grammar. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 49. b.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be understood or discovered. *Dict.*

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* [*deprehensible*] by certain experiments. *Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, (1648,) p. 15.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Capableness of being caught.

2. Intelligibleness; easiness to be understood.

DEPREHE'NSION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deprehension*, discovery; Lat. *deprehensio.*]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame. *Bp. Hall, Contemp. The Woman taken in Adultery.*

2. A discovery.

To DEPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [from *depressus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

1. To press, or thrust down.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To let fall; to let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it to make the angle of a just magnitude *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we consider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depress* the mind, with transient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure of life. *Addison.*

Passion can *depress* or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

DEPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*depressio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtile bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so: they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depressed, and the fissure considerably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fissure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the use of the trepan; not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiseman.*

3. The act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe. *Bacon.*

DEPRESSION *of an Equation* [in algebra], is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division. *Dict.*

DEPRESSION *of a Star* [with astronomers], is the distance of a star from the horizon below, and is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. *Dict.*

DEPRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *To depress.*] Lowering; having the power to depress.

Ev'n where the keen *depressive* north descends. *Thomson, Britannia.*

We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous, *depressive*, and earthy, which such a soul draws with it; and therefore it is burdened by such a clog. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

DEPRE'SSOR.† *n. s.* [*depressor*, Lat.]

1. One that keeps or presses down.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius. *Abp. Usher, on the Relig. of the Anc. Irish*, ch. 2.

2. An oppressor.

DEPRE'SSOR. [in anatomy.] A term given to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere.

DE'PRIMENT. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles. *Derham.*

DEPRI'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *deprive.*] Liable to deprivation.

Upon surmise — they gather, that the persons that enjoy them [the church's grants and tolerations,] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours! *Hooker*, v. § 81.

DEPRIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.

2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

DEPRIVA'TION. [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with *of.*

God hath *deprived* her *of* wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job*, xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Œdipus, *depriv'd of* sight,
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uses it without *of.*

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed countenance. *Milton, P. L.*

The ghosts rejected are th' unhappy crew,
Depriv'd of sepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryden.*

3. To release; to free from.

Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance *of* all pains which him opprest.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

DEPRI'VEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *deprive.*] The state of losing.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*; and, having proved the troubles and importunities of the flesh, may find time and leisure for prayer and repentance. *Ricaut, Greek Church*, p. 306.

DEPRI'VER.* *n. s.* [from *deprive.*] That which takes away or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys,
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland, Poems*, &c. p. 38.

DEPTH.† *n. s.* [Goth. *diupith*, "the deep," St. Luke, v. 4. See DEEP. Mr. H. Tooke considers *depth* as the third person singular of bippan, to sink.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden.*

For though in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite,
In poetry the height we know,
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a shoal.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryd.*

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging seas to coasts unknown.
Denham.

The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

6. Sagacity. See the seventh sense of DEEP.

As the reporters were but few, they were generally looked upon as persons of little *depth* and great simplicity; and such qualifications too frequently render men very credulous. *South, Serm.* v. 172.

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

To DEPU'LSE. *v. a.* [Lat. *depello, depulsum.* Formed like the verb *repulse.* It is not noticed by Dr. Johnson, who however introduces *depulsion*, with no other authority than his own; which word, however, is in our old lexicography.] To drive away; to thrust often away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*depulsio*, Lat.] A driving or thrusting away. *Cockeram.*

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DE'PURATE.† *v. a. depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.

The instrument that doth *depurate* the best of blood, and defecate and exalt the vital spirits. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, (1666,) p. 219.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; free from dregs and impurities.

2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanville.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimstone is a mineral body of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed inclines us to look upon the ventillation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleansing of a wound from its matter.

To DEPU'RE.† *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.

The wyndowes clear *depured* all of crystall.
Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Amoure, &c. (1555,) ch. 4.

2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Ralegh.*

DEPU'RGATORY.* *adj.* [Fr. *depurgatoire.*] Having power to purge. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing or sending away with a special commission.

2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shaksp.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs into sublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To send with a special commission, to impower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Sam.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
The heroes welcome and their thanks express'd.
Roscommon.

A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DE'PUTY. *n. s.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that transacts business for another.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from Deop, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shaks.*

2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN.† } *v. a.* [from *disratio-*
To DERA'IN. } *nare* or *dirationare*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Norman French, *dareigner*, to make proof of, to make good, sometimes written *desrener*.]

1. To prove; to justify.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to to demand tythes in the next parish by writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. }
DERA'INMENT. } *n. s.* [from *deraign.*]

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *desrayer*, or *desranger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

To DERA'NGE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desranger*, to disrank, to disarray, to disorder. Cotgrave. Our word is modern. About twenty years since, it was condemned as a Gallicism. "We cannot but take notice, in derogation from our praise for correctness of style, that some few Gallicisms occur, such as *derange* for *disarrange*, &c." Brit. Crit. Sept. 1795, p. 237. But *derange* has gained ground; and is now common.] To turn out of the proper course; to disorder.

The republic of regicide—has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, and broke to pieces, all the rest. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DERA'NGEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *derange.* Formerly *deraignment* was, in some places, used, as Blount and Cowel relate, in the literal signification of the French *desranger*, that is, *turning out of course.* See DERAIGNMENT, and Cowel in V. DERAIGNE.] Disorder. It is commonly applied to discomposure of mind or intellect. This word appears to have been used at an earlier period than has been supposed.

An irretrievable *derangement.* *Ruffhead, Life of Pope.*

An anatomist, who understands the structure of the heart, might say beforehand that it would play; but he would expect, I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, that it should always be liable to *derangement*, or that it would soon work itself out. *Paley, Nat. Theology*, ch. 10.

DERA'Y. *n. s.* [from *desrayer*, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity: not in use. *Douglas.*

To DERE, *v. a.* [bepian, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring.*

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and spoil is his delight.
Spenser, F. Q.

DERE.* *adj.* Hurtful. See the 4th sense of DEAR.

DE'RELICT.* *adj.* [Lat. *derelictus.*] Wilfully relinquished. See DERELICTS.

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands.
Letters (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood.) i. 61.

DERELI'CTION.† *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.

A sorrow proceeding from the love of God, and conversion to him, and ending in a *dereliction* of all our sins.
Bp. Taylor's Diss. against Popery, ch. 2. § 1.

2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

O Saviour, hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished! Thy *dereliction* is our safety.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.

'Tis true, Christ cried upon the cross, with a loud voice, saying "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" But if that *dereliction* should signify a solution of the former union of his natures, the separation had been made not at his death, but in his life. Whereas indeed those words infer no more, than that he was bereft of such joys and comforts from the Deity, as should assuage and mitigate the acerbity of his present torments. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

DE'RELICTS. *n. s.* pl. [in law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE.† *v. a.* [old French, *derider*; Lat. *derideo.*] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson.*

These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride.* *Pope.*

Some that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Bp. Berkeley.*

DERI'DER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.

Lucian, a man learned and eloquent, but a *derider* of all religion.
Woolton, Christian Man. (1576) sign. K. iij.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

We see what sort of scoffers they are, who are to come in the last days, impudent *deriders* of religion, because they are resolved on walking after their own lusts. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 194.

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'DINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *deriding.*] In a jeering manner.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 37.

DERI'SION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me.
Jer. xx. 7.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Ps.* xliv. 13.

Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome; led bound,
Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor and blind,
Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton, S. A.*

DERI'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing.

His (Christ's) head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Ganden on the Sacrament, ed. 1688, p. 98.

O'er all the doom they quaff, they feast;
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest. *Pope.*

DERI'SIVELY.* *adv.* [from *derisive.*] In a mocking or contemptuous manner.

The Persians—[were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other Ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 243.

DERI'SORY.† *adj.* [*derisorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method. *Shaftesbury.*

DERI'VABLE.† *adj.* [from *derive.*]

1. Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South.*

2. Deducible, as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are *derivable* from some of these heads.
Wilkins on Prayer, ch. 4.

All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and *derivable* from a sin, which was fully pardoned. *South, Serm.* vi. 226.

To DE'RIVATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *derivo.*] To derive. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation.*

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used; if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means we call it *derivation.*

Wiseman.

5. The thing deduced or derived: not used.

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to. *Glanville.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for. *Shakspeare.*

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South.*

DERI'VATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

Life is otherwise in God, than in the creatures; in him originally, in them *derivatively.*

Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.

To DERI'VE.† *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South.*

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

While we are *deriving* words from the Latin, we would not have the reader fancy that we owe all to the Latin, and have not many words that came down to us pure, and unmixed, directly from the Saxon, Danish, Belgick, and Teutonick languages, and their dialects. For many of those words which of old we received from the Latins, and likewise many of those which we have more lately received from them by the mediation, or assistance, of the French, Italian, or Spanish, with some small variation according to the diversity and idiom of each dialect, are common to us with the Saxons, Danes, &c. and thence have come directly down to us, though they may be originally Latin.

Greenwood's Essay on Eng. Gram. 1722, p. 199.

To DERI'VE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that resists the power of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior.

2. To descend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well possest. *Shakspeare.*

DERI'VER. *n. s.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South.*

DERN.† *adj.* [beapn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary; and it is so used in the north of England. See DEARN, and DERNFUL. *Dern* is used by Chaucer for *secret.*

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.

More, Immort. of the Soul, 1647, i. i. 10.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. I could never find that the word was used in this sense.

DE'RNFUL.* *adj.* [from *dern.*] Mournful. Not in use.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse chance foretold
By *dernful* noise.

Brysket, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

DERNIE'R. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

DE'RNLY.* *adv.* [from *dern.*] See DEARNLY. Mournfully; anxiously. Obsolete.

Next stroke him should have slaine,
Had not the lady, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstaine
From doing him to dy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To DE'ROGATE.† *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.]

1. To do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent; distinguished from *abrogate.*

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.* *Hale.*

2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage; to minish. *Huloet.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.*

1 To detract; to lessen reputation, with *from.*

We should be injurious to virtue itself: if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?
— You cannot *derogate* my lord. *Shakspeare.*

DE'ROGATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

That he should obteyne, if he might, of the king, his father, his gracious pardon; whereby no law or justice should be *derogate.*

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 102.

Into her womb convey sterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

DE'ROGATELY.* *adv.* [from *derogate.*] In a manner which lessens honour or respect.

I must be laugh'd at,
If, or for nothing, or a little, I
Should say myself offended; and with you
Chiefly i' the world: more laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*derogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from.*

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation to* their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation to* Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. *Dryden.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation from* their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addison.*

DERO'GATIVE. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Detracting; lessening the honour of: not in use.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DERO'GATORILY.† *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

He was of a high rough spirit, and spake *derogatorily* of Sir Amias Pawlet. *Aubrey, of Cardinal Wolsey, Anec.* ii. 587.

DERO'GATORINESS. *n. s.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

DERO'GATORY.† *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Latin; *derogatoire*, Fr.] Detractious; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable. With *to* or *from*; and formerly with *against*.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory unto* God and the wisdom of the creation. *Brown.*

Who seeth not that it is but a meer mockery to make them, [rules,] to the end their bulls and dispensations may have as many clauses *derogatory against* them. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm.* p. 161.

New detestable doctrines, *derogatory to* the blood of Christ, which moderate men even of her own [Rome's] subjects detest. *Bp. Bedell, Serm. on Revel.* xviii. 14.

These deputed beings are *derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. *Cheyne.*

DE'RRING.* *adj.* [Sax. ðeꝛꝛan, to *dare.*] Daring. Spenser uses this word repeatedly with *do* and *doers*; and once as a substantive, for *competition*. But these terms have long been obsolete. See *To* DERE. The contemporary commentator on Spenser calls *derring do* "manhood and chivalry."

All mightie men and dreadfull *derring* doers. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ii. 38.

DE'RVIS.† *n. s.* [*dervis*, French, Dr. Johnson says. But this word requires further notice. In the Persian language, the *dervis* means a *beggar*, or *poor man*; and is written *dervich*. The word has been assimilated to our *druids* and *witches*, in a passage too curious to be here omitted: "Monachorum etiam et sacerdotum genus apud Turcas ab antiquissimis temporibus conservatum, *Dervis*, et nomine et re *Druides*, refert. Eadem enim populo præstare pollicentur, quæ Druides majoribus nostris, ut ex iis elucet, quæ *Turnefort in Itinerario Orientali*, tom. ii. p. 393. habet. *Dervis* autem eodem modo à Druidibus derivatur, quo Anglorum *Witch*, magus incantator; quod sonus et genuina pronunciatio magis evincit, quàm literarum scriptura." Keysler, Antiq. Septentr. et Celticæ. Hanov. 1720, p. 152.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE'SART.* See DESERT.

DE'SCANT.† *n. s.* [*discanto*, Italian, Dr. Johnson says. But the Italians have not that word. *Biscanto* is their expression, as Mr. Malone also observes. Our word is probably from the old French *deschant*, "a descant; *deschanter*, to descant, or sing descant." Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Lat. *decanto.*]

1. A song or tune composed in parts; a variety of sounds produced by an instrument or voice. See *To* DESCANT.

Neither shall the sweete organs — be played upon, — nor yet the freshe *descante*, prycksonge, counterpoint, and faburden be called for. *Bale on the Revel.* P. iii. 1550, sign. B. 8.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*. *Shakspeare.*

The wakeful nightingale,
She all night long her amorous *descant* sung. *Milton, P. L.*

He that at midnight should hear, as I have often done, the sweet *descants*, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling, of the nightingale's voice, might well be lifted above earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt. Adopted from the musical sense, of running a descant or division.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *descant*. *Shakspeare.*

We whet our malice and arrogance upon one another, by applauding each other in censuring those above, in running spiteful *descants* on their actions, and arraigning their mal-administration at the tribunal of our majesty. *Scott's Works*, ii. 37.

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe *descants* upon our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DE'SCANT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts; to run a division or variety upon notes with the voice or instrument.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt. From the musical sense.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time;
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on mine own deformity. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Upon which plain-song of the poets I thus *descant*. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 63.

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict. *Milton, S. A.*

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addison.*

DESCA'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *descant.*] Remark; conjecture; guess.

If mysteries were received rather in the simplicity in which they are delivered in the Scriptures, than according to the *descantings* of fanciful men upon them, they would not appear much more incredible than some of the common objects of sense and perception. *Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester*, p. 107.

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. *Matt.* vii. 25.

The brook that *descended* out of the mount. *Deut.* ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow. *Dryden.*

Foul with stains
Of gushing torrents and *descending* rains. *Addison.*

O goddess! who, *descending* from the skies,
Vouchsaf'd thy presence to my wond'ring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 10.

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious sire preserve the son;
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. To go down, in a figurative sense.

[He] with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*. *Milton, P. R.*

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. *Dryd.*

A foreign son upon the shore *descends*,
Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. *Dryden.*

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience. *Collier against Despair.*

Will. is younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles. *Addison.*

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men and property, in things sprung from the same original, and were to *descend* by the same rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended, Adam to the bower, where Eve
Lay sleeping. *Milton, P. L.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road. *Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth. *Addison.*

DESCE'NDANT. *n. s.* [*descendant*, Fr. *decendens*, Lat.] The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there. *Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them. *Atterbury.*

DESCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*decendens*, Latin. It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race, *Pope.*

DESCE'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *descend.*] One who descends.

From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down. *Hammond's Works*, vol. iv. p. 93.

DESCENDIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *descendible.*] Conformity to the rules of descent.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility.* *Blackstone.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [from *descend.*]

1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males. *Hale, Com. Law of Eng.*

DESCE'NSION. *n. s.* [*descensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *descension:*
It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice!
A low transformation: that shall be mine. *Shaksp.*

3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Ozanam.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *descension.*] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NSIVE.* *adj.* [from *descension.*] Descending; having power to descend. *Sherwood.*

DESCE'NT. *n. s.* [*decensus*, Lat. *descente*, French.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent?*
Blackmore.

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.* P. iii.

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust below thy feet. *Shaksp.*

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descent*, that I who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd,
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L.

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom: in allusion to the height of ships.

At the first *descent* on shore, he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. *Clarendon.*

Arise, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul those foplings, and declare for sense;
For should the fools prevail, they stop not there,
But make their next *descent* upon the fair.
Dryden.

7. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made. *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true *descent!*
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakspeare.*

Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen.
Dryden.

10. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe. *Milton, P. L.*

From him
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win.
Milton, P. L.

11. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself. *Hooker.*

Then all the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

12. A rank in the scale of subordination.

How have I then, with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferiour; infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee?
Milton, P. L.

DESCRI'BABLE.* *adj.* [from *describe.*] That may be described.

Keill has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable*; and has assigned a use to every one of the number. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

To DESCRI'BE.† *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.

They [maps] are most commonly *described* upon a parallelogram.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 312.

Describe the skies,
And where the stars descended, and where they rise. *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and according to my description, level at my affection. *Shakspeare.*

He that writes well in verse will often send his thoughts in search, through all the treasure of words that express any one idea in the same language, that so he may comport with the measures or the rhyme, or with his own most beautiful and vivid sentiments of the thing he *describes.* *Watts.*

3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions.

Men passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Jos.* xviii. 9.

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See DECRIPTION.

One out of its many beauties you may see not ill *described* by Mr. Whately, under the name of the New Weir. *Gray.*

DESCRI'BER.† *n. s.* [from *describe.*] One that describes.

From a plantation and colony, and island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

The longitudes in Mr. Camden, Speed, Norden, and the late English *describers*, generally are taken from Mercator's first meridian, by S. Michael in the Azores. *Gregory's Posthuma*, p. 314.

I would the infection had stopped with the periods of its description, or life of the *describer.* *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 162.

DESCRI'ER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter.

The glad *descrier* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

DESCRI'PT.* See NON-DESCRIPT.

DESCRI'PTION.† *n. s.* [*descriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together; and it is done by circles; or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to shew the way of a ship upon the sea. *Gregory's Posthuma, Use of the Terr. Globe*, p. 257.

2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described.

A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions;* a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still.
Addison.

3. A lax definition.

The sort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the most remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *description;* whereas the definition is called perfect when it is composed of the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expressed in a description.

I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

DESCRI'PTIVE.* *adj.* [from *description.*] Expressing any person or thing by perceptible qualities.

I shall produce some noble lines which begin the ninth book of Lucan's Pharsalia, *descriptive* of the apotheosis of Pompey. *Looker-On*, No. 31.

To DESCRI'VE.* *v. a.* [Ital. *descrivere*; old Fr. *descrire*; "*descripvrai*, je décrirai." Roq.] To describe. Not now in use.

We may judge and *descryve* the dyversyte of e synne from an other. *Bp. Fisher, Ps.* 89.

Whoever is the mother of one chylde,
Which having long thought dead she finds alive,
Let her by proofe of that which she hath fylde
In her own breast, this mother's joy *descrive*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 21.

To DESCRY'.† *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered; as, the scout *descried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.

I cannot blame the Egyptian, that he was so easily induced to *descry* these unkind Amalekites to merciful Israelites.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. on 1 *Sam.* xxx.

2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.

And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel.
Judg. i. 23.

Edmund, I think, is gone to *descry*
The strength o' the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Our merchants, to their great charges, set forth fleets to *descry* the seas. *Abbot.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *descried*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or obscure.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *descry'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

The spirit of deep prophecy she hath;
What's past and what's to come she can *descry*.
Shakspeare.

That planet would, unto our eyes, *descrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. *Ralegh.*

And now their way to earth they had *descry'd*,
To Paradise first tending. *Milton, P. L.*

Although the motion of light be not *descried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r so high, it seem'd to reach the sky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *descry*
All Ilium. *Denham.*

Once more at least look back, said I,
Thyself in that large glass *descry*. *Prior.*

DESCRY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered.

How near's the other army?
— Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*
Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakspeare.*

To DE'SECATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *deseco*.] To cut off; to cut away; to mow. *Cockeram.*

To DE'SECRATE.† *v. a.* [*dessacrer*, old Fr. *desacro*, Latin. Our word is perhaps a century older than the example given by Dr. Johnson, who cites the authority only of Salmon.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated; to apply to a wrong use.

If we do venture to swear without due advice and care, without much respect and awe, upon any slight or vain (not to say bad and unlawful) occasion, we then *desecrate* swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred ordinance.
Barrow, Serm. vol. i. S. 15.

Judas Maccabæus, diligently seeking every corner of the temple for oil, at length found a jar full, which was sealed with the high priest's seal, and had never fallen into the *desecrating* hands of the enemy. *L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 190.

The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations.
Salmon, Survey.

DESECRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *desecrate*.] The abolition of consecration.

They sentenced him [Zoilus] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his *desecrations*.
Parnell, Life of Zoilus.

DE'SERT.† *n. s.* [*desertum*, Latin; Fr. *desert*, which Cotgrave renders "a *desart*;" a method of spelling this substantive, which obtained formerly; for Sandys also writes "*desart*-haunting," in his Paraphrase of Lamentations, p. 8. And so Sir T. Herbert, in the example which I add. In several publications of modern times the word has also been so given; as in Steevens's edition of Shakspeare, &c.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
If trembling I inhibit; then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Shakspeare.*

Last night we crost over an inhospitable sandy *desart*, which was ten miles broad.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 170.

He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R.

DE'SERT. *adj.* [*desertus*, Lat.] Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them. *Shaksp.*

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, Fr. *desero*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously; to abandon.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to abandon.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them. *Bentley.*

To DESE'RT.* *v. n.* To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall *desert* during the time of annual exercise, &c.
Stat. Militia Act.

DESE'RT. *n. s.* [properly *dessert:* the word is originally French.] The last course; the fruit or sweetmeats with which a feast is concluded. See DESSERT.

DESE'RT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deserte*, "recompence." Lacombe. Or the participle of *deserve; deserv'd, desert.*

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.
Hooker.

The base o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deserts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To propagate their states. *Shakspeare.*

Use every man after his *desert*, and who shall 'scape whipping? *Shakspeare.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due.
South.

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both. *Shaks.*

DESE'RTER.† *n. s.* [Lat. *desertor*.]

1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post: commonly in an ill sense.

The members of both houses, who at first withdrew, were counted *deserters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Streight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deserters* will repair. *Dryden.*

Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold.
Dryden.

2. He that leaves the army in which he is inlisted.

They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's.
Decay of Piety.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.
Tatler, No. 59.

3. He that forsakes another; an abandoner.

The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.
Dryden.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE'RTFUL.* *adj.* [*desert* and *full*.] High in desert; meritorious.

My Lords, how much your country owes you both,
The due reward of your *desertful* glories
Must to posterity remain.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

But to another task the author's pen
Hath been employ'd, in this *desertful* book.
Verses prefixed to Verstegan's Rest of Dec. Intelligence.

DESE'RTION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *desertion*, Lat. *desertio*.]

1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post.

Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Whiles thou, O Saviour, shalt enable me to say, My God, I shall hope never to sink under thy *desertions*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South.*

3. Quitting the army or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

Desertion from the king's armies in time of war is, by the standing law of the land, made felony.
Blackstone.

DESE'RTLESS.† *adj.* [from *desert*.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

It stays not long on thy *desertless* arm.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

As if he had been giving some boon or begged office to a sort of his *desertless* grooms.
Milton, Eiconoclastes.

She said she lov'd;
Lov'd me *desertless*, who, with shame, confest
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryden.*

DESE'RTLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *desertless*.] Undeservedly.

But now people will call you valiant, *desertlessly* I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.

DESE'RTRICE.* *n. s.* [from *deserter*.] She who forsakes her duty.

Cleave to a wife; but let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker.*

What he *deserves* of you and me I know. *Shaks.*

Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton, P. L.*

A mother cannot give him death, though he *Deserves* it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Since my Orazia's death I have not seen
A beauty so *deserving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural justice one man may merit and deserve of another. *South.*

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *deserve*.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal. *Milton, P. R.*

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

DESE'RVER.† *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, used in an ill sense by Archbishop Laud.

Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are pass'd. *Shakspeare.*

Be very careful, that it be not done upon any pretence whatsoever, for the man certainly is an ill *deserver*.

Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Ch. at Ox. p. 186.

Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable presumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers*. *Dryden.*

DESE'RVING.* *n. s.* [from *deserve*.] Desert; degree of merit or demerit.

We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our own works or *deservings*.

Articles of Religion, Art. 11.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shakspeare.*

I deserv'd it, and would bear
My own *deservings*. *Milton, P. L.*

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESE'RVINGLY.* *adv.* [from *deserving*.] Worthily; according to good desert.

We have raised Sejanus, from obscure and almost unknown gentry, to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, *deservingly*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

DESHABI'LLE.* See DISHABILLE.

DESI'CCANTS. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] Applications that dry up the flow of sores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted. *Wiseman.*

To DESI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the sea, or some *desiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the sun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moisture.

Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest and *desiccate* the moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To DESI'CCATE.* *v. n.* To grow dry; to be drained of moisture.

It is also accounted amongst the Greeks themselves, as a miracle and particular grace and favour of God to the bodies of such whom they have canonized for saints to continue unconsumed, and in the moist damps of a vault to dry and *desiccate* like the mummies in Egypt.

Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 277.

DESICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *desiccate*.] The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption. *Bacon.*

DESI'CCATIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *desiccatif*, Cotgrave.] That has the power of drying.

All those authors that have written of mineral waters, do generally agree, that they are of a *desiccative* or drying nature.

Ferrand, Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 358.

DESI'CCATIVE.* *n. s.* A dryer; that which has the quality of absorbing moistures.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 979.

DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

Eclipses are of wonderful assistance toward the solution of this so desirable and so much *desiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESI'DERATUM. [Latin.] Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to settle or discover; as, the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation. The trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry.

DESI'DIOSE. *adj.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Latin; *desseigner*, Fr.]

1. To purpose; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose: with *for*.

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed for* the acknowledgement of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obscurity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man *to* his son. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed to* the study of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed*; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens; little used.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI'GN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *desseing*.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

Leave these sad *designs*
To him that hath more cause to be a mourner.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotson.*

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESI'GNABLE. *adj.* [*designo*, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant. *Digby.*

DE'SIGNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *designatus*.] Marked out; chosen; appointed. See DESIGNATION.

Richard Plantagenet, duke of Glocester, and king of England, — was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, *designate* by king Henry the sixth, and by the most noble senate and universal synod of this kingdom, the high court of parliament.

Sir G. Buck, Hist of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 3.

To DE'SIGNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *designo*.] To point out; to distinguish. The adjective appears to be of considerable age in our language; but the verb, I think, is not so. Neither of them is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to *designate* them.

Brit. Crit. Jul. 1801.

DESIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*designatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. *Locke.*

DE'SIGNATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *designatif*.] Appointing; shewing; declaring. *Cotgrave.*

DESI'GNEDLY. *adv.* [from *design*.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things: that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose for such an use as they serve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESI'GNER.† *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.
2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.

The meanest worldly interest of the ambitious or covetous *designer.* *Hammond of Conscience.*

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

4. One that plans a building, a garden, or the like. Unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

The giant being a man of extraordinary dimensions, it was impossible to do this affair [to measure him by a quadrant] any other way than your *designers* use when they take the height of a country steeple. *Reasons of Mr. Bays changing his Religion,* (1688,) Pref.

In pursuance of our present taste in gardening, every good painter of landscape appears to me the most proper *designer.* *Shenstone, Thoughts on Gardening.*

Kent, and other *designers* of this century, [the eighteenth,] must have had an idea of the thing intended. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone,* p. 64.

DESI'GNFULNESS.* *n. s.* [*design* and *fulness.*] Abundance of design, formed to the detriment of another.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designfulness* and malicious cunning. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. ii. S. 7.

DESI'GNING. *part. adj.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compelled,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought. *Southerne.*

DESI'GNING. *n. s.* [from *design.*] The art of delineating the appearance of natural objects.

Whether France and Flanders could have drawn so much money from England for *figured* silks, lace, and tapestry, if they had not had academies for *designing?* *Bp. Berkeley, Querist,* § 65.

DESI'GNLESS.† *adj.* [from *design.*]

1. Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent.
2. Without scheme or project.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul. *Hammond's Works,* iv. 513.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *adv.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respetive singers. *Boyle.*

DESI'GNMENT. *n. s.* [from *design.*]

1. A purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments,* than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our wars are done:
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shakspeare.*

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea or sketch of a work.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvas; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them? *Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shewn
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DE'SINENCE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *desinence,* from *desino,* Lat.] A close; an ending. *Sherwood.*

In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme, which if it be unusually abrupt, and not dependent in sense upon so near affinity of words, I know not what a loathsome kind of harshness and discordance it breedeth to my judicial ear. *Bp. Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

DE'SINENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *desinens.*] Ending; extreme; lowermost.

In front of this sea were placed six tritons — their upper parts human — their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

DESI'RABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *desirable;* Lat. *desirabilis.*]

1. To be wished with earnestness.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of his will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an agate snuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and bought one, being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *desirable* in her eyes. *Addison.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem so have something good and *desirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESI'RABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *desirable.*] That which is wished with earnestness.

Painted beauty is a great argument of the *desirableness* of that which is true and native. *Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conference,* P. i.

DESI'RE. *n. s.* [*desir,* Fr. *desio,* Ital. *desiderium,* Lat.] Wish; eargerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of any thing, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire,* but it takes away the performance. *Shakspeare.*

Desire's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of. *Locke.*

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*desirer,* French; *desiderare,* Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold. *Deut.* vii. 25.

2. To express wishes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To ask; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
— I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night. *Shakspeare.*

But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disast'rous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

DESI'RER. *n. s.* [from *desire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers.* *Shakspeare.*

DESI'RELESS.* *adj.* [*desire* and *less.*] Without desire.

The appetite is dull and *desireless.* *Donne, Devot.* p. 25.

DESI'ROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *desireux.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties, for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowsy, and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton, P. L.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton, P. L.*

DESI'ROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire; with ardent wishes. *Dict.*

Do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily, and depart *desirously?* *South, Serm. on Div. Worship,* i. 272.

DESI'ROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *desirous.*] Fulness of desire; eagerness. *Dict.*

To DESI'ST. *v. n.* [*desisto,* Latin.] To cease from any thing; to stop; with *from.*

Desist, thou art discerned,
And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest. *Milton, P. R.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addison.*

DESI'STANCE. *n. s.* [from *desist.*] The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before, and make it both the motive and excuse for their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TION.* *n. s.* [*desitus,* Lat.] End.

The soul must be immortal, and unsubject to death or *desition.* *The Soul's Immortality Defended,* 1645, p. 27.

DESI'TIVE. *adj.* [*desitus,* Latin.] Ending; concludent; final.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. *Watts.*

DESK.† *n. s.* [Sax. ᵹiꝛc, a table, as well as a dish; Teut. *disch;* Ital. *disco.* See also DESK.] An inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk,*
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my *desk* the heads of two essays. *Pope.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

To DESK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up, as in a desk; to treasure.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd straight for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relick, or brave miracle;
Then are you entertain'd and *deskt* up by
Our Ladies psalter and the rosary;
There to remain, till that their wisdoms please
To let you loose among the novices.
John Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 2.

DE'SOLATE.† *adj.* [*desolatus*, Latin.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*

This hero appears at first in a *desolate* island, sitting upon the side of the sea. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxvi.

3. Solitary; without society.

Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. *2 Sam.* xiii. 20.

Desolate, desolate, will I hence, and die. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

To DE'SOLATE. *v. a.* [*desolo*, Latin.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake; but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun
And dog, impatient, bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson.

DE'SOLATELY.† *adv.* [from *desolate.*] In a desolate manner. *Sherwood.*

DE'SOLATER.* *n. s.* [from *desolate.*] One who causes desolation.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations be a *desolater*, or make desolation. *Mede on Daniel*, p. 39.

But who is this *desolater*, or maker of desolations? *Ib.* p. 44.

DESOLA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desolation.*]

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with a great compassion. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Without her follows to myself and thee,
Herself, the land, and many a Christian soul,
Death, *desolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakspeare.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it. *Sidney.*

Then your hose shall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonstrate a careless *desolation.* *Shakspeare.*

My *desolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakspeare.*

To complete
The scene of *desolation* stretch'd around,
The grim guards stand. *Thomson.*

3. A place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations! *Jer.* l. 23.

DE'SOLATOR.* See DESOLATER.

DE'SOLATORY.* *adj.* [from *desolate.*] Causing or inflicting desolation.

These *desolatory* judgements are a notable improvement of God's mercy. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 55.

DESPA'IR.† *n. s.* [*desespoir*, French. This word is rarely found in the plural; and as Dr. Johnson has wholly omitted to notice this; I may here observe, that "*despairs*, equivocations, &c." are in *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 693.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works differently in men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with *despair.* *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair.* *2 Cor.* iv. 8.

Weary'd, forsaken, and pursu'd at last,
All safety in *despair* of safety plac'd,
Courage he thence resumes, resolv'd to bear
All their assaults, since 'tis in vain to fear.
Denham.

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languish'd with *despair.*
Dryden.

2. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All swoll'n and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair?* *Sprat.*

To DESPA'IR.† *v. n.* [*desesparer*, Norm. French; *despero*, Latin.]

1. To be without hope; to despond; with *of* before a noun.

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning. *Eccles.* xxii. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who *despair* of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver. *Bacon.*

Never *despair of* God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

2. Without *of.*

Despair thy charm. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

And Love, *despairing* in her heart a place,
Would needs take up his lodging in her face.
Lord Lansdowne, Ess. on Unnat. Flights.

To DESPA'IR.* *v. a.* To cause to despair.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. *Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low Countries*, p. 30.

DESPA'IRABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *desesperable.*] Unhopeful. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DESPA'IRER. *n. s.* [from *despair.*] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden.

DESPA'IRFUL. *adj.* [*despair* and *full.*] Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but sour *despairful* care. *Sidney.*

Other sorts of cries also used amongst the Irish, —savour of the Scythian barbarism; as their lamentations at their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser on Ireland.*

DESPA'IRINGLY.† *adv.* [from *despairing.*] In a manner betokening hopelessness or despondency.

Think not to fasten thy imperfections on the stars, and so *despairingly* conceive thyself under a fatality of being evil. *Brown, Chr. Morals*, ii. 7.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

To DE'SPATCH.† *v. a.* [French *depescher, depêcher.* We had formerly the verb *depeach* in one of the senses of our present word. See Huloet's Dict. in voce. From the time that Dr. Johnson published his Dictionary, the spelling of *despatch*, in conformity to its French origin, has been only partial; *dispatch*, as Mr. Nares has justly remarked, seeming to be fixed beyond the power of any etymologist.]

1. To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *dispatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care
Julius' absence could no longer bear,
Despatched Achates to the ships in haste,
To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to *despatch*
His knighted life. *Shakspeare.*

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender else, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I *despatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. *2 Mac.* ix. 4.

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What are the brothers parted?
—They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakspeare.*

DESPA'TCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay she wishes for *despatch;*
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself. *Addison.*

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch,*
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shaks.*

3. Express; hasty messenger or message; as *despatches* were sent away.

DESPA'TCHER.* *n. s.* [I have placed the

word here, among Dr. Johnson's family of *despatch*; though it is, like some of those in his examples, not spelt with an *e*.]

1. That which destroys or makes an end of.

Avaryce was the other *dyspatcher*, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect.

Bale, Pref. to Leland's Itin. sign. B. 4.

2. One who performs business.

The dataire [is] adater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome.

Cotgrave, in V. Dataire.

DESPA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [from *despatch*.] Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with *despatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.

Milton, P. L.

Let one *despatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

DESPE'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *despectio*.] A looking down; figuratively, a despising.

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractives which they see to be so transitory.

W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) P. i. p. 362.

DESPERA'DO.* *n. s.* [Pure Spanish. The French have, in their old language, the phrase "*louer à la desesperade*, to throw at all, to set all on sixes and sevens." This suits the character of the *desperado*.] One who is desperate, furious, without fear of danger or consequences. We had formerly the substantive *desperate* for men of this character; which, like *desperado*, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.

The Cloak in its Colours, (1679,) p. 9.

DE'SPERATE. *adj.* [*desperatus*, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and railed at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shaksp.*

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,
And live a subject? *Shakspeare.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person, and that sure is a most damning sin.

Hammond.

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakspeare.*

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?

Spenser on Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE.* *n. s.* A desperate man.

A troop of execrable giants, violent oppressors of men, thieves, and adulterous *desperates*.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 204.

DE'SPERATELY. *adv.* [from *desperate*.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And *desp'rately* are dead. *Shakspeare.*

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. In a great degree; violently; this sense is ludicrous.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

DE'SPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Madness; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *desperate*.] Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them. *Shaksp.*

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on, because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE. *adj.* [*despicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless. It is applied equally to persons or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton, P. L.*

All the earth he gave thee to possess and rule,
No *despicable* gift. *Milton, P. L.*

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from such a reign, must be the result of absolute power on the one hand, and a *despicable* slavery on the other. *Addison.*

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addison.*

DE'SPICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *despicable*.] Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY. *adv.* [from *despicable*.] Meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

DESPI'CIENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *despicientia*.] A looking down; figuratively, contempt; a despising.

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.

Mede, Diatr. p. 191.

DESPI'SABLE.† *adj.* [from *despise*.] Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt. A word scarcely used but in low conversation, Dr. Johnson says. But it is in our old lexicography, without this note of degradation. See Huloet's Dict. It is also used by an author, whom Dr. Johnson has sometimes cited, though he has overpassed him here, in a very serious and affecting application.

I, that was respected by the honourable title of wife, am now rejected by the *despisable* name of a widow: I, that flourished like a fruitful vine upon the housetop, am now neglected and trodden under feet. *Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Widow.*

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despisable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

DESPI'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Scorn; contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.

Patrick on Proverbs, xi. 12.

Policy, the great idol of a carnal reason, is that which insensibly works the soul to a *despisal* of religion. *South, Serm.* viii. 385.

To DESPI'SE†. *v. a.* [*despiser*, old Fr., Skinner; *dispicio*, Lat. "You, my lord, high in birth and fortune, are a spectator from the summit of a high tower, or a high hill: the consequence of which is, that you can see nothing beautiful below you; at least nothing but with diminished beauty; and what you cannot see, you naturally disregard. Hence it is, that the word *despise* signifieth, in the original, *to look down upon things from above*." Delany, Observ. on Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life of Swift, p. 255.]

1. To scorn; to contemn; to slight; to disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the Heathen, and *despised* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In Shakspeare it seems once to signify *abhor*, as from the *Italian despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare.*

DESPI'SEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the participle *despised*.] The state of being despised.

He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to bind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* B. 2.

DESPI'SER. *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Contemner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty? *Shaksp.*

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her *despisers*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

DESPI'SING.* *n. s.* [from *despise*.] Scorn; contempt.

If any person shall declare or speak any thing in derogation, depraving, or *despising* of the same book, then, &c. *Act for Uniform. of Comm. Prayer*, &c. 1 *Eliz.* ch. 2.

All my contempts and *despisings* of Thy spiritual favours have not yet made Thee withdraw them. *Whole Duty of Man.*

DESPITE.† *n. s.* [*despite*, old Fr.; "en *despite*, in contempt." Kelham. This is exactly the sense of the second definition of our word; which also is sometimes used with *in* understood. The Dutch *spyt* is likewise vexation, despite, scorn; "*spyt* zyn bakkus," in spite of his teeth. See SPITE.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness: spleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shaksp.*

With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat.*

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition.

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
Shaksp.

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame;
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have.
Shakspeare.

Know I will serve the fair in thy *despite*.
Dryden.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*

Say, would the tender creature in *despite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*

Thou, with rebel insolence, did'st dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And in *despite*, ev'n of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

[He] hath done *despite* unto the Spirit of grace. *Heb.* x. 29.

It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe.
Milton, P. L.

To DESPI'TE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *despiter*.] To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

To what purpose did the Jews cry, The temple of the Lord, while they *despited* the Lord of that temple? *Bp. Hall, Reconciler.*

DESPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*despite* and *full*.] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate: malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shakspeare.

Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

DESPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *despiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you. *Matthew*, v. 44.

DESPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *despiteful*.] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. *Wisd.* ii. 19.

DESPI'TEOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *déspiteus* or *dépiteus*; modern, *despiteaux*; without pity, cruel. Chaucer uses both *despitous* and *despitously*.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of use.

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spy'd,
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
Gan fairly couch his spear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Turning *despiteous* torture out of doors. *Shaks.*

DESPI'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *despiteous*.] In a furious manner: not in use.

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeux falls. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To DESPO'IL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *dispouiller*, Lat. *despolio*.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen shield. *Spenser.*

You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life. *Shaksp.*

Waiting with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss.
Milton, P. L.

He, pale as death, *despoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryden.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits: this day *of* all his honours gain'd
Despoils him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour. *Philips.*

2. To divest by any accident.

These formed stones *despoiled* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to strip: not in use. This, however, is the oldest employment of our word.

And for that nothing of her old gere
She should bring into his house, he bad
That women should *despoilen* her right there,
Of which these ladies weren nothing glad
To handle her clothes wherein she was clad.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.

A groom gan *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed.
Spenser, F. Q.

DESPOI'LER.* *n. s.* [from *despoil*.] A plunderer: a robber. *Huloet.*

DESPOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despolio*, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *despondre*; Lat. *despondeo*.]

1. To despair; to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Estrange.*

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven with trust and resignation. *L'Estrange.*

Physick is their bane:
The learned leaches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art.
Dryden.

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first difficulty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind. *Watts.*

DESPO'NDENCY.† *n. s.* [from *despondent*.] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

These generations of the animal life — are anger, zeal, indignation, sorrow, derision, mirth, — *despondency*, triumph, or gloriation. *More, Conject. Cabb.* p. 211.

Religion is no friend to laziness and stupidity, or to supine and sottish *despondencies* of mind, under the pretence of compliances with Providence. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 58.

DESPO'NDENT. *adj.* [*despondens*, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock.
Thomson.

DESPO'NDENTLY.* *adv.* [from *despondent*.] Without hope.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Serm. 1679. p. 319.

DESPO'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *despond*.] One who is without hope.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift.*

DESPO'NDINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *desponding*.] In a hopeless manner.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window, to gape away the time. *Sheridan, Life of Swift.*

To DESPO'NSATE.† *v. a.* [*desponso*, Lat. This is no modern word, though it stands in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary without any authority but his own; for *desponsated* occurs for *betrothed*, in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *desponsate*.] The act of betrothing persons to each other.

She was espoused to an honest and just person of her kindred and family; yet, for all this *desponsation* of her, she had set one step forward, &c. *Landensium Apostatia*, &c. *By Rev. W. Hickman*, 1660. Pref. a. 2 b.

DE'SPOT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *despote*, Gr. δεσπόλης from ρεσπόζω, to rule.] An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as, the *despot* of Servia. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Mason observes, that "the foregoing remark was *true enough* at the time it was written; but the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title." — If Dr. Johnson or Mr. Mason had opened the old dictionary of Cotgrave, the word would have presented itself to them not as one of *exclusive* or *modern* usage only; for thus Cotgrave writes, two centuries since: "DESPOTE, as *despot*, the chief or sovereign lord of a country."

The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DESPO'TICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *despotique*. But
DESPO'TICK. } it may be questioned, whether our own is not the older word; and so from *despot*.] Absolute in power;

unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile she or lour. *Milton, S. A.*

In all its directions of the inferiour faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *despotical*. *South.*

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince, for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation. *Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon single and *despotick* slavery. *Swift.*

DESPO'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *despotical.*] In an arbitrary manner.

Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy. *Burke.*

DESPO'TICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *despotical.*] Absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM.† *n. s.* [*despotisme*, Fr. from *despot.*] Absolute power.

The invention of these juvenile pretenders to liberty was, in reality, nothing more than a servile imitation of one of the poorest resources of doting *despotism*. *Burke.*

To DESPU'MATE.† *v. a.* [*despumer*, old French; *despumo*, Lat. Our own elder word was *despume*, which occurs in the vocabulary of Cockeram.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *Cheyne, Engl. Malady*, 1733, p. 304.

To DISPU'MATE.* *v. a.* To throw off.

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *Cheyne, Engl. Mal.* p. 360.

DESPUMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *despumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *squama*, Lat.] The act of scaling foul bones. Term of chirurgery, Dr. Johnson says; and it also appears in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, that "to *desquame*" was "*to scale a fish.*"

DESQUA'MATORY.* *n. s.* [from *desquamation.*] An instrument, by which chirurgical desquamation is performed.

In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-bills, catheters, *desquamatories*, dilaters, scissers, saws. *L'Estrange, Quevedo's Visions*, p. 28.

DESS.* *n. s.* [Teut. *disch*, a table; old Fr. *dais*, the same; whence the low Lat. *dasium*, a table in a hall higher than the rest. Thus in our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parvulorum, "*des*" is defined "a hye benche." In Huloet's old dictionary, "*dess*" is "a lecturn to lay a book upon," that is, a *desk*. This old word was written also *deis*, as in Chaucer.]

1. A table on a raised floor; the *high table*, to use an expression yet retained in some of our colleges for the table at the top of the hall. Obsolete.

Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis,
To sitten in a gild halle, on the *deis*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

2. A desk, on which a book is laid.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 50.

3. A truss or cut of hay. Gael. *taas*, Belg. *hoy-tassen*, to gather hay. Craven Dialect.

To DESS.* *v. a.* To cut a section of hay from the stack; to lay close together; to pile up in order. A northern term. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

DESSE'RT. *n. s.* [*desserte*, Fr.] The last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*. *Dryden.*
At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate. *King.*

To DE'STINATE.† *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] To design for any particular end or purpose.

God is that point, in every part of the world, from whom every creature in the world doth proceed; by whom they are preserved; and unto whom they be *destinated*.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 298.

His purpose, fix'd when yet the world was young,
And oracles, so oft by prophets sung,
Now rushing on their *destinated* end,
No orisons nor sacrifice can bend.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 5.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray on the Creation.*

DE'STINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Fixed; determined; designed.

The first exposition of our opposites is set down by Walo Messalinus, a *destinate* adversary to episcopacy. *Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 99.

Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's finger *destinate* to die.
Habington, Cast. Funerals of G. Talbot.

DESTINA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *destination.*] The purpose for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses. *Hale.*

To DE'STINE. *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who counsel war: we are decreed,
Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe:
Whatever doing, what can we suffer more?
Milton, P. L.

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.

May Heav'n around this *destin'd* head
The choicest of its curses shed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r,
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destin'd* hour. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *n. s.* [*destinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided. *Shakspeare.*

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat?
Spenser, F. Q.

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other choose? *Milton, P. L.*

Had thy great *destiny* but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.
Denham.

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be.
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*. *Shakspeare.*

DE'STITUTE. *adj.* [*destitutus*, Lat.]

1. Forsaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *destitute of* grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*

2. Abject; friendless.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer. *Psalm* cii. 17.

3. In want of.

Take the destin'd way
To find the regions *destitute* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute of* inhabitants. *Addison.*

DE'STITUTE.* *n. s.* One who is deprived of comfort; who is in want of friends.

O, my friends, have pity on this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her.
P. St. John, Serm. (1737,) p. 224.

To DE'STITUTE.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To forsake; to leave; to disappoint.

It is good, in all causes, for every man to understand not only his advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 8.

Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solicitude, our using of unlawful means, can never be able to relieve or secure us.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 5.

DESTITU'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *destitution.*] Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great *destitution*, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or

restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship. *Taylor.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat. *detruire*, Fr.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.
   The Lord will *destroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.
2. To lay waste; to make desolate.
   Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.*
3. To kill.
   A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. *Deut.* ii. 21.
   'Tis safer to be that which we *destroy*,
   Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shaksp.*
   The wise providence hath placed a certain antipathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as, the peacock *destroys* snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies *destroy* spiders. *Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.
   Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*
   There will be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. *Locke.*

DESTRO'YABLE.* *adj.* [from *destroy.*] Able to be destroyed. *Huloet.*

DESTRO'YER. *n. s.* [from *destroy.*] The person that destroys or lays waste: a murderer.
   It is said, that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian. *Ralegh.*
   Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
   Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
   Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men.
   Milton, P. L.
   Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
   At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. *Pope.*

To DESTRU'CT.† *v. a.* [Lat. *destructus.* This word, as the opposite to *construct*, and formed like that from a Latin participle, is worth notice; though it certainly is not in use.] To destroy.
   The world which perished by water, was no other than the sublunary world; the heaven whereof is that which we call air, but the Scripture heaven; which sublunary heaven, together with the earth, was marred by that general deluge; and the creatures, belonging to them both, either wholly *destructed*, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before.
   Mede, Paraphr. on St. Peter, (1642,) p. 12.

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *destruo*, Lat.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *destructible.*] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*destructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of destroying; subversion; demolition.
2. Murder; massacre.
   'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
   Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shaksp.*
3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.
   If that your moody discontented souls
   Do through the clouds behold this present hour,
   Even for revenge mock my *destruction*. *Shaksp.*
   When that which we immortal thought,
   We saw so near *destruction* brought,
   We felt what you did then endure,
   And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*
4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; a depopulator: as a consuming plague.
   The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day.
   Ps. xci. 6.
5. [In theology.] Eternal death.
   Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*.
   St. Matthew.

DESTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.]

1. Having the quality of destroying; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction.
   In ports and roads remote,
   Destructive fires among whole fleets we send.
   Dryden.
   One may think, that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity. *Locke.*
2. With *of.*
   He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness. *Addison.*
   Both are defects equally *destructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*
3. With *to.*
   In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destructive to* the strength. *Dryden.*
   Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *destructive.*] Ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.
   What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *destructive.*] The quality of destroying or ruining.
   The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *destroy.*] Destroyer; consumer.
   Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*desudatio*, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever.

DE'SUETUDE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *dessuëtude*; Lat. *desuetudo.*] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.
   This soft voluptuous nation, after so long a *desuetude* from arms, could not repel their fury. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 35. (*dated in* 1621.)
   By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and *desuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*
   We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant. *Government of the Tongue.*

DE'SULTORY.† } *adj.* [*desultorius*,
DESULTO'RIOUS. } Latin, Dr. Johnson says. 'I may add, that *desultorius*, which means leaping, vaulting, frisking to and fro, was applied by the Romans to horses properly trained, and running with the greatest speed, close to each other, without either bridle or saddle, upon which, in the midst of their career, persons would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse. Whence also the French *chevaux desultoires*; and the active rider by his leaping, obtained the name of "*desulteur*, sauteur qui passe d' un cheval sur un autre." Lacombe. Thus we see, by analogy, the force of our figurative expression, *desultory.*]

1. Roving from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical; unconstant. *Desultorious* is not in use.
   'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *L'Estrange.*
   Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. *Norris.*
   Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art. *Felton on the Classicks.*
   This *desultory* character seems to have thrived in no vocation. — He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a grasier and a poet, with equal success. *Warton, Hist. E. P.* iii. 299.
2. Wavering; literally, by starts and leaps; in a hurry.
   I mark'd his *desultory* pace,
   His gestures strange, and varying face.
   T. Warton's Ode on the Suicide.

DE'SULTORINESS.* *n. s.* [from *desultory.*] The quality of being desultory. *Ash.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.
   This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*
   They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations. *Brown.*
   Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something.
   The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum. *Woodward.*
   The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.
   If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army.
   The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler*, No. 55.
   Besides materials, which are brute and blind,
   Did not this work require a knowing mind?
   Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse
   From all the atoms. *Blackmore.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly: to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly.
   They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL.† *n. s.* [Fr. *detail*, "a piecemealing, a hewing or cutting in pieces; hence, also, *retail*, small sale, or a sell-

ing by parcels, or in pieces." Cotgrave.] A minute and particular account.

I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

DETA'ILER.* *n. s.* [from *detail.*] One who relates particulars. A modern word.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers.* *Seward's Lett.* vi. 135.

To DETA'IN.† *v. a.* [*detenir*, Fr. *detineo*, Lat. Spenser has once used *detain* as a substantive; but he has not been, and will not be, followed.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injustice and uncharitableness. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings sting him
So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.*

3. To restrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we shall have made ready a kid. *Judg.* xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in custody.

Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, even by forcibly *detaining* one in the publick streets. *Blackstone.*

DETA'INDER.† *n. s.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in custody, Dr. Johnson says. It may be a corruption of *detainer*; but the writ for the purpose here named is called *detinue.* See DETINUE.

DETA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *detain.*]

1. He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Confinement; detention.

St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer *detainour.* *Bp. Smalridge.*

3. In law, the act of unlawfully holding back the right of another person.

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods. *Blackstone.*

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shaks.*

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses. *Ray.*

DETE'CTER†. *n. s.* [Lat. *detector.* Our own word is sometimes so written.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detecter.* *Shakspeare.*

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass. *Decay of Piety.*

DETECTION. *n. s.* [from *detect.*]

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakspeare.*

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions. *Sprat.*

Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form. *Locke.*

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

DETE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encountered
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds
And the *detention* of long since due debts,
Against my honour? *Shakspeare.*

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To DET'ER. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To discourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. *Tillotson.*

Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from corresponding with me by this method. *Addison.*

My own face *deters* me from my glass:
And Kneller only shews what Celia was. *Prior.*

DETE'RMENT. *n. s.* [from *deter.*] Cause of discouragement: that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from feculence or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiseman.*

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluid from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

DETE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] Having the power of cleansing.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent.* *Arbuthnot.*

DETE'RGENT.* *n. s.* That which cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water, as a *detergent.* *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 23.

To DETE'RIORATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *deteriorer*; Lat *deterior.*] To impair; to make worse. A word nearly a century and a half old in our language.

There were designed most mganificent cloysters, the brave design whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated*, with his new device. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 589.

DETERIORA'TION.† *n. s.* [*deterioration*, Fr.] The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse. Lord Chesterfield has somewhere used it.

Thus has the Porte — after reducing the Ottoman empire to extreme weakness, and internal symptoms of ruin, irretrievable by a government in a regular progress of *deterioration*, lost an important territory. *Guthrie, Russia.*

DETE'RMINABLE.† *adj.* [from *determine.*] Capable of being certainly decided.

For the excess, or tumour, of this court of chancery, I shall divide it into five natures. The first is, when the court doth embrace, or retain, causes both in matter and substance merely *determinable*, and fit for the common law. *Bacon, Speech in Chancery.*

Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning harts-tongue, ferne, and some others. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. *Boyle.*

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*determiner*, French.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in use.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Shakspeare.*

DETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Latin.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun and to the quantity of the solar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or stint, appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I' th' progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a respite. *Shaksp.*

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Resolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakspeare.*

DETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In those errours they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay into falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them. *Tillotson.*

DETERMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is to go home, and to trouble you no more. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or decision. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and, upon very nice and dangerous precipices, stand their *determinations* on either side. *South.*

Consult thy judgement, affections, and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thyself as possible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. [Fr. *determination.*] Expiration; end. Used only by lawyers; as, from and after the *determination* of the said lease.

DETE'RMINATIVE. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. That makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, every pious man shall be happy. *Watts.*

DETE'RMINATOR.† *n.s.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 29.

To DETE'RMINE. *v.a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Latin.]

1. To fix; to settle.

It is concluded he shall be protector.
— It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shaksp.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side. *South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Addison.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight; so that whatsoever is invisible either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or of the subtility of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. *Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife:
We do require them of you, so to use them
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally *determine*. *Shakspeare.*

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined* to any pursuit of good cheer, is by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David. 1 *Sam.* xx. 33.

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
Till sickness hath *determin'd* me? *Shakspeare.*

To DETE'RMINE. *v.n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd. *Milton, P.L.*

2. To settle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion. *South.*

4. To make a decision.

She soon shall know of us,
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakspeare.*

5. To end consequentially.

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To resolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakspeare.*

DETE'RMINER.* *n.s.* [from *determine.*] One who makes a determination or decision.

Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half? *Fulke's Retentive*, (1580,) p. 158.

Those which know least of things past or present, are usually the most confident *determiners* upon many mean occasions concerning things future. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 52.

DETERRA'TION. *n.s.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin; *deterrer*, French.] Discovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

DETE'RSION. *n.s.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*; but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman.*

DETE'RSIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *detersif.*] Having the power to cleanse. *Bullokar, and Sherwood.*

DETE'RSIVE. *n.s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v.a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did *detest*. *Spenser, F.Q.*

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shaks.*

I've liv'd in such dishonour, that the gods
Detest my baseness. *Shakspeare.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

DETE'STABLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *detestable.* Our word, in old poetry, is found with the accent on the first syllable; and continued to be so used in Shakspeare's time; as the following example shews. Milton places it on the second.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

He sent also that *detestable* ringleader Apollonius with an army of two and twenty thousand. *Macc.* v. 24.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most *detestable* death. *Shakspeare.*

He desired him to consider that both armies consisted of Christians, to whom nothing is more *detestable* than effusion of human blood. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *adv.* [from *detestable.*] Hatefully; abominably; odiously.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

DETE'STABLENESS.* *n.s.* [from *detestable.*] The quality of being detestable.

It is their intrinsick hatefulness, and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them, [detestable principles.] *A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sent.* P. ii. § 2.

DETESTA'TION.† *n.s.* [Fr. *detestation.*]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is sometimes used with *for*; but *of* seems more proper.

Bloodshed — a sin, in the hatred and *detestation of* which heaven and earth seem to strive for the mastery. *South, Serm.* xi. 40.

The *detestation* you express
For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

DETE'STER.† *n.s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates or abhors. *Sherwood.*

It grew high time for the English nation to think of recovering itself from some of that infamy and loud reproach, that the spilling of innocent royal blood, and the profane invasion of all that was sacred or civil had brought upon it, in the opinion of all the nations round about, that stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities, those villanies cloaked and sanctified with the name of reformation. *South, Serm.* ix. 115.

To DETHRO'NE.† *v.a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Latin.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

In proportion as the queen became the object of public hatred, the *dethroned* king was regarded with pity. *Hume, Hist. of Eng.*

DETHRO'NEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *dethrone.*] The act of dethroning.

DETHRO'NER.* *n. s.* [from *dethrone.*] One who contributes towards depriving of regal dignity.

The hand of our *dethroners* is not only against, but hath prevailed against, and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne. *Archdeacon Ormsby, Tablet of Mod.* (1661,) p. 176.

To DETHRO'NIZE.* *v. a.* [from *dethrone.*] To unthrone; to put out of a throne. *Cotgrave in V. Desthroner.*

DETI'NUE. *n. s.* [*detènue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered to him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

To DETONATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *detono.*] To make a great noise, like thunder.

DETONA'TION. *n. s.* [*detono*, Lat.] A noise more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence; as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DE'TONIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *detoniser*, Lacombe; from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. A chymical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DETO'RSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detorsus.* Sometimes written *detortion.*] A departure from the original design.

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

To DETO'RT.† *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Latin.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

He hath not willingly *detorted* any thing in this discourse. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions*, &c. 1593, Pref.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

DETO'RTION.* *n. s.* [from *detort.*] The act of turning any thing from its original import. *Ash.*

DETO'UR. *n. s.* [French.] A turning; a way about. The word has recently crept into our language.

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *detours* and circumvolutions.
Dr. Tucker, Lett. to Dr. Kippis, 1773. p. 65.

To DETRA'CT.† *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin; *detracter*, French.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from.*

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract from* the honour of the principal ambassador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this: it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. Without *from.*

Nor I, with biting verse, have yet
Detracted any man. *Hulet, in V. Detract.*

3. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

DETRA'CTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *detracteur*, mod. *detracteur*; Lat. *detractor.* Our own word is oftener written *detractor.* See DETRACTOR.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a question. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their censures vent. *Swift.*

DETRA'CTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *detract.*] So as to derogate by slander or defamation.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him, than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw's Thoughts, ed. 1651, p. 13.

DETRA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*detractio*, Latin; *detraction*, French.]

1. *Detraction*, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction.* *Ayliffe.*

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For strangers to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Fame, that her high birth to raise,
Seem'd erst so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of *detraction* from her praise. *Milton, Arcades.*

If *detraction* could invite us, discretion surely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a stop to the insults and *detractions* of vain men, I resolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself. *Addison.*

2. A withdrawing; a taking away. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers.

You shall enquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild-fowl, &c.
Bacon, Charge at the Sessions for the Verge, p. 18.

DETRA'CTIOUS.* *adj.* [from *detract.*] Lessening the honour of a thing; dishonourable. *Johnson in V. Derogatory.*

DETRA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *detract.*]

1. Having the power to take or draw away.

Finding that his patient hath any sweet herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaister.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 28.

2. Disposed to derogate, to take away by slander.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary. *Bp. Morton, Discharge*, &c. (1633, p. 276.

DETRA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detractor.*] One that takes away another's reputation. See DETRACTER.

Leaving the envie or displeasure to the *detractor.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 211.

He that hath the gift of good reputation, if his name be any thing touched by the *detractor*, how unquiet is he! *Hoveden*, ii. 226.

All poets are mad, a company of bitter satirists, *detractors*, or else parasitical applauders!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

The *detractor* represents the perfection of him, whom he hates, lessened and diminished from what they really are, partly by a malicious concealment, partly by calumny and direct slander.
South, Serm. ix. 198.

DETRA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from.*

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself; but also *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory from* a theme above our praises. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.
Addison.

To DETRE'CT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *detrecto.*] To refuse; to decline. Not in use.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 194.

DETRECTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *detrectatio.*] A refusing to do a thing. Not in use.
Cockeram.

DETRIMENT. *n. s.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost. *Milton, P.L.*

If your join power prevail, the affairs is frail
No *detriment* need fear: go, and be strong.
Milton, P.L.

There often fall out so many things to be done on the sudden, that some of them must of necessity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greatest *detriment* to this whole mystery. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs.
Addison.

DETRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all necessary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the state, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead.
Addison.

Obstinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be mistaken for virtuous resolution and firmness of mind. *Addison.*

DETRI'TION.† *n. s.* [*detero, detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time. *Steevens, Note on Shaksp. K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Latin.] To thurst down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Davies.

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomson.*

To DETRU'NCATE.† *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten by deprivation of parts. *Cockeram.*

DETRUNCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *detruncate*. This word, like *detruncate*, was in use nearly two centuries since, as appears by its introduction into Cockeram's vocabulary. Neither to this, nor to the verb, has Dr. Johnson, however, given any other authority than his own. That of a century since I have found in a very valuable compilation; and the word has afforded to Johnson an expression of notable effect in his admirable preface to his dictionary; of which expression many have believed, and some have unjustly asserted, our great lexicographer to be the coiner.] The act of lopping or cutting.

This can never prove either any interpolations in the former, or *detruncations* in the latter.
Biblioth. Bibl. (*Ox.* 1720,) p. 58.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system. *Johnson, Pref. to his Dict.*

DETRU'SION.† *n. s.* [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

The insolent *detrusion* of imperial authority.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of Marr. Clergy, (1620,) p. 282.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of their's [the angels'] from their primeval glory, followed their punishment; which was their dejection and *detrusion* into the caliginous regions of the air.
Hallywell, Melampr. (1681,) p. 13.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased. *Keil against Burnet.*

DETURBA'TION. *n. s.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

To DETU'RPATE.* *v. a.* [*deturper*, Fr. *deturpo*, Lat.] To defile. *Cockeram.*

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 1. § 11.

To DEVA'ST.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devasto*.] To plunder; to waste; to destroy. Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place.

She [the eagle] dwells among the rocks —
From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-*devasting* war provides her food.
Sandys, Paraph. of Job, p. 58.

To DEVA'STATE* *v. a.* [Lat. *devasto*.] To waste. See *To* DEVAST.

DEVASTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*devastatio*, Latin.] Waste; havock; desolation; destruction.

The flames of hostile fury rising up in our towns and cities; the *devastation* of our fruitful and pleasant villages. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 158.

By *devastation* the rough warriour gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns.
Garth.

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them. *Woodward.*

DEUCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deues*; modern, *deux*.]

1. Two. A word used in games, for a card or die with two spots.

You are a gentleman and a gamester; then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shakspeare.*

2. The devil. See DEUSE.

To DEVE'LOPE. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals; to disentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develope*, if you can,
And hew the block off and get out the man.
Pope, Dunciad.

DEVE'LOPEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *desvelopement*, "an unfolding, manifesting, spreading open," Cotgrave.] The act of minutely shewing; an exhibition.

These observations on Thomson — might still be augmented by an examination and *developement* of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone, in Summer; the rise of fountains and rivers, in Autumn; a man perishing in the snows, in Winter.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 49.

To DEVENU'STATE.* *v. a.* [*devenusto*, Lat.] To deface; to despoil.

They — would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. 1653, p. 245.

DEVE'RGENCE. *n. s.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To DEVE'ST.† *v. a.* [*devestir*, French; *devestio*, Latin. This word is more frequently written *divest*; though *devest* is the correct spelling, and some of our old lexicographers so give the word. But, like *dispatch*, *divest* seems to disdain submission to etymology.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom,
Devesting them for bed. *Shakspeare.*

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Denham.

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *adj.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'X* *n. s.* Used for *devexity* by an old writer of considerable merit, but improperly.

Upon the western lands,
Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, Lucan, B. 10.

DEVE'XITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *devexité*, "a hollowness, bowing, or bending," Cotgrave.] Incurvation downards; declivity.

The heaven's *divexity*, [*devexity*.]
Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. N. i. b.

To DE'VIATE.† *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. But our word is immediately from the French *devier*, or *desvier*, "to mislead or put out of the way; also, to die." Cotgrave. So the old Fr. *deviat*, he is dead. V. Lacombe.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all physical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

Besides places which may *deviate* from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *deviate*.]

1. The act of quitting the right way; errour; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring errour into habit. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE.† *n. s.* [*devise*, French; *devisa*, Italian.]

1. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
Shakspeare.

He intented it as a politick *device* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. *Atterbury.*

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it.
Jer. li. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart: nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand.
Prov. xix. 21.

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields. *Addison.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled; and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakspeare.*

5. A spectacle; a show. See DEVICEFUL.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Beaum. and Fl. Coronation.

DEVI'CEFUL.* *adj.* [from *device*.]

1. Full of costly spectacles, and splendid exhibitions.

To tell the glory of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 3.

2. Inventive; full of speculation.
Some clarks doe doubt in their *deviceſull* art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part.
Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 1.

DEVI'CEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *deviceful.*] In a manner curiously contrived.
I had not taught thee then the alphabet
Of flow'rs; how they, *devicefully* being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands. *Donne, Poems*, p. 77.

DE'VIL.† *n. s.* [ðioful, Saxon; *diabolus*, Latin. It were more properly written *divel*, Dr. Johnson says. To this Mr. Nares assents; but thinks that it will not probably be adopted; though the Saxon and Latin words, already given, he says, require it. A grammarian of the 17th century has opposed this spelling, which seems to have been defended in his time; as indeed the word was usually then written. "*Devil* or rather *deevil*, not *divel*, as some, far fetching it from διάβολος, would have it. For as *God* cometh of *good*, (which in the old Saxon was written with a single *o*, and the Netherlanders yet say *goed*,) so doth *deevil* come of *eevil*, malus; as the Sax. of ðe yrel, the same." Butler's Eng. Gr. 1633. Index. The Sax. ðeoful, I may add, warrants the present spelling.]
1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.
Are you a man?
—— Ay and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakspeare.*
2. A wicked man or woman.
See thyself, *devil:*
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakspeare.*
3. A ludicrous term for mischief.
A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*
4. A kind of expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*
5. A kind of ludicrous negative, in an adverbial sense.
The devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he!
A Proverb.
It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil* a cross. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 25.
6. It is also a ludicrous expletive of elder times, coupled with *all;* implying, after an enumeration of some things, several understood. Bale appears to have been fond of applying it, in his zeal against popery; for he uses it half a dozen times, at least, in the little work which I cite. It is yet absurdly retained in low language.
Baptysed bells, bedes, organs, songs, wax-lyght, pyctures, reliques, banners, crosses, altars, holye water, and *the devyll and all* of soche idolatrouse beggery. *Bale, Yet a Course at the Romishe Foxe*, 1543, fol. 65.

DE'VILING.* *n. s.* [from *devil.*] A young devil. See DEVILKIN.
Engender young *devilings*.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

DE'VILISH.† *adj.* [Sax. ðeoflic.]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.
Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart. *Sidney.*
For grief thereof, and *devilish* despight,
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.
Spenser, F. Q.
He trains his *devilish* enginery, impal'd
On every side with shadowy squadrons deep.
Milton, P. L.
2. Having communication with the devil.
The duchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life began her *devilish* practices. *Shaks.*
3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.
A *devilish* knave! besides the knave is handsome, young, and blithe: all those requisites are in him that delight. *Shakspeare.*
4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.
Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

DE'VILISHLY.† *adv.* [from *devilish.*] In a manner suiting the devil; diabolically.
Being so brutish, so *devilishly* bent one towards another, how is it possible but that we should be discontent of all sides, full of cares, woes, and miseries. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 116.
Those trumpeters followed them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God.
South, Serm. i. 450.

DE'VILISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *devilish.*] The quality of the devil. *Sherwood.*
Some shall they slee with the swerde of their false doctrine, having a glorious shine of wisdom in superstition and *devilishness*.
Bale on the Revel. P. i. sign. F. 7.
Besides the *devilishness* of the doctrine in contrarying the ordinance of God.
Bp. Sanderson, Serm. p. 242.

DE'VILISM.* *n. s.* [from *To devilize.*] The state of devils.
Did ever any man look for heaven in hell before? Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 150.

To DE'VILIZE.* *v. a.* [from *devil.*] To place among devils.
Unjust favours are no less injurious than derogations; he that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that should *devilize* him.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 13.

DE'VILKIN. *n. s.* [from *devil.*] A little devil. *Clarissa.*

DE'VILSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *devil.*] The character of a devil.
Noisy nothing! stalking shade!
By what witchcraft wert thou made?
Empty cause of solid harms!
But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Descript. of Honour.

DE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*devius*, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track.
Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through every dark and every *devious* way. *Dryd.*
In this minute *devious* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling.
Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk.
Thomson.
3. Erring; going astray from rectitude.
One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and errour. *Clarissa.*
Some lower muse perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*
4. It is used likewise of persons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVI'RGINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devirgino.*] To deflour; to deprive of virginity. This word is given in Cockeram's old dictionary, and in the later one of Robertson. But it is not now in use.
This very expression of *virgin* does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not *devirginate* us.
Dr. Allestree's Serm. 1684, P. II. p. 96.

DEVI'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *devise.*]
1. Capable of being contrived, or invented.
In courts on earth, if there be no records; there is scarce *devisable* a legal traverse or a trial.
Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 189.
2. Possible to be excogitated.
God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. ii. S. ii.
3. That may be granted by will.
It seems sufficiently clear, that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, French, as of *devisare*, to look about. Skinner.
1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to strike out by thought.
Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful.
Spenser on Ireland.
He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*
Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose constructure motion shall arise.
Blackmore.
2. To plan; to scheme.
Behold I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you. *Jer.* xiii. 11.

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes: anciently with *of.*
Her merry fit she freshly gan to rear,
And did *of* joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear.
Spenser, F. Q.
But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise of* ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q.
Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise of* those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
and let us two *devise* to bring him thither. *Shak.*

DEVI'SE.† *n. s.* [*devise*, a will, old French; probably from the Lat. *divisio.*]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.
This word is properly attributed in our common law to him that bequeaths his goods by his last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appertain only to the devisour, by this act are distributed into many parts. *Cowel.*
The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*
2. Contrivance. See DEVICE.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our *devices*. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE'. *n. s.* He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER. *n. s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into errour by *devisers*. *Brown.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholsome laws, as were the philosophers of antient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR.† *n. s.* He that gives by will. See DEVISE. Mr. Mason is indignant at Dr. Johnson's writing *devisour*; which word, he says, is against all legal authority, and should therefore be altered to *devisor*. It is probable, however, that Johnson's is the old legal form from the ancient French *devisur*, a testator; and so written, in contradistinction to *deviser* or *devisor*, both of which were formerly indiscriminately used for a contriver.

DE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable. *Dict.*

DEVITA'TION. *n. s.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

DEVOCA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *devocatio*.] A calling away; a seduction.

He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*, and endeavours wholly to withdraw himself from the love of corporeity, and too near a sympathy with the frail flesh; he by it enkindles such a divine principle, as lifts him up above the fate of this inferiour world, and adorns his mind with such an awful majesty as beats back all inchantments. *Hallywell, Melanpr.* p. 97.

DEVO'ID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed.
Spenser, F. Q.

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.
Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

DEVO'IR.† *n. s.* [*devoir*, French. It was formerly our word for *endeavour*. "Do your *devir* and your diligent labour." Mystery of Candlemas-Day, 1512.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service. *Knolles.*

Madam, if any service or *devoir*
Of a poor errant knight may right your wrongs,
Command it.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*

Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

To DEVO'LVE.† *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]

1. To roll down.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*

Every headlong stream
Devolves its winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond, the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them. *Woodward.*

To DEVO'LVE.† *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, *devolved* into the rivers below. *Lord's Hist. of the Banians*, 1630, p. 18.

2. To fall in succession into new hands. [The word, in this sense, is now written, I think, both with *on* and *to*. Dr. Johnson seems to prefer the latter, by his own example.]

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only *to* the supreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a-year, which by his death *devolved to* Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson, Life of Somerville.*

DEVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

DEVORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *devoro*, Latin.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

DEVO'TARY.* *n. s.* [from *devote*.] One devoted to a particular worship; a votary.

To whose shrine, [Diana's,] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries*, than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory's Works*, (4th edit. 1684,) p. 50.

To DEVO'TE. *v. a*, [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Latin.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakspeare.*

They impious, dar'd to pray
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a sect, or study.

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness. *Grew.*

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

I fly
Those wicked tents *devoted*; lest the wrath
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,
Distinguish not. *Milton, P. L.*

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt,
When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

DEVO'TE.† *adj.* For devoted.

Belly-*devote* friars, whom hunger and loss of hope have made wickedly ireful. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks, I pray;
Or so *devote* to Aristotle's checks.
Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

How on a sudden lost,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote!*
Milton, P. L.

Ah why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere!
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

DEVO'TE.* *n. s.* One devoted to a particular service, or purpose.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Swallowed with infinite consolation by their meagre *devotes*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, edit. 1704.

DEVO'TEDNES. *n. s.* [from *devote*.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love. *Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

DEVOTEE'.† *n. s.* [*devot*, French. The word is of no great age in our language; but I have seen it in a poem published a little before the appearance of the Spectator. Dr. Johnson gives no example. The Spectator applies the word, throughout a pointed and excellent letter, to a female of this character.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions, &c. *Spectator*, No. 354.

Pilgrimages have a place amongst those different ways of doing penance: They are often either enjoined by confessors, or wilfully undergone by *devotees*. *Serces's Popery an Enemy to Scripture*, (1736,) p. 57.

Secluded from conversation, as usual, she now entertained the visions of a *devotee*. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 19.

Let not then either the sober moralist, or the gay man of the world, any longer treat this most holy affection [the love of God] with derision and contempt, as a mere ideal unintelligible notion,

fit only for the cloystered monk, or the superstitious *devotee*. *Bp. Porteus, Serm.* i. 1.

DEVO'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *devote*.] The act of devoting by a solemn dedication.

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece. *Hurd, Notes on Hor. Art of Poetry.*

DEVO'TER.* *n. s.* [from *devote*.] One devoted to a particular service; a worshipper.

Where one doth profess himself a *devoter*, or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole towns sometimes, as Sienna by name, are *devoters* of our Lady. *Sir Miles Sandys, Essays*, (1634,) p.196.

DEVO'TION.† *n. s.* [*devotion*, French; *devotio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Meantime her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion*, pays.
Dryden.

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*. *Hooker.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. *Acts*, xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of just expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said his *devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply.
Spenser, F. Q.

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Sprat.*

5. An oblation devoted to charitable or pious use.

Whilst these sentences are in reading, the deacons, church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other *devotions* of the people, in a decent basin. *Communion Service, Rubrick after the Offertory.*

6. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton, P. L.*

From the full choir, when loud Hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. *Law on Christ's Perfection.*

7. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?
— Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakspeare.*

8. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved.

Be opposite all planets of good luck,
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakspeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. *Clarendon.*

9. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposite. *Shakspeare.*

10. Disposal; power; state of dependance on any one.

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

DEVO'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *devotion*.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces. *South.*

DEVO'TIONALIST.† *n. s.* [from *devotional*.] A man zealous without knowledge; superstitiously devout. This is the more modern word. See DEVOTIONIST.

This point being once admitted, it is but to give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 1.

DEVO'TIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *devotion*.] One who is only formally, or superstitiously devout.

There are certain zealous *devotionists*, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* 73.

Such a way as the story of the saint, and the allusion to her name, most naturally leads the fancy of the *devotionist* to think suitable for her. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 4.

DEVO'TO.* *n. s.* Another name for a *devotee*, which see; and perhaps the older word.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven. *Spencer, Vulg. Proph.* (1665,) Pref. a. 2. b.

This hath been commonly experimented by the *devotos* of all religions. *Scott's Works*, (1718,) vol. ii. p.129.

DEVO'TOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *devotus*.] One who reverences or worships.

His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up,
And round about on his *devoters* dealt
His bounteous blessing. *Beaumont's Psyche*, C. ix. st. 123.

To DEVO'UR.† *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin; *devorer*, French. Dr. Johnson's first definition of this word squares with the Greek original, which he has not noticed, viz. βορά, the food, properly, of beasts; whence *vorare*, to devour, by the change of *b* into *v*, which is not uncommon in the Latin adaptation of a Greek word. V. Morin, Fr. and Gr. Lex. Etymol.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him. *Genesis*, xxxvii. 33.

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakspeare.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shaksp.*

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel*, ii. 3.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waste of war. *Dryden.*

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection. *Addison.*

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seemed in swiftness to *devour* the way. *Shakspeare.*

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*. *South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*. *Dryden.*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight. *Dryden.*

DEVOU'RER. *n. s.* [from *devour*.] A consumer; one that devours; one that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers:
Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From these *devourers* to be banished? *Shakspeare.*

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVO'URINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *devouring*.] In a consuming manner. *Huloet.*

DEVO'UT.† *adj.* [*devot*, old Fr. *devotus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient sire descends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

DEVO'UT.* *n. s.* Another of our elder phrases for a *devotee*.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, (1616,) p. 247.

DEVO'UTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [*devout* and *less*.] Want of devotion.

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme; which fly abrode in every place; for few or none there be that serve God devoutly. *Bp. of Chichester's Two Sermons*, (1576,) sign. C. 6. b.

DEVO'UTLY. *adv.* [from *devout*.] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shakspeare.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray.
Donne.

Think, O my soul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise! *Addison.*

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependence on the first. *Atterbury.*

DEVO'UTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *devout.*] Piety. Dr. Johnson uses this word in one of his definitions of *devotion*, but has omitted all further notice of it in his dictionary. It occurs in the old dictionary of Sherwood.

'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion. *Glanville, Serm.* p. 52.

To DEVO'W.* *v. a.* [Lat. *devoveo.*] To give up; to addict.

To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so *devow'd* itself. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

DEUSE.† *n. s.* [more properly than *deuce*, Junius, from *Dusius*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits. Dr. Johnson might have added what St. Augustine says of the name: "*dæmones*, quos Dusios *Galli nuncupant.*" De Civ. Dei, lib. xv. cap. 23. They are artfully represented as great followers of women; whence the old Teutonick *duyse* is said to have been formed for a *concubine.* V. Keysler, Antiq. Septentrion. p. 457. And Kilian in V. DUYSE.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it.
Congreve.

DEU'SED.* *adj.* [from *deuse.*] Excessive, in the absurd sense of *devilish*; as, the man had a *deused* deal of pride. A low word; not used in serious writing.

DEUTERO'GAMIST.* *n. s.* [from *deuterogamy.*] He who enters into a second marriage.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age.
Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 18.

DEUTERO'GAMY.† *n. s.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A second marriage. *Dict.*

You here see that unfortunate divine, who has so long, and it would ill become me to say successfully, fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield*, ch. 14.

DEU'TERONOMY.† *n. s.* [Gr. δεύτερος νόμος, Fr. *deuteronome.*] The second book of the law; the fifth book of Moses.

The book of *Deuteronomy* brings down the Sacred History to the year of the world 2552, and completes the volume of the Pentateuch; of which every part is uniformly and consistently perfect.
Gray, Key to the Old Testament.

DEUTERO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The second intention; the meaning beyond the literal sense: not in use.

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DEW.† *v. a.* [Some have thought the Gr. δεύω, to moisten, the parent of this word. The Saxons, however, had the verb deapian, whence the substantive; which is, *that which is wetted*; the participle, as Mr. Tooke observes, of deapian; and therefore the verb is not, as Dr. Johnson asserts, from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain.
Spenser, F. Q.

With him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.
—— Or so much as he needs
To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.
Shakspeare.

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shaks.*

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.
Milton, P. L.

Palemon above the rest appears,
In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears.
Dryden.

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking sword, and strows the ground
With headless ranks. *Philips.*

DEW. *n. s.* [deap, Saxon; *daaw*, Dutch.] The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening; but the sun then being above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmosphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now gone off, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth, and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be easily visible therein; and when at length the heat there is somewhat further spent, which is usually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew*, alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cherishes, cools, and refreshes. *Woodward.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.
Shakspeare.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls every where. *Shakspeare.*

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew.* *Shaks.*

Dews and rains are but the return of moist vapours condensed. *Bacon.*

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew.* *Pope.*

DE'WBENT.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *bent.*] Bent by dew.

Thine is the balmy breath of morn,
Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born.
Thomson, Hymn on Solitude.

The *dew-bent* primrose kiss'd the breeze-swept ground. *A. Hill, The Wedding Day.*

DE'WBERRY. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] *Dewberries*, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean rasberries, which are also of the bramble kind.
Hanmer.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakspeare.

DE'WBESPRENT. *part.* [*dew* and *besprent.*] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks,
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dewbesprent*, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton, Comus.*

DEW-BURNING. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning.*] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the sparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High brandishing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his crested scalp so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made.
Spenser, F. Q.

DE'WDROP. *n. s.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. *Shaksp.*

An host
Innumerable! as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flower.
Milton, P. L.

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!
Tickel.

DEW-DROPPING.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *drop.*] Wetting as with dew.

Half in a blush of clustering roses lost,
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires.
Thomson, Summer.

DEW-IMPEARLED.* *part. adj.* [from *dew* and *impearl.*] Covered with dewdrops, which resemble pearls.

Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing
Amongst the dainty *dew-impearled* flowers.
Drayton, Sonn. 53.

DE'WLAP. *n. s.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shaksp.*

DE'WLAPT. *adj.* [from *dewlap.*] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

DEW-WORM. *n. s.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief.
Walton.

DE'WY.† *adj.* [Sax. deapiz.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton, P. L.*

Where two adverse winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid sky,
Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled brine
Roars stormy. *Philips.*

2. Moist with dew; roscid.

The joyous day gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.
Spenser.

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flowery work doth sing,
And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd sleep. *Milton, Il Pens.*

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton, P. L.*

Besides the succour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

DE'XTER. adj. [Latin.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

DEXTE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*dexterité*, old Fr. *dexteritas*, Lat. from *dexter*, (Gr. δεξιτερὸς,) the right hand, which is chiefly employed in workmanship. Hence our *handiness* is *dexterity*.

1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.
2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South.*

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors. *Swift.*

DE'XTEROUS. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready: as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themselves. *Locke.*

DE'XTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister. *South.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And *dexterously* to throw the lucky sice. *Dryden.*

DE'XTEROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dexterous*.] Skill.

Besides the *dexterousness* and propensity of the child, being descended lineally from so many of the same trade, the father is more careful to instruct him, and to discover to him all the mystery thereof. *Howell, Lett.* iii. 8.

A man surprised is even in reason more than half beaten; being taken at a disadvantage, from which he hath no way to extricate himself but by the *dexterousness* of his ingenuity. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 60.

DE'XTRAL. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEXTRA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dextral*.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DEY.* *n. s.* The title of the supreme governour of Algiers in Barbary, who is called *bey* at Tunis. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 248.

DIABE'TES.† *n. s.* [διαβήτης, Gr. Our word was anciently *diabete*, but uncommon even in that form. See Sylvester's Du Bart. 1621, p. 659.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectick sweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions. *Derham, Phys. Theology.*

DIABO'LICAL. } *adj.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]
DIABO'LICK. } Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* power,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute. *Milton, P. L.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and nature? *L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

Damned spirits must needs be all envy, despair, and rage; and have so much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wish all men to share their misery. *Atterbury.*

DIABO'LICALTY.* *adv.* [from *diabolical*.] In a devilish or nefarious manner. *Sherwood.*

DIABO'LICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *diabolical*.] The quality of a devil.

You must know then that H-d-g-r, the manager of masquerades, is a devil disguised in human shape. I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*. *Dr. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.*

To DIABO'LIFY.* *v. a.* [*diabolus* and *fio*, Lat.] To ascribe diabolical qualities to.

One faction turns them against another; the Lutheran against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him; and the Calvinist against the Lutheran, and superdiabolifies him. *Farindon's Serm.* 1647, p. 59.

DIA'BOLISM.* *n. s.* [from *diabolus*, Lat.]

1. The actions of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting — the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms. *Warburton, Doct. of Gr.* ii. 238.

DIA'CHYLON.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *diaculon*, or *diachylon*; Gr. διὰ and χυλὸς, juice.] A mollifying plaster, made of juices. *Cotgrave.*

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon*. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DIACO'DIUM.† *n. s.* [Gr. διὰ and κώδεια, the head of a poppy; Fr. *diacode*.] The syrup of poppies.

I can keep my cough quiet by *diacodium*. *Johnson, Lett.*

DIA'CONAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *diaconal*; from the Lat. *diaconus*.] Of or belonging to a deacon. A proper word, in contradistinction to *archidiaconal*. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DIACO'USTICKS. *n. s.* [διακεχυκὰ.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIACRI'TICAL.* } *adj.* [Gr. διακριτικὸς.]
DIACRI'TICK. } Distinguishing by a point or mark.

The Greek χ does of course pass into the Arabic *ha* or *cha* — distinguished only by the *diacritick* points; the one having two points, the other three adjoined to the same character. *Wallis to Bp. Lloyd*, (1699,) *Nicholson's Epist. Corr.* i. 123.

From *f*, in the Icelandick alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point. *Johnson, Gramm. of the Eng. Tongue.*

DI'ADEM.† *n. s.* [*diademe*, Fr. *diadema*, Lat. διάδημα, Gr. from διὰ and δέω, to bind; a diadem being the band round the heads of kings. See Scapulæ Lex. and Morin Fr. and Gr. Etym. Dict.]

1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of Eastern monarchs.

The sacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Spenser.*

A list the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton, P. L.*

Why should he ravish then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Must shortly plant on his? *Denham.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day. *Roscommon.*

DI'ADEMED. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

DI'ADROM. *n. s.* [διὰ δρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

DIÆ'RESIS. *n. s.* [διαίρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as *aër*.

DIAGNO'STICK. *n. s.* [διαγινώσκω.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house: — let us hear your *diagnosticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our physicians proved disappointed of his prognosticks, or rather *diagnosticks*. *Harvey on Consumption.*

DIA'GONAL. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Browne, Vulg. Err.*

All sorts of stone composed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the side of the strata. *Woodward.*

DIA'GONAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square,

whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

DIA'GONALLY. *adv.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DI'AGRAM. *n. s.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

DIAGRA'PHICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. διὰ and γράφω, to describe.] Descriptive; as, "the *diagraphical* art, the art of painting or carving." *Cockeram.*

DIAGRY'DIATES. *n. s.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL. *n. s.* [*diale*, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial's* point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glanville.*

DIAL-PLATE, *n. s.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of a magnetic needle, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate.* *Addison, Spect.*

DIA'LECT. *n. s.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attick, Dorick, Ionick, Æolick, dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; speech.

In her youth
There is a prone and speechless *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

DIALE'CTICAL.† *adj.* [from *dialectick.*]

1. Logical; argumental.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth. *Boyle.*

2. Respecting dialects, or the subdivision of a language.

Schultens supposes, that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only. *Hodges on Job, Prelim. Discourse.*

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his Dictionary. *Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.*

DIALECTI'CIAN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dialecticien.*] A logician; a reasoner.

DIALE'CTICK. *n. s.* [διαλεκτικη.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALE'CTICK.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Argumental.

Masters of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 337.

DI'ALLING.† *n. s.* [from *dial.*] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the act of constructing dials on which the shadow may shew the hour.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physicks, as it is not necessary in the arts of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 285.

DI'ALIST *n. s.* [from *dial.*] A constructer of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

To DIA'LOGISE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *dialogiser.* Lacombe.] To discourse in dialogue.

These interlocutory and *dialoguising* dreams, were not unknown even to the very heathens. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 126.

DIA'LOGISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dialogisme*, Gr. διαλογισμὸς.] A speech between two or more.

His foolish *dialogism* is a fighting with his own shadow. *Fulke's Retentive*, (1580,) p. 306.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies. *Stokes on the Min. Prophets*, 1659, Pref.

DIA'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *dialogiste.*] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. ii. S. 8.

Our writer goes stumbling on, and adds, That as to Plato's arguments for the immortality of the soul, Cicero says to his *dialogist*, let us not produce them. *Bentley, Phil. Lipsiensis.*

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating, that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute, I speak of, with candour. *Skelton, Deism Revealed*, Pref.

DIALOGI'STICAL,* *adj.* [from *dialogist.*] Speaking in dialogue.

Two *dialogistical* conjurors, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene. *Icon. Lib. or Hist. of Pamphlets*, 1715, p. 185.

DIALOGI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *dialogistical.*] In the manner of a dialogue.

In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically.* *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test.* p. 449.

DI'ALOGUE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *dialogue*, from the Gr. διάλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo? *Shakspeare.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

In easy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise.
Dryden.

To DI'ALOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To discourse with another; to confer.

Do'st *dialogue* with thy shadow? *Shaks. Timon.*

DIALOGUE-WRITER.* *n. s.* One who writes feigned conversations between two or more.

It is somewhat singular, that so many modern *dialogue-writers* should have failed in this particular, when so many of the most celebrated wits of modern Italy had given them eminent examples of the contrary proceeding. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

DIA'LYSIS. *n. s.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

DI'AMANTINE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *diamantin*; Ital. *diamantino*, "diamantine." Florio.] Adamantine; hard as a diamond.

In Destiny's hard *diamantine* rock.
Sylvestre, Du Bart. (1621,) p. 83.

DIA'METER. *n. s.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line, which passing through the centre of a circle, or other culvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles. *Ralegh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter.* *Addison on Italy.*

DIA'METRAL.† *adj.* [from *diameter.*]

1. Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

That conjunction or opposition maketh an eclipse which is *diametral*, that is, when the center of the earth and the centers of both the luminaries shall be in the same line, which happeneth to be there only, where the moon's eccentrick cutteth the sun's in that line, which is therefore called the ecliptick. *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650,) p. 130.

2. Opposite.

There are gentlewomen and male guests,
Of several humours, carriage, constitution,
Profession too; but so *diametral*
One to another, and so much oppos'd,
As if I can but hold them altogether,
And draw 'em to a sufferance of themselves.
But till the dissolution of the dinner,
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
Ben Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Your own oppositions [are] direct and *diametral* to God and his holy law. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 79.

DIA'METRALLY.† *adv.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition.

Their doctrine being directly and *diametrally* repugnant unto the Scriptures of the prophets and apostles. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* p. 151.

A learned priest might have known councils enow *diametrally* opposite to each other. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 239.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

DIAME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *diameter.*]
1. Describing a diameter.
2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.
Government of the Tongue.

DIAME'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the said dense stratum and that which lies underneath it.
Woodward.

DI'AMOND. *n. s.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.]

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The *diamond* bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles.
Hill on Fossils.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promised.
Shakspeare.

I see how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou hast the right arched bent of the brow.
Shakspeare.

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superiour to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the star that ushers in the morn.
Blackmore.

The lively *diamond* drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light compact. *Thomson.*

DI'AMONDED.* *adj.* [from *diamond.*] In squares like diamonds.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in Nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge.
Fuller, Profane State, p. 368.

DI'APASE. *n. s.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapason*. See DIAPASON.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*.
Spenser.

The sweet numbers and melodious measures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapase* of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenser.*

DI'APASM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *diapasme*, Gr. διάπασμα, from διάπασσω, to sprinkle or throw about.] A powder or perfume.

There's an excellent *diapasm* in a chain too, if you like it. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

DIAPA'SON. *n. s.* [διά πασῶν.]

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. *Harris.*

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound.
Bacon.

Harsh din
Broke the fair musick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, Ode.

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Crashaw.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER.† *n. s.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Anderson, in his History of Commerce, conjectures, that *diaper*, a species of printed linen, took its name from the city of Ypres in Flanders, where it was first made, being originally called *d'ipre*, Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 176. But it may be from the Italian *diaspro*. jasper; *jasper* being spotted or figured. V. Du Cange in V. DIASPRUS.]
1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lyne,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare. *Spenser.*

Whether our linen-manufacture would not find the benefit of this institution? and whether there be any thing that makes us fall short of the Dutch, in damask *diapers*, and printed linen?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, p. 126.

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a silver bason
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*. *Shaksp.*

To DI'APER.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *diaprer.* "This term, which is partly heraldick, occurs in the provisor's rolls of the great-wardrobe, containing deliveries for furnishing rich habiliments, at tilts and tournaments, and other ceremonies. It properly signifies embroidering on a rich ground." Peacham's Complete Gentlemen, p. 345.]
1. To variegate; to diversify; to flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to clothe our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers, and chequer'd with delightful objects.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

DIA'PHANED.* *adj.* [old Fr. *diaphaner*, to clear, from the Gr. διὰ and φαίνω.] Transparent. Not in use.

Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent!
Trans. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 53.

DIAPHANE'ITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. [*diaphanéité*, from διαφανεία.] Transparency; pellucidness; power of transmitting light.

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain.
Ray.

DIAPHA'NICK. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created, easily transpired. *Ralegh.*

DIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [διὰ and φαίνω.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pellucid; capable to transmit light.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Ralegh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

DIAPHORE'TICAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *diaphoretique*; Gr. διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick.

Methinks there may be an excellent medicinal extraction drawn (by prudence directed by grace) out of the nature of temporal felicity, in order to the fortifying our minds, which may not improperly be called the spirit or salt of human frailty, since it may work upon the mind, as physicians say, those kind of *diaphoretical* medicines do upon the body. *W. Montague, Dev. Ess.* (1648,) P. i. p. 60.

DIAPHORE'TICK. *adj.* [διαφορητικὸς.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

DIAPHORE'TICK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sudorifick medicine.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM.† *n. s.* [Fr. *diaphragme*; Gr. διάφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

It must be owned, we are not conscious of the systole and diastole of the heart, or the motion of the *diaphragm*. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 257.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick set throughout the whole length of the body.
Woodward on Fossils.

DIARRHOE'A.† *n. s.* [διαῤῥοίη, Gr. Considered as an unusual word in Sylvester's Du Bart. 1621, p. 659.] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restringing the bowels.
Quincy.

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fontanels.
Wiseman.

DIARRHOE'TICK. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa*.] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARIST.* *n. s.* [from *diary*.] One who keeps a regular account of transactions.

DI'ARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *diaire*, Lacombe; *diarium*, Lat.] An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries;* but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary.* *Tatler.*

DI'ASTEM.* *n. s.* [Gr. διάστημα.] In musick. A name applied to a simple interval, in contradistinction to a compound one, which has been called a *system.*

DIA'STOLE. *n. s.* [διαστολή.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state. *Ray on the Creation.*

DIA'STYLE. [διὰ and στύλος, a pillar.] A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *n. s.* [of διὰ and τέσσερα, four.] An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

DIATO'NICK. [of διατόνος.] The ordinary sort of musick which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semi-tone. *Harris.*

DIA'TRIBE.* *n. s.* [Gr. διατριβή.] A disputation, or continued discourse. *Bailey.*

DIAZE'UTICK *Tone.* [of διὰ and ζύγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek musick, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it; and which being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our musick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diazeutick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

To DIB.* *v. n.* To dip. This word occurs in the old dictionary of Barret. See *To* DIBBLE. It is also a Yorkshire word. Craven Dial. 1824.

DI'BBLE.† *n. s.* [from *dipfel*, Dutch, a sharp point, Skinner; from *dabble*, Junius.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tusser's Husb.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in earth to set one slip of them.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

Yet for all this there comes another strange gardener, that never knew the soil, never handled a *dibble* or spade to set the least potherb that grew there. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

To DI'BBLE.* *v. n.* Formerly "to *dib* or dip," Barret. A term used by anglers. See *To* DAPE.

This stone-fly, then we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Walton's Angler.*

DI'BSTONE. *n. s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones.* *Locke.*

DICA'CITY.† *n. s.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness; much talk, or prating.
Bullokar.

As every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees, by no means agreeable to the natural civility of his disposition. *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, i. 8.

DICE. *n. s.* The plural of *die.* See DIE.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four cubical *dice;* because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice: now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little: *diced* not above seven simes a-week. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

DICE-BOX. *n. s.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box?*
Addison, Guardian.

DI'CER. *n. s.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They make marriage vows
As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DICH. This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.*

Rich men sin, and I eat root:
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shakspeare, Tim.

To DICHO'TOMIZE.* *v. a.* [from *dichotomy*.] To separate; to divide.

That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals.
Bp. Hall, Epist. Dec. i. Ep. 5.

Then was all Italy (resembled by geographers for the fashion thereof, to a man's leg) troubled with the incurable gout of schism and faction: not a city of note in it which was not *dichotomized* into the sect of the Guelfes, which favoured the Pope, and Gibellines, which adhered to the Emperour. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 166.

Nor hath the book of creation in the Scripture, the Beresith, or natural philosophy of the Bible given us any hint for such a resolution, that some should be born to riot, and others to famish, some to be glutted, and others to starve, that mankind should be thus *dichotomized* into such extreme distant fates, some to reign in Paradise for ever, others to be thrown over the wall as out of the Adamites' stove, to pine and freeze among thorns and briers. *Hammond, Serm.* xi.

DICHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [διχοτομία.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

DI'CKENS. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it seems, much the same with the *devil;* but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?
— I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shaks. Mer. Wives of Winds.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?
But han't you found it, sir? *Congreve, Old Bachel.*

DI'CKER *of Leather.*† *n. s.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. Not peculiar to leather, as Dr. Johnson limits the meaning; for a *dicker* of iron contained ten bars of iron. See Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 33.

To DI'CTATE.† *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin. The earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, of this word, is from Pope. It appears among words not familiarly used, in the list of such, at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy, 1655.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.
Pope, Odyssey.

Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. *Watts.*

DI'CTATE. *n. s.* [*dictatum*, Latin.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say,
And Samian sounds o'er Scota's hills convey.
Prior.

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail.
Pope, Odyssey.

DICTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. *Dict.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, and maintained to the death, under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 148.

DICTA'TOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Waller.

Julius with honour, tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose. *Prior.*

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care,
And management of this main enterprize,
To him their great *dictator.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Say, that you were the emperor of pleasures,
The great *dictator* of fashions, for all Europe,
And had the pomp of all the courts and kingdoms,
Laid forth unto the shew? to make yourself
Gaz'd and admir'd at? you must go to bed,
And take your natural rest: then all this vanisheth.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths.
Locke.

That riches, honours, and outward splendour, should set up persons for *dictators* to all the rest of mankind, is a most shameful invasion of the right of our understanding. *Watts.*

DICTATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *dictator.*] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *dictator.*]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.* *Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.
Dryden.

DI'CTATORY.* *adj.* [from *dictator.*] Overbearing; dogmatical.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption englished.
Milton, Areopagitica.

DI'CTATURE. *n. s.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. *Dict.*

DI'CTION. *n. s.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.
Dryden.

DI'CTIONARY. *n. s.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes, and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Is it such a fault to translate *simulacra* images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary.* *Stilling fleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ðiδ, Saxon.]

1. The preterite of *do.*

Thou canst not say I *did* it. *Shakspeare.*

What *did* that greatness in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd and weak to act what is design'd.
Dryden.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he *did* not understand? *Dryden.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL.† } *adj.* [*didactique*, Fr. from
DIDA'CTICK. } Gr. διδάκλικος.] Preceptive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for some art; as the Georgicks.

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 9.

I am very glad that he finds vacancy from his other cares to bestow some hours upon the *institution of youth*; he finding in himself a great promptness in such *didactick* work.
Worthington to Hartlib. (1661,) Ep. 16.

The means used to this purpose are partly *didactical*, and partly proptreptical, demonstrating the truth of the gospel; and then urging the professors of those truths to be stedfast in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DIDA'CTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *didactical.*] In a preceptive manner.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically.*
Bp. Andrewes Answ. to Card. Perron, p. 50.

DI'DAPPER.† *n. s.* [from *dip*, Dr. Johnson says. Ray remarks, that this bird is also called *dabchick*, which is sometimes written *dipchick.* The present word has been also written *divedapper.*] A bird that dives into the water.

The misery of man may fitly be compared to a *didapper*, who when she is under water, past our sight, and indeed, can seem no more to us, rises again, shakes but herself, and is the same she was.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-hater.

DIDASCA'LICK. *adj.* [διδασκαλικος.] Preceptive; didactick; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgement of the criticks. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. n.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word, Dr. Johnson says, after Skinner. It may be added, that in the north of England it is so used. It occurs also in the old dictionary of Sherwood, as a word of general usage: "To *didder* with cold."

To DI'DDLE.* *v. n.* To totter; to move like a child, or an aged person. See *To* DADDLE.

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should ere be slain by a false-hearted kiss.
Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

DI'DDLING.* *n. s.* [from *diddle.*] A word in many places applied in fondness to children.

DI'DRACHM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *didrachme*, Gr. δις and δραχμὴ.] A piece of money.

A — *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute, &c.
Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, iii. § 14.

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of *do.* See DID.

Oh last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign.
Dryden.

DIDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*diductio*, Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides. *Boyle.*

To DIE.† *v. a.* [Sax. ðeaȝan, to tinge; from ðeaȝ, or ðeah, a colour; or, as some think, from the Gr. δύω, to dip. This word is often, and should be always, written *dye*; in order to distinguish it from *to die*, to expire. But Dr. Johnson has made no distinction.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *dy'd* her cheeks with pale.
Milton, P. L.

All white, a virgin saint she sought the skies;
For marriage, though it sullies not, it *dies.*
Dryden.

DIE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'st part black.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful lustre, excellent *dies*, and many.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Darkness we see emerges into light,
And shining suns descend to sable night;
Even heav'n itself receives another *die*,
When weary'd animals in slumber lie
Of midnight ease; another, when the gray
Of morn preludes the splendour of the day.
Dryden.

It is surprising to see the images of the mind stamped upon the aspect; to see the cheeks take the *die* of the passions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Collier of the Aspect.*

To DIE.† *v. n.* [Goth. *deya*, Sax. ðeaðian. See DEAD and DEATH.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conquests long survive,
Dying ere scarce he had begun to live.
Addison, Ovid.

Oh let me live my own, and die so too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do! *Pope.*

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dira only served to confirm him in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to *die* in the ensuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ransom, he replies,
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies:*
In vain a single Trojan sues for grace;
But least the sons of Priam's hateful race:
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore!
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;
And thou, dost thou, bewail mortality?
Pope, Homer.

3. It has *by* before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine.
Jerem. xi. 22.

4. *Of* before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died of* it, or at least have been very infirm.
Wiseman.

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause: these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terrour she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, although *for* thirst she *die.* *Davies.*

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirst. *Addison.*

Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his fall. *Addison.*

6. To be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour? —The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*. *Hammond.*

7. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companion making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shaksp. Macb.*

If any sovereignty, on account of his property, had been vested in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 1.

9. [In theology] To perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vanish.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light. *Shakspeare.*

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addison, Spectator.*

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *St. John*, xii. 24.

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE. *n. s.* pl. *dice.* [*dé*, French; *dis*, Welsh.]

1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play.

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakspeare.*

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He knows which way the lot and the *die* shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Eftsoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon staid,
Temp'ring the passion with advisement slow,
And must'ring might on enemy dismay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know.
Spenser, F. Q.

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear: such is the *die* of war.
Spenser, F. Q.

Thine is the adventure, thine the victory:
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee.
Dryden.

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

DIE. *n. s.* plur. *dies.* The stamp used in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *n. s.* [from *die*.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies cloaths.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* stain'd,
Never again its native whiteness gain'd. *Waller.*

There were some of very low rank and professions, who acquired great estates: coblers, *diers*, and shoemakers gave publick shows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DI'ET. *n. s.* [*diæta*, Low Latin; δίαιτα, Gr. So far Dr. Johnson. *Diæta* is used by Cicero, Att. 4. 3. The old Fr. *diette* must be also noticed. See Du Cange in V. DIÆTA.]

1. Food; provisions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Ralegh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare.
Milton, P. L.

No part of *diet*, in any season, is so healthful, so natural, and so agreeable to the stomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obstructed; it being void of all saline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less. *Bacon.*

I restrained myself to so regular a *diet*, as to eat flesh but once a-day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. *Jerem.* lii. 34.

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late.
Spenser, F. Q.

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We pout upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls
Than in our priestlike fasts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be *dieted* to my request. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness; for it is my office. *Shaks.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease,
Till, *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know.
Milton, P. L.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had less occasion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physick instead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do suspect the lusty Moor
Hath lept into my seat. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. To board; to supply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of physick.

2. To eat; to feed.

And join with thee calm Peace and Quiet;
Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
Milton, Il Pens.

DI'ET-DRINK. *n. s.* [*diet* and *drink*.] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

DI'ET. *n. s.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, Skinner; from *diet*, an old German word signifying a multitude, Junius.] An assembly of princes or estates.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or assembly of the states of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal. *Ralegh.*

DI'ETARY. *adj.* [from *diet*.] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

DI'ETARY.* *n. s.* A medicine of diet. Huloet. There is a publication of the sixteenth century entitled "The old man's *dietary*."

DIE'TER. *n. s.* [from *diet*.] One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

DIETE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *dietique*, Gr.
DIETE'TICK. } διαιτητικὴ. Our word has also been written *dietical*, and by a physician, unless it be an errour of the the press. "The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical." Ferrand, Love Melancholy, 1640, p. 237.] Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and such as culinary prescription might have afforded. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*, Pref.

DI'ETING.* *n. s.* [from *diet*.] The act of eating by rules.

With much greater care, doubtless, than the Persian king could appoint for his queen Esther those maiden *dietings* and set prescriptions of baths and odours, which may render her at last more amiable to his eye. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.*

DIFFARREA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dis* and *farreatio*.] The parting of a cake; a sacrifice performed between man and wife at their divorcement, among the Romans, as *confarreation* was at their marriage. See CONFARREATION. *Bullokar.*

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute.
Addison, Cato.

The several parts of the same animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgement shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgement sit:
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and sentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ* with you in their sentiments. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of these speculations. *Cheyne.*

To DI'FFER.* *v. a.* To make different.

In thy immortal part
Man, as well as I, thou art;
But something 'tis that *differs* thee and me.
Cowley.

DI'FFERENCE.† *n. s.* [*difference*, Fr. *differentia*, Latin.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue. *Ralegh.*

Thus born alike, from virtue first began
The *diff'rence* that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him noble made him good.
Dryden.

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes, under every such *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The disproportion between one thing and another caused by the qualities of each.

You shall see great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

Oh the strange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due;
My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

Here might be seen a great *difference* between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil. *Hayward.*

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.

What was the *difference*?
—— It was a contention in publick.
Shaksp. Cymb.

He is weary of his life that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotson.*

5. Distinction.

Our constitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. *Addison, Freeholder.*

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*,
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakspeare.

7. A logical distinction.

Some are never without a *difference*, and commonly, by amusing men with a subtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Distinct kind.

This is notoriously known in some *differences* of brake or fern. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DI'FFERENCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *differencier*.] To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

You know it in common practice in your trades and merchandise, that when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities he sets his mark upon them; to distinguish them from the rest in the warehouse; so doth our God; he sets a mark upon his own; whereby they are plainly *differenced* from others. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 134.

By human law and human persuasion, a magistrate and a private man are primarily *differenced*. *Dr. Jackson's Works*, iii. 937.

Most are apt to seek all the differences of letters in those articulating motions; whereas several combinations of letters are framed by the very same motions of those organs, which are commonly observed, and are *differenced* by other concurrent causes. *Holder.*

Grass *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. *Ray.*

We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

DI'FFERENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *different*.]

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and soil
Portend distempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar.

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and, in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

DIFFERE'NTIAL.† *adj.* [from *different*.] *Differential method* is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals. *Harris.*

By *differential* profundity, is understood different kinds of things descending. *More, Notes upon Psychozoia.*

DI'FFERENTLY. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addison.*

DI'FFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DI'FFICILE.† *adj.* [*difficile* Fr. *difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious. Little used, Dr. Johnson says. But it is frequent in our old authors; and is usually written *difficile*, not without the *e*, as Dr. Johnson writes it; who also has printed Bacon *difficileness* without it, where the authority of a good edition of the Essays does not countenance it. Yet Dr. Johnson writes *facile*, not *facil*.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so *difficile*.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 74.

Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shows *difficile*: so as prudence we see is of force, where force prevails not. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 88.

That that should give motion to an unwieldly bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficile* apprehension as any mystery in nature. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Latin was no more *difficil*,
Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

DI'FFICILENESS. *n. s.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance; impractibility. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief. *Bacon, Essay of Goodness.*

To DIFFICI'LITATE.* *v. a.* To make difficult. An old and forgotten word; but not improper as the opposite to *facilitate*. Cotgrave and Sherwood give this verb under *difficulter* and *difficultate*.

DI'FFICULT. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facile.

If it be *difficult* [in the margin] in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.* viii.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

To DI'FFICULTATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *difficulter*.] To render difficult; to perplex. This word is not likely to be revived. The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*; as, he *difficulted* the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage. The old French verb, we see, upholds him; and the old English offers a synonyme. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DI'FFICULTLY. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty; not easily.

A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it. *Rogers, Sermons.*

DI'FFICULTY. *n. s.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.

They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Distress; opposition.

Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat: Thus *difficulties* prove a soul legitimately great. *Dryden.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To DIFFI'DE.† *v. n.* [*diffido*, Latin. Our word is not of Dryden's coinage, which the solitary example, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to imagine.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

To cleanse the soul from sin, and still *diffide*
Whether our reason's eye be clear enough
To intromit true light,
More, Cupid's Conflict, Poems, 1647.

Since the Divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness, we have no more colour left to *diffide* in the means of rectifying the enormities of our infirm nature, then a malefactor, that were offered grace for asking it, had reason to fall sick and die for fear of his former sentence.
W. Montague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 81.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

DI'FFIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatsoever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and *diffidence*, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

DI'FFIDENT. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh. *Milton, P. L.*

Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*. *Clarissa.*

DI'FFIDENTLY.* *adv.* [from *diffident*.] In a manner not presumptuous.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

To DIFFI'ND. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split. *Dict.*

DIFFI'NITIVE.*. *adj* [Lat. *diffinio, diffinitum*.] Determinate; definitive.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage) I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters*, p. 537.

DIFFI'SION. *n. s.* [*diffisio*, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA'TION. *n. s.* [*difflare*, Latin.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. *Dict.*

DI'FFLUENCE. } *n. s.* [from *diffluo*, Latin.]
DI'FFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*, and omitteth not its essence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DI'FFLUENT. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DI'FFORM. *adj.* [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: as a *difform* flower, one, of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass. *Newton.*

DIFFO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [from *difform*.] Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of *difformity*.
Stapleton, Fortr. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 138. b.

While they murmur against the present disposure of things, they desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind, that formed all things best. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There must [thus] needs be infinite *difformity* in the publick worship; and all the benefits which were, before, the consequents of conformity and unity, will be lost. *Bp. Taylor, on Extemp. Prayer.*

Necessity, absolute in itself, is simple and uniform and universal, without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever.
Clarke on the Attributes, § 7.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [*franchise*, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE.† *v. a.* [*diffusus*, Latin.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

That iron man
With his huge flail began to lay about;
From whose stern presence they *diffused* ran,
Like scatter'd chaff, the which the wind away doth fan. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 47.

Wisdom hath ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; instead
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuse*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No sect wants its apostles to propagate and *diffuse* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuse* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden's Good Parson.*

DIFFU'SE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *diffus*, Lat. *diffusus*.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

3. Difficult. This sense assigned to the word by Huloet, and exemplified by Skelton, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

John Lydgate
Writeth after an higher rate;
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mind. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 237.

DIFFU'SED.† *participial adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. This word seems to have signified, in Shakspeare's time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

He grows like savages,
To swearing and stern looks, *diffused* attire,
And every thing that seems unnatural. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

2. Extended; at full length.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unprop't. *Milton, S. A.*

DIFFU'SEDLY. *adv.* [from *diffused*.] Widely; dispersedly; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *diffused*.] The state of being diffused; dispersion. *Sherwood.*

DIFFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFU'SER.* *n. s.* [from *diffuse*.] One who spreads or disperses.

If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning, why are the wisest men of their own nation, such as Joseph, Moses, Solomon, and David, charactered and deciphered to us in the Bible with a comparison so advantageous to the wisdom of other nations; as, that they were skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, that their wisdom excelled all the wisdom of the east countries and of Babylon? *Mannyngham's Disc.* (1681,) p. 32.

DIFFU'SIBLE.* *adj.* [from *diffuse*.] Capable of being diffused.

DIFFU'SION *n. s.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A sheet of very well sleeked marble paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffusion*; but threw its beams, unstained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *diffuse*.]

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where-e'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive;* for their parts being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass,
And with *diffusive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose,
And round the happy soil *diffusive* odour flows. *Prior.*

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffusive* body of Christians. *Tillotson.*

DIFFU'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *diffusive.*] Widely; extensively; every way.

Εκκλησία — means *diffusively* the whole community of the Christian name. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 35.

DIFFU'SIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *diffusive.*]

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

The reflection of this quality upon us should be our *diffusiveness;* that we should so be lights, as that we should give light; so have light in ourselves, that we should give it unto others. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 43.

The most obvious and most general notion of this catholicism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the Church. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 9.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness:* you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it. *Addison on Medals.*

To DIG. *v. a.* preter. *dug,* or *digged;* part. pass. *dug,* or *digged.* [ᵭic, Saxon, a ditch; *dyger,* Danish, to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek.* viii. 8.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged* by craft and subtlety, to overthrow the same. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the desert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as those of your house; so that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be first to *dig* the ground, be first to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden, Virg.*

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A ravenous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd;
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breast,
The growing liver still supply'd the feast. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore. *Dryden, Ovid.*

To DIG. *v. n.* To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not: and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures. *Job,* iii. 21.

The Italians have often *dug* into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. *Addison, Travels.*

To DIG *up. v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not slake mine ire. *Shakspeare.*

DIGA'MMA.* *n. s.* [Greek.] "The letter F so called, because he beareth a form like the Greek letter *gamma,* made double." Bullokar. It is originally an Æolick letter. The Lombardick F in later times is an exact double *gamma.*

Towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *digamma,* and o'ertops them all. *Pope, Dunciad.*

DI'GAMY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *digamie,* Gr. δι-γαμία.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *bigamy,* having two wives at once.

They parallel the antick Romans, who (as Tacitus, Marcellin, and Tertullian tell us) so hated *digamy* (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married) as no holocaust was ever offered, no holy fire lookt unto by such, nor such as issued from such parents. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels,* p. 46.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy or *digamy* rather deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining. *Bishop Ferne.*

DIGA'STRICK* *adj.* [Fr. *digastrique,* Lat. *digastricus,* Gr. δίς and γαστὴρ, the belly. It has been printed, inaccurately, in Paley's Natural Theology, *diagastrick.*] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, as having, as it were, a double belly.

A certain muscle, called the *digastrick,* rises on the side of the face. *Paley, Nat. Theology,* p. 142.

DI'GERENT. *adj.* [*digerens,* Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion. *Dict.*

DI'GEST. *n. s.* [*digesta,* Lat.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest,* or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE'ST.† *v. a.* [*digero, digestum,* Lat.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 763.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested,*
Appear? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Each then has organs to *digest* his food;
One to beget, and one receive the brood. *Prior.*

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chymical term.

To be sure he will rather have the primitive man to be produced by a long process in a kind of *digesting balneum,* where all the heavier lees may have time to subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shocks. *Bentley, Serm.* iv. p. 133.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Blessed Lord, who hast caused all holy scriptures to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them, that by patience and comfort of thy holy word we may embrace, and ever hold fast, the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ. *Collect, 2nd Sund. in Adv.*

Chosen friends, with sense refin'd,
Learning *digested* well. *Thomson.*

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play,
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,
Ginning i' the middle: starting thence away,
To what may be *digested* in a play. *Shakspeare.*

My words and deeds they daily wrest,
And in their thoughts my fall *digest.* *Sandys, Ps.* p. 88.

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
— Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.
— No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;
Then howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall *digest* it. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

The pleasance of numbers is, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and *digest* the lessons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digest* the third. *Shakspeare.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To dispose a wound; to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. *v. n.* To generate matter as a wound, and tend to a cure.

DIGE'STEDLY.* *adv.* [from *digest.*] In a methodical and regular way.

Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiedly and *digestedly.* *Life of Mede, Pref. to his Works,* p. xxxix.

DIGE'STER. *n. s.* [from *digest.*]

1. One that digests or disposes.

2. One that digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. *Quincy.*

4. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester.* *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *digest.*] That is capable of being digested or concocted in the stomach.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DIGE'STION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *digestion.*]

1. The act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion.* *Temple.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion.* *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digestion* there?
Blackmore.

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising; the maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men. *Temple.*

4. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

5. The disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *digestion.*
Sharp's Surgery.

DIGE'STIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *digestif.*]

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chilifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active, piercing, and *digestive* by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodising, adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. *n. s.* An application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives.* *Wiseman on Abscesses.*

DIGE'STURE. *n. s.* Concoction: not used.

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy *digesture;* such as veal, sweetbreads. *Harvey.*

DIG'GABLE* *adj.* [from *To dig.*] That may be digged. *Huloet.*

DI'GGER. *n. s.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a spade.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT.† *v. a.* ðihtan, to prepare, to regulate, Saxon.]

1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish; to adorn. It seems always to signify the past; the participle passive is *dight*, as *dighted* in Hudibras is perhaps improper. So far Dr. Johnson. But *dight* does not always signify the past; and *dighted* is as regular from *dight*, as *plighted* is from *plight.* Butler, in his Hudibras, follows another quaint describer. Spenser also, and Beaumont and Fletcher, in the present definition, confute Dr. Johnson's remark.

But now, ye shepherd lasses, who shall lead
Your wandring troops, or sing your virelays?
Or who shall *dight* your bow'rs, sith she is dead
That was the lady of your holy-days?
Spenser, Daphnaida.

Have a care, you *dight* things handsomely; I will look over you. *Beaum. and Fl. Coxcomb.*

In an instant they were *dighted*, and came cleanly off, though they went foully on.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And storied windows richly *dight*,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Just so the proud insulting lass
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to sight.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

DI'GIT. *n. s.* [*digitus*, Latin.]

1. The measure or length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

3. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number to ten: so called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other *digits* have been as mystically applauded. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DI'GITAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *digitalis.*] Pertaining to a finger. *Bailey.*

To DI'GITATE.* *v. a.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] To point out as with a finger. Not in use.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *Robinson's Endoxa*, 1658, p. 46.

DI'GITATED. *part. adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into divisions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf composed of many small leaves.

For animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DIGLA'DIATE.* *v. n.* [*digladior*, Lat.] To quarrel; to fence; to fight.

Digladiating, like Æschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each other's filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.
Hales, Rem. p. 42.

Warring and *digladiating* amongst themselves in controversies. *Bp. Reynolds on Broth. Agreement*, 1659, P. II. p. 9.

DIGLADIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Mingle no matter of doubtful credit with the simplicity of truth, but gently stir the mould about the root of the question, and avoid all *digladiations.*
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The noblest *digladiation* is in the theatre of ourselves. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 24.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

DI'GNIFIED. *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Invested with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *Walton's Angler.*

To DI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]

1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used chiefly of the clergy.

2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times,
Since Cæsar's fortunes! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

DI'GNITARY. *n. s.* [from *dignas*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY.† *n. s.* [old French *digneté*, from *dignitas*, Latin.]

1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands.
Clarissa.

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity.* *Shaks.*

For those of old,
And these late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shaks.*

4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] By a *dignity* we understand that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Maxims; general principles; κυριαὶ δοξαὶ.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare asseverations. *Brown.*

6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION. *n. s.* [from *dignosco*, Latin.] Distinction; distinguishing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DIGRE'SS.† *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]

1. To turn aside out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.

Let my talk return thither from whence it *digressed.* *Barret.*

Thus far have I *digressed*, readers, from my former subject. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemeth, to *digress* no farther, that the Tartarians, spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate: not in use.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse
As you shall well be satisfied. *Shakspeare.*

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man. *Shakspeare.*

DIGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*digressio*, Latin.]

1. A passage deviating from the main tenour or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton, P. L.*

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DIGRE'SSIONAL.* *adj.* [from *digression.*] Deviating from the main purpose.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments, which, however poetical, are here unnecessary. *Warton, Notes on Milton.*

DIGRE'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *To digress.*] Expatiating.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson, Life of Young.*

DIGRE'SSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *digressive.*] In the way of digression. Used, according to Mr. Malone, by the celebrated W. Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

To DIJU'DICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dijudico.*] To determine by censure. *Cockeram.*

The church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself. *Hales, Rem.* p. 260.

DIJUDICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Latin.] Judicial distinction. *Cockeram.*

DIKE.† *n. s.* [ðic, Saxon; *dyk*, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground.
Dryden, Virgil.

The king of *dykes!* than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. A mound to hinder inundations. [probably from the Celt. *digh*, solid, strong; though Dr. Johnson has made no distinction. So the Fr. *digue;* and the Gr. τειχος, a wall, whence the Germ. *teich*, and the Dutch *dyke.*]

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it. *Cowley.*

To DIKE.* *v. n.* [Sax. ðician, to dig.] To work with a spade. This word, as well as *diker* for *ditcher* formed from it, is obsolete.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the bible saith,
And erre as some clerkes do.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

To DILA'CERATE.† *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Their greatest pride is expressed in the adorning their ears and noses; supposing them most courtly who *dilacerate* their ears widest. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 337.

DILACERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *dilaceratio*, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

Deep was that sense and grievous was that pain which those scourges produced, when the plowers plowed upon his back and made long their furrows: the *dilaceration* of those nervous parts created a most sharp and dolorous sensation. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

DILANIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *dilanaite.*] A tearing in pieces. *Bullokar.*

To DILA'PIDATE.† *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

The church of Elgin had, in the intestine tumults of the barbarous ages, been laid waste by the irruption of an Highland chief, whom the bishop had offended; but it was gradually restored to the state of which the traces may be now discerned, and was at last not destroyed by the tumultuous violence of Knox, but more shamefully suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

To DILA'PIDATE.* *v. a.* To make desert; to consume wastefully.

Many pluralists do reside at one living for the greater part, and at the other for some considerable part of the year; and do neither *dilapidate*, nor neglect alms or hospitality. *H. Wharton, Def. of Pluralities*, (1692,) p. 159.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church? *Hurd.*

The old patrimonial mansion is desolated, and even the parish church unroofed and *dilapidated.* *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet.* iv. 43.

DILAPIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.]

1. The incumbent's suffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it likewise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

So great a demand, as the bishop had upon his predecessor's executors for *dilapidations*, could not very soon, or very easily, be brought to an accommodation. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 59.

2. Ruin or decay in general.

I have often heard it said, that, by keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation.* *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. 1.

DILA'PIDATOR. *n. s.* [from *dilapidate.*] One who occasions dilapidation.

It is alleged, that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator.* *H. Wharton, Def. of Pluralities*, p. 156.

DILATABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extension.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

DILA'TABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dilatable.*] Capable of extension.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILATA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *dilatation*, Lat. *dilatatio.* This is one of our oldest substantives, being used by Chaucer in the sense of *enlargement.* Bishop Reynolds has employed this word in a manner, which well illustrates the etymology of it. "A second effect of joy is opening and *dilatation* of the heart and countenance, expressing the serenity of the mind, whence it hath the name of *lætitia*, as it were *a broad and spreading passion.*" Bp. Reynolds on the Passions. ch. 21.]

1. The act of extending into greater space: opposed to *contraction.*

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright. *Holder.*

I might also add—the contraction or *dilatation* of the apple of the eye. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, p. 100.

2. The state of being extended; the state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE.† *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.]

1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge: opposed to *contract.*

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear.
Spenser, F. Q.

He hath so *dilated* himself with the beams of prosperity, that he lies open to all dangers. *Bp. Hall, Charact. The Unthrift.*

I have been hammered, and *dilated* upon the anvil, as our countryman Breakspear (Adrian IV.) said of himself; I have been strained through the limbeck of affliction. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 80.

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee, can despise.
Milton, P. L.

Through all the air his sounding strings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late.
Waller.

Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere;
Dilates its drops, and softens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate*, and now contract, their force;
Various their speed, but endless in their course.
Prior.

The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the first doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To DILA'TE.† *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

And Naphtali, which borders on
Old Jordan, where his stream *dilates*.
Sandys, Ps. p. 107.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength.
Addison.

2. To speak largely and copiously.

I will not talk of that, at which himself was silent, his condemnation; whereby the Lord of life was delivered to the power of death: nor will I *dilate* of his crucifying.
Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615,) sign. C. i. b.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate* upon it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Extensive.

And it is fit a good and honest prince,
Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power,
Should owe the office of it to their service,
And good of all and every citizen.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

DILA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *dilate*.] One who enlarges or extends.

Thy labours shew thy will to dignify
The first *dilaters* of thy famous nation;
And whilst thy lines their glories signify,
They likewise do increase thy reputation.
Shelton, Verses pref. to Verstigan's Restitution.

DILA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *dilacion*, Lat. *dilatio*.] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt?
Bp. Hall, Contempt, B. 4.

DILA'TOR. *n s.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORILY.* *adv.* [from *dilatory*.] In a sluggish or procrastinating manner.

Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, *dilatorily* and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste.
Johnson, Prayers and Medit. p. 190.

DI'LATORINESS.† *n. s.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

If the parliament would enact that a sum should be defalked from the ordinary fees of the lawyer, and that no cause should depend in any court above a time which they should prefix; this would very much remedy the *dilatoriness* of their processes.
Moral State of England, (1670,) p. 63.

DI'LATORY. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

An inferiour council, after former tedious suits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and so to little purpose. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'st we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shaksp. Othello.*

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves.
Otway.

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without design. *Addison, Spect.*

DILE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindness.

These words *mine*, and *thine*, proceeded first of iniquitie, because men did not observe mutual and natural *dilection*.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1555,) sign. H. ii.

And this was the first testimony of the infinite *dilection* of God towards man.
Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1586,) p. 29.

A bone not far from his heart, to put him in mind of *dilection* and love to the woman.
Bp. of London's Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 27.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.
Boyle, Seraph. Love.

DILE'MMA.† *n. s.* [διλημμα.]

1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used, to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Hope, whose weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound.
Cowley.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

Betwixt this *dilemma* of deaths, the sharp pikes of the soldiers on the one side, and fury of the fire, on the other; he preferred the former, not as most honourable, and best complying with a military soul; (not being at leisure, alass, in time of torment, to stand on terms of credit;) but as least painful. *Fuller, Profane State*, p. 479.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm sped;
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Pope.

DILETTA'NTE. *n. s.* [*plur. dilettanti*, Italian.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting science. A society of *dilettanti*, composed of distinguished characters, was formed in this country about half a century since, and still exists under this appellation.

He told me a current story of a simple English country 'squire, who was persuaded by certain *dilettanti* of his acquaintance to see the world, and to become knowing in men and manners.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DI'LIGENCE. *n. s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrmitted application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me.
2 Tim. iv. 9.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure. *2 Pet.* i. 10.

DI'LIGENT. *adj.* [*diligens*, Lat.]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.
Deut. xix.

DI'LIGENTLY. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

DILL. *n. s.* [bile, Sax.] It hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.
Mortimer.

To DILL.* *v. a.* [*dilla*, Icel. lallare.] To soothe; to blunt; to silence pain or sound. A northern word. Grose, Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

DILU'CID.† *adj.* [old Fr. *dilucide*, from *dilucidus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *delucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

DILUCIDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILU'CIDLY.* *adv.* [from *dilucid*.] Clearly; evidently. *Bailey.*

DI'LUENT. *adj.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DI'LUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To DILU'TE. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.]
1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.
Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. *Locke.*
The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. To make weak.
The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

DILU'TE.† *adj.* Thin; attenuated; weakened; figuratively, poor.
I say, it is not evident that he so much reprehends him for the notation of the word, as for the application of it to such a sense as he there expresses; which is much different from that sense we have proposed, and far more *dilute*.
More, Sev. Churches, Pref.
The religion of the Jews was much wrapt up in shadow and mystery; they had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.
Barrow, Serm. vol. iii. S. 3.
Now it seems very *dilute* and insipid to direct the intention of these laws only against juglers, miraclemongers, or impostors.
Hallywell, Melampronoca.
If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch, and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater. *Newton.*

DILU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing else thin.
Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DILU'TION. *n. s.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.
Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DILU'VIAN. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.
Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. *Burnet, Theory.*

To DILU'VIATE.* *v. n.* [*diluvio*, Lat.] To run or spread as a flood.
These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. 1605, sign. S. 2.

DIM.† *adj.* [ðim, Sax. *dy*, Welsh; *dow*, Erse; according to Dr. Johnson. It is the participle of the Sax. ðimnian, to darken, according to Mr. Horne Tooke; and was formerly written *dimned*. The old Goth. *dimma*, *darkness*, must not, however, be overpassed.]
1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.
For her true form, how can my spark discern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*
2. Dull of apprehension.
The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. *Rogers.*
3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.
We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being.
Locke.
Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.
Her face right wond'rous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw
Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see.
Spenser, F. Q.
How is the gold become *dim!* how is the most fine gold changed. *Lament.* iv. 1.

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.
As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the senses quite.
Spenser, F. Q.
It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dim-sighted. *Bacon.*
Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight? *Locke.*
For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head,
With all such reading as was never read.
Pope, Dunc.
2. To make less bright; to obscure.
A ship that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of some star doth make her way,
When as a storm hath *dimm'd* her trusty guide,
Out of her course doth wander far astray. *Spenser.*
Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants.
Dryden.

DIM-SIGHTED.* *adj.* [*dim* and *sight*.] Having weak eyes.
Nor may the least suspicion of pride fall upon many women, who while they modestly use help to their complexions, are the more humbled and dejected, under the defects they find of native beauty, or lively colour; the remedying of which, by artificial applications, can be no more temptation to pride, than the use of crutches, or spectacles, to those that are lame and *dim-sighted*.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 99.
First then for chronology, how *dim-sighted* are the ancients in the computation of time.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 246.
We are only deceived in what is not discerned, and to err is but to be blind or *dim-sighted* as to some perceptions. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 3.

DI'MBLE.* *n. s.* The same word as *dingle*, that is, a valley between two hills, according to Mr. Warton in his notes on Milton; supposed by Mr. Whalley, the commentator on Ben Jonson, to be a corruption of it; and defined a dingle by Mr. Mason in his Supplement. The word is no corruption; but perhaps a bower, a retreat, a cell, is the true meaning; and the Sax. ðim hol, a cave, is believed to be its origin.
The scene [is] Sherwood; consisting of a landscape of a forest, hills, valleys, cottages, a castle, a river, pastures, herds, flocks, all full of country simplicity: Robin Hood's bower, his well, the witch's *dimble*, the swineherd's oak, the hermit's cell.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.
Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.
Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.
And in a *dimble* near, ev'n as a place divine,
For contemplation fit, an ivy-cieled bower.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 26.

DIME'NSION.† *n. s.* [*dimension*, Fr. *dimensio*, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is seldom used but in the plural, Dr. Johnson says. But he had overlooked both Shakspeare and Milton, as Mr. Mason also has observed. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and depth.
And in *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
A gracious person. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*. *Milton, P. L.*
These, as a line, their long *dimension* drew.
Milton, P. L.
He try'd
The tomb, and found the strait *dimensions* wide.
Dryden.
My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room. *Swift.*

DIME'NSIONED.* *part. adj.* Having dimension.
He would els [have] ben invisible wyth all his *dimencioned* body under the form of breade transubstanciated into it. *The Supper of the Lord*, &c. 1533, sign. B. 3.

DIME'NSIONLESS. *adj.* [from *dimension*.] Without any definite bulk.
In they pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors.
Milton, P. L.

DIME'NSITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dimensus*.] Extent: capacity.
If of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the *dimensity*;
If those bright sparks which them compose,
The highest mortal wits do pose;
How then, poor shallow man, can'st thou
The Maker of these glories know?
Howell, Lett. iv. 44.

DIME'NSIVE. *adj.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.
All bodies have their measure, and their space;
But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?
Davies.

DI'METER.* *adj.* Lat. *dimeter*; "dimeter versus."] Having two poetical measures.
The Octosyllable metre — was in reality the ancient *Dimeter* Iambick. *Tyrwhitt, Essay on the Lang. and Versif. of Chaucer.*

DIMICA'TION, *n. s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; contest. *Dict.*

To DIMI'DATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dimidio*.] To divide into two parts. *Cockeram.*

DIMIDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving; division into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.]
1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part; the opposite to *increase*.
That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us. *Locke.*
2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade.
Impiously they thought
Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worshippers. *Milton, P. L.*
3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.
Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Hayward.*
Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be impaired.
What judgement I had increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Odyssey.

DIMI'NISHER.* *n. s.* [from *diminish.*] That which, or one who, impairs or lessens.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke's Serm.* 1637, p. 241.

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *diminish.*] In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent. *Locke.*

DIMI'NUENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *diminuens.*] Lessening.

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a *diminuent* term. *Bp. Saunderson's Sermons,* Pref.

DI'MINUTE.* *adj.* [Lat. *diminutus.*] Small; diminutive.

The first seeds of things are little and *diminute.* *Sir A. Gorges.*

DI'MINUTELY.* *adv.* [from *diminute.*] In a manner which lessens.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Saunderson on Promiss. Oaths,* i. § 10.

DIMINU'TION. *n. s.* [*diminutio,* Lat.]

1. The act of making less; opposed to *augmentation.*

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker.*

2. The state of growing less; opposed to *increase.*

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution,* so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton.*

Finite and infinite seems to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution.* *Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addison, Spect.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMI'NUTIVE. *adj.* [*diminutivus,* Latin.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive,* contracted light, and looks not beyond the present. *South.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are. *Watts.*

DIMI'NUTIVE.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness; as, *lapillus* in Latin, *a little stone; maisonette,* in French, a *little house; manniken,* in English, a *little man.*

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive.* *Cotton.*

2. A small thing: a sense not now in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn
For poor'st *diminutives,* for doits! *Shakspeare.*

3. That which diminishes, or abates.

Diet, *diminutives,* alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before, intermixt as occasion serves. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 403.

DIMI'NUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *diminutive.*] Smallness; littleness; pettiness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

At all our concerts he was a constant, but an invisible performer; for, while he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student,* ii. 225.

DI'MISH. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown;
For nature, always, in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift.*

DIMI'SSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dimissio.*] Leave to depart. *Huloet.*

DI'MISSORY.† *adj.* [*dimissorius,* Lat. Our word was formerly written, as it is now sometimes pronounced, (in both cases improperly,) *demissory.*]

1. By which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocess ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Granting leave to depart. See DIMISSION.

Old Simeon's craving his letters *dimissory,* Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace. *Bp. Prideaux, Euchol.* (1656,) p. 101.

To DIMI'T.* *v. a.* [Lat. *dimitto.*] To allow to go; also, to grant to farm. *Huloet.*

DI'MITY. *n. s.* A fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimity.* *Wiseman.*

DI'MLY. *adv.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.

Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen,
In these thy lowest works. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted; though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly.* *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

I saw the angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden.*

DI'MMING.* *n. s.* [from *dim.*] Obscurity.

All of us have cause
To wail the *dimming* of our shining star.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

DI'MMISH. See DIMISH.

DI'MNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðimneꝛ.]

1. Dulness of sight.

Not with a total blindness, (for then they would not have sought for the door of Lot's house, but rather have groped for the way home) but such a *dimness* that they could not see any thing distinctly, or in its right place. *Bp. Patrick, on Genesis.*

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*dint,* a hole; *dintle,* a little hole; by a careless pronunciation *dimple.* Skinner.] A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common measure of them all. *Grew.*

In her forehead's fair half round,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior.*

To DI'MPLE. *v.n.* [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling eddies, *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.

On each side her,
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.
Shakspeare.

DI'MPLY.† *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

The wanderers of heaven
Each to his home retire, save those that love
To take their pastime in the troubled air,
Or skimming flutter round the *dimply* pool.
Thomson, Winter.

As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
Warton, Isis.

DIN.† *n. s.* [ðýn, a noise; ðýnan, to make a noise, Sax. *dyna,* to thunder, Icelandick. Thus, in some parts of the west of England, *thunder* is called *dinder.* The word was also formerly written *deen.*] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment
Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din.*
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monster's ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,
And to the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton, L'All.*

Now night o'er heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
And silence on the odious *din* of war.
Milton, P. L.

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the stunning *din* resound,
Through streams of smoke and adverse fire he rides,
While every shot is levell'd at his sides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the constant *din* of their party, so coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway, Venice Pres.*

2. To impress with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's

halfpence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

To DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:
Good sister, let us *dine* and never fret. *Shaks.*
Myself, he, and my sister,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakspeare.*
He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarend.*
Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes such noise,
The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd*. *Prior.*

To DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this restoring root in generous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*.
Dryden, Virgil.

DINE'TICAL. *adj.* [διναλικος.] Whirling round; vertigenous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A sperical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To DING.† *v. a.* pret. and part *dinged* and *dung*. [Gael. *dingam*, to push, to drive, to thrust; Irish, *dingim*; Sax. ðenezan, to beat; Goth. *deinga*, the same. The word is common in the North of England.

1. To dash with violence.

Ding them all down from fair Jerusalem,
And mew them up in thy deserved Bedlem.
Marston, Sat. (1598,) S. 4.

Prometheus ———
Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture eats his heart.
Ibid. S. 5.

This giant carrier would have been more merciful to his hand, if he had known against the jaw-bones of what creature he so often *dinged* his fist. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.*

2. To impress with force.

To DING. *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG. *n. s.* A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong, bell. *Shakspeare.*

DI'NGLE.† *n. s.* [from ðen, or ðin,* a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale. See CLOUGH.

In *dingles* deep and mountains hoar.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium.

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
And every bosky bourne from side to side,
My daily walks, and ancient neighbourhood.
Milton, Comus.

Stretch'd among the daisies pied
Of a green *dingle*'s sloping side. *T. Warton, Ode.*

DINGLE-DANGLE.* An adverbial expression, denoting any thing carelessly pendant. The old dictionary of Sherwood gives the verb *dingle-dangle*.

By *dingle*, which he [Peck] thinks is no where else to be found in our language, he understands boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell. *Warton, Notes on Milton.*

DI'NGINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dingy*.] The quality of being dingy or brownish.

DI'NGTHRIFT.* *n. s.* [from *ding* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift; one who throws away his possessions.

A just revenge, that a ruffian and *dingthrift* rise up, and riotously waste all.
Granger on Ecclesiastes, 1621, p. 83.

DI'NGY*. *adj.* [Sax. ðunig; Swedish, *dingig*.] Dark brown; dun; dirty. The *g* is sounded as in *tinge*.

On the *dingy* sea,
Over deep waters,
Dublin they seek. *Ellis, Transl. of Athelstan's Ode, Sp. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 27.

DI'NING-ROOM. *n. s. dine* and *room*.] The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

DI'NNER. *n. s.* [*diner*, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Before *dinner* and supper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the publick prayers of the church, or some parts of them, be said publickly in the family. *Bp. Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the past,
The quarry share, their plenteous *dinner* haste.
Dryd. Æn.

DI'NNER-TIME. *n. s.* [*dinner* and *time*.] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shakspeare.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðynt, a blow; which Mr. Horne Tooke asserts to be the past participle of ðynan, to din, to make a noise. See Div. of Purley, ii. 305. This, however, is not probable. It is more likely to be from *ding*, to strike, to dash with violence. See *To* DING. This word was formerly written *dent*.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;
Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round.
Spenser.

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L.

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid.
Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep, and I perceive you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They daily run themselves upon the *dint* of the Apostle's sentence against evil-speaking.
Hooker, Ecc. Pol. Pref.

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addison.*

The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in every vein;
His well arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his mistress claims. *Gay.*

I have myself known a man, from the lowest conditions of life, without friends or education, not knowing so much as to write or read, bred to no trade or calling, by pure *dint* of day-labour, frugality, and foresight, to have grown wealthy.
Bp. Berkeley, Word to the Wise.

To DINT. *v. a* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impression.

With greedy force each other doth assail,
And strike so fiercely that they do impress
Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak and frail. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*.
Donne, Poems, p. 114.

Deed *dinted* wrinkles on her cheek she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.
Dryden, Æn.

DINUMERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out singly.
Bullokar, and Cockeram.

DIO'CESAN.* *n. s.* [from *diocess*.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse. *South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others.
Tatler.

DIO'CESAN. *adj.* [from *diocess*.] Pertaining to a diocese.

The SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE looks with peculiar hope and satisfaction to the permanent zealous aid and co-operation of the *diocesan* and district committees. *Account of the Soc. for prom. Chr. Knowledge.*

DI'OCESS.† *n. s.* [Norman Fr. *deocisse*; Lat. *diœcesis*. It is a Greek word compounded of δια and οικησις.]

1. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into *dioceses*, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical. *Cowel.*

None ought to be admitted by any bishop but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocess* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Constance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all; since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocess* of Winchester. *Ralegh, Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocess* containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

2. A district or division of a country, generally speaking; not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers. But this is the original meaning.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocess*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, Descript. of W. Barbary, ch. ii. (Oxf. 1671.)

DIO'PTICAL, and DIO'PTICK.* So the next words are now sometimes written.

DIO'PTRICAL.† } *adj.* [διόπτομαι, Gr. Dr.
DIO'PTRICK. } Johnson says; but it is more immediately from διόπτρα, Lat. *dioptra*, a perspective glass.] Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted. *Boyle.*

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *More, Ant. against Atheism.*

DIO'PTRICKS.† *n. s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c. *Harris.*

He has added much to the theory of *dioptricks*; much to the manufacture itself of grinding good glasses. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc.* p. 314.

DI'ORISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. διόρισμα.] Distinction, or definition, which in few words explains what is spoken of.

To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *More, Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

DIORI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *diorism.*] In a distinguishing manner.

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. *More, Expos. of Sev. Churches*, p. 72.

DIORTHO'SIS. *n. s.* [διορθωσις, of διορθόω, to make straight.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape. *Harris.*

To DIP.† *v. a.* pret. *dipped;* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*. [*dippen*, Dutch; dippan, Saxon; *diupjan*, Goth.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compass'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he sprinkled round, and thrice aloud,
Invok'd the dead, and then dismiss'd the crowd. *Dryden, Æn.*

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he stood,
Descending, *dipp'd* his hands in lover's blood. *Dryden, Fables.*

The kindred arts shall in their praise conspire;
One *dip* the pencil, and one string the lyre. *Pope.*

Now on fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to dip poetic souls. *Pope, Dunciad.*

So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moisten; to wet.

And thou not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stifled. *L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden, Fables.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage.

Be careful still of the main chance, my son,
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands. *Dryden, Pers.*

To DIP. *v. n.*

1. To sink; to immerge.

We have snakes in our cups, and in our dishes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Estrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus's side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd. *Granville.*

3. To enter slightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Would'st thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose? *Dryden, Pers.*

DIP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Depression; the sinking or falling in of a surface; as, the depression or *dip* of the visible horizon; which denotes its sinking or dipping below the true horizontal plane; whether caused by some variation of the atmosphere, or by the different height of the observer's eye above the surface of the sea. *Chambers.*

Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*. *Pennant.*

2. The act of taking that which comes first. This is used only in low language.

DIPCHI'CK. *n. s.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. *Carew.*

DIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [δις and πέταλον.] Having two flower-leaves.

DI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [διφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as *vain, leaf, Cæsar.*

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs:* all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second *eta* and *iota*, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

DI'PLOE. *n. s.* The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA.† *n. s.* [διπλώμα, Gr. *diploma*, Lat. Our plural is also the Latin *diplomata.*] A letter or writing conferring some privilege, so called because they used formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

My present design is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the *diplomata* or charters themselves. *Humph. Wanley to Dr. Smith, Anec.* i. 80.

DIPLO'MACY.* *n. s.* [from *diploma.*]

1. A privileged state.

At a very early period in the *diplomacy* of humiliation, a gentleman was sent on an errand, of which, from the motive of it, whatever the event might be, we can never be ashamed. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

2. A body of envoys.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate! *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

To DIPLO'MATE.* *v. a.* [from *diploma.*] To invest with a privilege.

By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox. of Bp. Nicolson.*

DIPLO'MATICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *diplomatique.*]

1. Relating to the art of deciphering all old written characters and abbreviations.

One of the principal objects of the following work, is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatick* science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle on the Orig. and Prog. of Writing*, Introd.

2. Respecting envoys and ambassadors, or the privileges belonging to them; and sometimes to others, in a publick capacity.

The ambassadors from the rights of man, and their admission into the *diplomatick* system, I hold to be a new era in this business. *Burke on French Affairs.*

His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatick* body; he has of course all the fundamental treaties, which make the publick statute law of Europe, by heart. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DIPLO'MATIST.* *n. s.* [from *diplomatick.*] One employed or versed in affairs of state.

DI'PPER.† *n. s.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

The chief enemy was a *dipper*, Pharaoh; the first and last of kings that were so, as the Red Sea can witness; he could not away with Moses skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, nor with eloquent Aaron. *Whitlock, Manners of the English.*

In which number, I must be forced to reckon that doctor, who in a late equivocating treatise plausibly set afloat against the *Dippers*, diving the while himself with a more deep prelatical malignance against the present state and church-government, mentions with ignominy "the Tractate of Divorce." *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers,
Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers.* *Cleaveland, Poems, &c.* p. 18.

DI'PPING *Needle.* *n. s.* A device which shews a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively.

DI'PSAS. *n. s.* [Latin, from διψάω, to thirst.] A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbœna dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas.* *Milton, P. L.*

DI'PTOTE. *n. s.* [διπτωτα.] A noun consisting of two cases only. *Clark.*

DI'PTYCH.† *n. s.* [*diptycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A register of bishops and martyrs.

They had a lower degree of remembrance for bishops, and confessors, and all other eminent persons departed this life; whom they not only praised in orations at their funerals, but writ their names in their *diptychs* or *two-leaved records:* which contained, in one page, all the names of the living; in the other, the dead that were of note in the church. *Bp. Lloyd, Serm.* p. 19.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin. *Stilling fleet.*

DIRE. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,
To doff their *dire* distresses. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die
In meats, and drinks, which on the earth shall bring
Diseases *dire*, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear. *Milton, P. L.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*. *Milton.*

Or what the cross, *dire*-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton, Arcades.*

Dire was the tossing, deep the groans, despair
Tended the sick. *Milton, P. L.*

Discord! *dire* sister of the slaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour;
While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound,
She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around. *Pope.*

DIRE'CT. *adj.* [*directus*, Lat.]

1. Strait, not crooked.
2. Not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection to cross lines. *Bentley.*

3. [In astronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd,
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. Not collateral, as the grandson succeeds his grandsire in a *direct* line.
5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a strait line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what slides by the question. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

7. Plain; express.

He no where, that I know, says it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To DIRE'CT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *directer*; Lat. *dirigo, directum.*]

1. To aim or drive in a strait line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point against as a mark.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. To regulate; to adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps. *Jer.* x. 23.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. *Eccles.* x. 10.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to *direct* and sort, and call in such as he desires. *Locke.*

4. To prescribe certain measure; to mark out a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job*, xxxvii. 3.

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a softer term than to *command*.

DIRE'CTER.† *n. s.* [*directeur*, Fr. *director*, Lat.] See DIRECTOR.

1. One that directs; one that prescribes. *Sherwood.*
2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION. *n. s.* [*directio*, Lat.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

These men's opinions are not the product of judgement, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the Apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgements, delivered in like case, we may take *direction*. *Hooker.*

Ev'n now
I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numb.* xxi. 18.

Men's passions and God's *direction* seldom agree. *King Charles.*

General *directions* for scholastic disputers, is never to dispute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see. *Pope.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *direct.*]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodness of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all question, though there be some doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reside, whether in the will or the understanding. The true resolution is, that the *directive* command for counsel is in the understanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbs.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing: showing the way.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall. *Thomson.*

DIRE'CTLY. *adv.* [from *direct.*]

1. In a strait line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened; because the light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its proper source. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly* and utterly reject the very principles of Christianity, which hereticks embrace erroneously by misconstruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been so impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myself enemies in the papists *directly*, because they have kept the scripture from us what they could. *Dryden, Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addison, Freeholder.*

No reason can be assigned, why it is best for the world that God Almighty hath absolute power, which does not *directly* prove that no mortal man should have the like. *Swift.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *direct.*] Straitness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bentley.*

DIRE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*director*, Lat.]

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendant; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or mislike those things he did not understand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in south-sea year? *Pope.*

6. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided. *Sharp, Surg.*

DIRECTO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *directory.*]

1. Giving direction; enacting rule.

The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive. *Guthrie, Germany.*

2. Respecting a government of France, called the directory.

When this object was to be weighed against the *directorial* conquests, merely as an object of a value at market, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

DIRE'CTORY.† *n. s.* [from *director.*] The book which the factious preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their sect in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*

Under the *directory* there will be as different religions, and as different desires, and as differing forms, as there are several varieties of men and manners under one half of heaven. *Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer.*

The king's body [Ch. I.] being by the bearers set down near the place of burial, the bishop of London stood ready with the service-book in his hands to have performed his last duty to the king his master, according to the order or form for the burial of the dead, set forth in the Book of Common-Prayer, which the lords likewise desired; but would not be suffered by Col. Whitchcott the governour, by reason of the *directory*, to which (said he) he and others were to be conformable.

Sir T. Herbert's Memoirs.

DIRE'CTORY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *directoire*, a rule; Lat. *directio*.] A direction; a guide. This sense, of which Dr. Johnson takes no notice, is of higher antiquity than that which he assigns to the book of the factious preachers. It is in the old vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar.

But by the way this example of Christ's choosing illiterate men to this weighty function of the ministry, is no more our *directory* to follow, than it is to choose such as we (if possible) knew Judasses as he did. *Whitlock, Manners of the English.*

The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the Casuistical *directories* for confessors, about the sins proper for kings to be interrogated in confession, returned this answer.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 222.

DIRE'CTORY.* *n. s.* The name of the democratick French government in modern times.

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the *directory*; — for so they call the managers of their burlesque government.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DIRE'CTORY.* *adj.* [Fr. *directoire.*]

1. Guiding.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers, call their *directory* needle. *Gregory's Posthum.* (1650,) p. 281.

2. Commanding.

Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one *declaratory*, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.

Blackstone.

DIRE'CTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *director.*] She who directs or governs.

Our reason being the noblest principle of our nature, that by which we are raised above the level of brutes, yea by which we are allied to angels, and do border upon God himself, ought upon that account, to be submitted to, as the supreme regent and *directress* of all our other powers, and to be looked upon as the rule of our will, and the guide of all our animal motions.

Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

DIRE'CTRIX.* *n. s.* [from *director.*] She who manages or directs.

Every part of the body studying as it were to pay [by adorning itself to its best advantage] some tribute of comeliness, as an homage to the face; which is not only the queen and sovereign of human and visible beauty, but the regent and *directrix* of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands.* p. 24.

DI'REFUL.† *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical: all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*, as dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy. So far Dr. Johnson. I must add, that good writers, besides the poets, use this word; as the fine sentence of Bishop Richardson, and the remarks of Dr. Addison and Bishop Bull, now added to the examples, shew. Dr. Addison's use of the word carries the etymology to the Latin *diræ*, curses, and *full*, i. e. full of curses; which removes the want of analogy, which Dr. Johnson states. But *all other words*, compounded with *full*, do not consist of a *substantive* and *full*; witness *resentful*, admitted by Dr. Johnson himself into his dictionary.] Dire; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of *direful* sword, divide the substance could. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But yet at last, whereas the *direful* fiend,
She saw not stir, off shaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and saw that joyous end;
Then God she pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shaks.*

The dehortation in this case is urgent; the accusation dreadful; the sin itself *direful*.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 302.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the execratory, which is now used by them, [the Jews,] wherein they profoundly *curse* the Christians; desiring that God would smite them as he did the first born of Egypt. And though this *direful* prayer is not found in the Liturgy printed at Venice, yet I am assured by a good author, that it is extant in the Machsor of the Cracovian impression.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, (1675,) p. 179.

The holy prophet predicts and foretells things so *direful* to God's people.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 716.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin rose. *Dryd.*

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess, sing. *Pope.*

DI'REFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *direful.*] Dreadfulness; horrour.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

DIRE'MPTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *diremptio.*] Separation. *Cockeram.*

This match is only capable of a late, but much wished repentance on the offender's part, and a just *diremption* on the part of the judges.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.

DI'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *dire.*] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

DIRE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.

Heywood, Hier. of Angels, (1635,) p. 515.

Arrears which were due to him before the *direption* and depredation.

Bp. Ganden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 203.

DIRGE.† *n. s.* [This is not a contraction of the Latin *dirige*, in the popish hymn *dirige gressus meos*, as some pretend; but from the Teutonick *dyrke*, *laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. Cowel. Bacon apparently derives it from *dirige*. Serenius deduces it from the Goth. *dyr*, dear. But see DIRIGE.] A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Mean while the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above shall hear each day,
One *dirge* dispatch'd unto your clay,
These your own anthems shall become,
Your lasting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept.

Dryden.

DI'RIGE.* *n. s.* Whether from the first word of the Latin hymn, "*dirige* gressus meos," or not; certain it is, that this is our old word; notwithstanding the remark of Cowel, which Dr. Johnson assigns to Vestegan, under DIRGE. It is *dyryge* in the very old vocabulary, Vulg. Hormanni. Chaucer, Bale, and Bacon, and the compilers of our Homilies, write this funeral expression, *dirige*.

DI'RIGENT. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Lat.] The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK. *n. s.* [an Erse word.] A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*

To DIRKE.] *v. a.* To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. In truth, it never was used in this sense; and in the passage, which he cites from Spenser, it means to darken, to obscure; in imitation of Chaucer, who uses *dercked* for *darkened*, in his translation of Boethius.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my blossoms round.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

DIRK.* *adj.* The old northern word for dark.

Day that was is wightly past,
And now at earst the *dirke* night doe haste.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

To DIRL.* *v. n.* To move round quickly. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett. [Sax. ðiplian. See *To* THIRL.]

DIRT.† *n. s.* [*dryt*, Dutch; Icel. *drit*; Goth. *dirt*. The Icelandick word means *excrement*; in which sense our word is used, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, long before the application of it in those examples which he has given to *mud*.]

1. Excrement.

The fat closed upon the blade, so that he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirt* came out [in the margin, came out at the fundament.] *Judges*, iii. 22.

2. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that sticks to the clothes or body.

They gilding *dirt* in noble verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, to heap together a little *dirt*, that shall bury them in the end. *Wake.*

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the shallows. *Addison.*

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows;
From *dirt* and sea-weed as proud Venice rose,
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero sunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dirt* the passion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

3. Meanness; sordidness.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE. *n. s.* [*dirt* and *pie*.] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pastry.

Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY.† *adv.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

Take care not to eat awkwardly or *dirtily*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *n. s.* [from *dirty*.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.
2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.

DI'RTY. *adj.* [from *dirt*.]

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Shaksp.*

2. Sullied; clouded; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Lying.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow sots and epicures, mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DI'RUPTION. *n s.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bursting or breaking.
2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

DIS. An inseparable particle used in composition, implying commonly a privative or negative signification of the word to which it is joined; as to *arm*, to *disarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, used by the French and Spaniards in the same sense; as *desnouer*, to unite; *desterrar*, to banish; from the Latin *de*; as *struo*, to build; *destruo*, to destroy.

DISABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *disable*.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion. *Ralegh.*

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its *disability*. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able*.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nor so is overcome
Satan, whose fall from heav'n, a deadlier bruise
Disabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milton.*

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: used of things.

I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminish.

I have *disabled* mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakspeare.*

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Mousieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed. *Wotton.*

DISA'BLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *To disable*.]

1. Legal impediment.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in* 1592.

2. Weakness.

This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the [intellectual judging] faculty; which, as soon as the present passion is over, comes to debate and judge of all objects presented to it, as perfectly as it did before. *South, Serm.* v. 182.

To DISABU'SE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *disabuser*, "to disabuse;" Cotgrave.] To set free from a mistake; to disentangle from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

That last trump when it begins to sound, will have the faculty thus to make all men wise, to *disabuse*, and inspire the whole world with a new sense. *Hammond, Serm.* viii.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Those teeth fair Lyce must not show,
If she would bite her lovers: though
Like birds they stoop at seeming grapes,
Are *disabus'd*, when first she gapes. *Waller.*

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd*. *Pope.*

To DISACCO'MMODATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desaccommoder*, "to disaccommodate;" Cotgrave.] To put to inconvenience.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 192.

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISACCO'RD.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *desaccorder*.] To refuse consent.

She was daughter to a noble lord
Which dwelt thereby, who sought her to affy
To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply. *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. iii. 7.

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accustom*.] To destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge*.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity, here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

To DISACQUA'INT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desaccointer*.] To break or dissolve acquaintaince. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *acquaintance*.] Disuse of familiarity.

Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. *South.*

To DISADO'RN.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *adorn*.] To deprive of ornament or beauty.

He saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head. *Congreve, Transl. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.*

To DISADVA'NCE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desavancer*, "to hinder, to cast backward;" Cotgrave. Spenser writes this word also *disavance*.] To stop; to check.

Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear eftsoons to *disadvance*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iv. 7.

To DISADVA'NCE.* *v. n.* To keep back; to halt. In the following example, the modern editor of Fletcher's fine poem has unwarrantably converted *disadvance* into "cease t' advance."

For when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance
Shine in his face, soon did they *disadvance*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph*, P. ii.

DISADVA'NTAGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desavantage*.]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to *disadvantage*.

Truth, unseasonably and unmannerly proposed, comes with a *disadvantage*; and is in danger to miscarry through the unskilfulness of the proposer. *South, Serm.* vii. 146.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer, in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Those parts already published give reason to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *disadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand. *Swift.*

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be so strong,
Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *disadvantage* found. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in interest of any kind.

All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.* Contrary to profit; producing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon, Ess. of Expence.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *adj.* [from *disadvantage.*] Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights. *Addison, Spectator.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *adj.* [from *disadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously.* *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *disadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn, and to watch the weakness of others, that he might have something to repay them. *Tyers, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope*, p. 5.

DISADVE'NTURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *desadventure*, Cotgrave; Span. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura.* Chaucer and Spenser write this word *disaventure.*] Misfortune.

Experience hath oft proved, that man in best fortune, and such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure.* *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

DISADVE'NTUROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *disaventureux.* Spenser writes it *disaventurous* in the following example; though Dr. Johnson has printed it *disadventurous.*] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 48.

To DISAFFE'CT.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*]

1. To fill with discontent; to discontent; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army. *Clarendon.*

2. To dislike; to disdain.

Not that any force is allowed either way, to be used towards the daughter; whether to continue her in a constrained virginity, or to cast her against her mind upon a *disaffected* match. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*, only because it hath not been well represented to them. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* Dedic.

3. To disorder.

If the more classical notion of the word take place, it *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond, Serm.* xxiii.

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. adj.* [from *disaffect.*] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disaffected.*] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disaffected.*] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *disaffect.*]

1. Dislike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with publick scandal and displeasure. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection. Swift.*

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a physical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wiseman.*

DISAFFE'CTIONATE.* *adj.* [*dis* and *affectionate.*] Not disposed to affection or zeal.

They, according to that climate, were found damnably corrupt, and *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs.

Blount, Voyage into the Levant, (1650,) p. 99.

He [Milton] had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife. *Hayley, Life of Milton.*

To DISAFFI'RM.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] To contradict.

Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law. *Davies, Preface to Reports.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses. *Bacon.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind? *Donne.*

To DISAGREE'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.
Dryden.

3. To be in a state of opposition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the opposite.

It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things *from* the true and proper description. *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason. *Atterbury.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.
2. Unpleasantness; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'ABLY.* *adv.* [from *disagreeable.*]

1. Unsuitably.
2. Unpleasantly.

It is a frequent complaint that tar water is made of bad tar, being of a reddish colour, sweetish or *disagreeably* insipid. *Bp. Berkeley.*

For me, I passed the end of May and all June in Kent, not *disagreeably.* *Gray, Letters.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *n. s.* [from *disagree.*]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To DISALLI'EGE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *liege.* I have found this expressive word only in Milton, by whom it was probably coined.] To alienate from allegiance.

What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?

Milton, Obser. on the Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. and the Irish.

To DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolick.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish. *Hooker.*

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly *disallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in. *South.*

To DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *disallow* that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE.† *adj.* [from *disallow.*] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Neutrality is always a thing dangerous and *disallowable*, because it offendeth all parties. *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, p. 126.

DISALLO'WANCE.† *n. s.* [from *disallow.*] Prohibition.

Nothing is more ordinary, or less obnoxious to *disallowance*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

To DISALLY'.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *ally.*] To sunder; to disjoin; to dissolve.

If any of these, or all, the Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed;
Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton, S. A.*

To DISA'NCHOR.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desancrer*, "to weigh anchor and be gone," Cotgrave.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

DISANGE'LICAL.* *adj.* [*dis* and *angelical.*] Not angelical; not suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

You are not then of the opinion of that learned casuist, returned I, who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

To DISA'NIMATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desanimer.*]

1. To deprive of life.
2. To discourage; to deject; to depress.

The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

DISANIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISANNU'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed contrarily to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative sense by the needless use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power; being in themselves harsh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul?*
Herbert.

Wilt thou my judgements *disannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANU'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *disannul.*] One who makes null, or puts down; one who deprives.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease; the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

DISANNU'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.

There is verily a *disannulling* of the commandment going before, for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof. *Heb.* vii. 18.

DISANNU'LMENT.† *n. s.* [from *disannul.*] The act of making void.

The *disannulment* of this lustre amazed him as much, as the presentation thereof made him admire. *Lord's Hist. of the Banians*, 1630, p. 19.

To DISANO'INT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *anoint.*] To invalidate consecration by unction.

After they have juggled and paltered with the world, bandied and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits, and their pamphlets, to the engaging of sincere and real men beyond what is possible or honest to retreat from, not only turn revolters from those principles, which only could at first move them, but lay the stain of disloyalty, and worse, on those proceedings, which are the necessary consequences of their own former actions. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

To DISAPPA'REL.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desapareiller.*] To disrobe.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, (1635,) p. 82.

To DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*disparoitre*, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She *disappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton, P. L.*

When the night and winter *disappear*,
The purple morning rising with the year,
Salutes the Spring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

Criticks I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like other, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

DISAPPE'ARANCE.* *n. s.* [from *disappear.*] An end of appearance.

If we look into the bulk of our species, they are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their *disappearance*. *Addison, Spect.* No. 317.

DISAPPE'ARING.* *n. s.* Cessation of appearance.

Ninus, we may imagine, thought to provide a remedy against the frequent absences and *disappearings* of the heavenly bodies, by appointing a medium of adoration to them which might be always at hand. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 3.

To DISAPPO'INT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *disappointer.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotson.*

Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge?
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises. *Addison.*

2. It has *of* before the thing lost by disappointment.

The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas *of* the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess. *Knolles.*

3. To deprive, or bereave of any thing. Cotgrave, under the old French verb, gives "to deprive of authority," as one of the explanations. In the following passage, the speaker is deprived of the *appointments* or preparations for death, as confession, absolution, &c. See the 4th sense of *To* APPO'INT.

Thus was I ——————
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *n. s.* [from *disappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings: how many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen? How many *disappointments* have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin? *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. *Addison, Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others. *Pope.*

DISAPPRO'VAL.* *n. s.* [from *disapprove.*] A word, like *approval*, not common; but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation.*

To DISAPPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*disapprover*, French.]

1. To dislike; to censure.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *disapprov'd*. *Prior.*

Without good breeding, truth is *disapprov'd*;
That only makes superior sense belov'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts. *Swift.*

DI'SARD.† *n. s.* [ðýrı ðýrıȝ, Sax. *a fool*, Skinner; *diseur*, Fr. Junius.] A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inserted both by Skinner and Junius; but I do not remember it, Dr. Johnson says. The word, however, is frequent in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and occurs in the Homilies of our Church. It is usually written *dizard.*

Shall I be such an ideot, and *dizard*, to suffer every man to speak upon me what they list?
Homilies, B. 1. *Against Contention.*

This progress of melancholy you shall easily observe in them that have been so affected; they go smiling to themselves at first, at length they laugh out; at first solitary; at last they can endure no company; or if they do, they are now *dizards*, past sense and shame.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 196.

How like a *dizard*, a fool, an ass, he looks; how like a clown he behaves!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 608.

To DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*disarmer*, Fr.]

1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses for *disarming* all the Papists in England. *Clarendon.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before.
Dryden.

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.
They would be immediately *disarmed of* their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

DISA'RMER.* *n. s.* [from *disarm.*] One who deprives another of arms.
It is not imaginable how so much learning and abilities, as this *disarmer* is believed to have, should admit so great a mixture of rudeness and scurrility. *Hammond's Works*, ii. 62.

DISA'RMING.* *n. s.* [from *disarm.*] Deprivation of arms.
All the scoffings, and revilings, which were thought necessary by S. W. for the *disarming* of schism. *Hammond's Works*, ii. 63.

To DISARRA'NGE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desarrenger*, "to unrank, disorder, disarray;" Cotgrave.] To unsettle. This word is of no great age in our language; but I conceive it to be of earlier usage than in the example of T. Warton which has been remarked to me.
This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas. *Warton.*

DISARRA'NGEMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *desarrengement.*] Disorder; confusion.
How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this; when it hath been shewn absolutely impossible, that any arrangement of them should perform such an effect?
A. Baxter on the Soul, (1737,) ii. 137.
Her glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high,
(Fantastick *disarrangement*) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees. *Cowper, Task*, B. v.

To DISARRA'Y.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desarroyer.*]
1. To undress any one; to divest of clothes.
So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd*.
Spenser, F. Q.
Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenser, Epithal.*
2. To discomfit; to rout; to overthrow. [old Fr. *desarroyer.*]
O'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring Angels *disarray'd*.
Milton, P. L.

DISARRA'Y.† *n. s.*
1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle. [old Fr. *dessaroy.*]
He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them.
Hayward.
Disarray and shameful route ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.
Dryden, Fables.
2. Undress. [from *dis* and *array.*]
And him behind a wicked hag did stalk,
In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 4.

DISASSIDU'ITY.† *n. s.* Absence of care or attention.
The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back.
Wotton, Parall. E. of Ess. and D. of Buck.
He came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her grace. *Sir R. Naunton, Fragm. Regalia.*

To DISASSO'CIATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *desassocier*, "to disassociate, break company, or separate friends;" Cotgrave.] To disunite. See *To* DISSOCIATE.
As if our mind had not other hours enough to do her business, without *disassociating* herself from the body in that little space which she needeth for her necessity. *Florio's Transl. of Montaigne's Ess.* (1613,) p. 630.

DISA'STER. *n. s.* [*desastre*, Fr.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.
Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;
Disasters veil'd the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse. *Shaks.*
2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.
This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night.
Pope.

To DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.
Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive that *disastered* changling? *Sidney.*
2. To afflict; to mischief.
These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shakspeare.*
In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson.*

DISA'STROUS. *adj.* [from *disaster.*]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate.
That seemeth a most *diastrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were defeated by the English at Floodenfield. *Hayward.*
2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.
The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.
Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*
Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself. *South.*
Fly the pursuit of my *diastrous* love,
From my unhapppy neighbourhood remove.
Dryden.

DISA'STROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *disastrous.*] In a dismal manner.
There were never poor Christians perished more lamentably than those 6000 we sent under M. Hamilton for the assistance of the K. of Sweden, who did much, but you know what became of him at last; how *disastrously* the Prince Palatine himself fell, and in what an ill conjecture of time, being upon the very point of being restored to his country. *Howell, Lett.* i. vi. 29.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disastrous.*] Unluckiness; unfortunateness. *Dict.*

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch.*] To retract profession; to disown.
Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*,
To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desavoüer.*] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any person.
The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
The English did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*
To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expound. *Bacon.*
A man that acts below his rank, doth but *disavow* fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him. *Bacon.*
He only does his conquest *disavow*,
And thinks too little what they found too much.
Dryden.
We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expressly to *disavow* all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever.
Addison, Freeholder.

DISAVO'WAL. *n. s.* [from *disavow.*] Denial.
An earnest *disavowal* of fear, often proceeds from fear. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *disavow.*] Denial.
As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof.
Wotton.

To DISAU'THORIZE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority.
The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.
Wotton, Survey of Education.
Who ever heard that, to commend the fidelity of a keeper, were to *disauthorize* the thing committed to his custody? *Char. maint. by Catholicks*, (in Chillingworth's Rel. of Prot.) ch. 2.

To DISBA'ND.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desbander.*]
1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their colours.
They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles, History.*
Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,
Till God, our general, shall us disband. *Denham.*
I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to secure the state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Bid him *disband* his legions. *Addison, Cato.*
2. To dismiss from service.
Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND.† *v. n.*
1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.
Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men come ashore.
Bacon, War with Spain.
The ranged pow'rs
Disband; and, wandering, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton, P. L.*
The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*.
Clarendon.
Were it not for some small remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left scattered among mankind, human society would in a short space *disband* and run into confusion, and the earth would grow wild and become a forest. *Tillotson.*
2. To be dissolved.
When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal defaillances, and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which *disband*, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left beind them. *Bp. Taylor, Lib. of Prophesying.*
While rocks stand
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

To DISBA'RK.† *v. a.* [*desbarquer*, French.]
1. To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd *disbarked* them. *Fairfax.*

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep, an offering to the gods.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To strip the bark from. [*dis* and *bark* of of a tree.]

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the bowling-green at Magdalen-college, quite round *disbarked* almost for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceedingly. *Evelyn*, ii. vii. § 7.

The matter is heart of oak, *disbarked* quite from superfluity. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 186.

DISBELI'EF. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve.*] Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*

To DISBELI'EVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.
Hammond, Pract. Catech.

Such, who profess to *disbelieve* a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneasy, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, pretended to *disbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER. *n. s.* [from *disbelieve.*] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench.*] To drive from a seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
—— No, sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me stay, I fled from words.
Shakspeare.

To DISBLA'ME.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *blame.*] To clear from blame or censure.

I pray you meekily
Disblameth me if any word be lame.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 17.

I was sent to him by his lordship to let him know more particularly the duke's displeasure, and back by the ambassador to the duke with his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming.* *Sir J. Finett, Obs. on For. Ambassadors*, (1656,) p. 240.

DISBO'DIED.* *adj.* [*dis* and *body.*] Freed from the clogs and impediments of the the body.

They conceive that the *disbodied* souls shall return from their unactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 143.

To DISBO'WEL.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *bowel.*] To eviscerate; to deprive of contents.

A great oak dry and dead ——
Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold,
But half *disbowell'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or sprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea.
Peacham on Drawing.

Disburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To disencumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts
I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me share thy most retired distress.
Addison, Cato.

To DISBU'RDEN.† *v. n.* To ease the mind.

Adam ——
—— in a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus *to disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, P. L.

To DISBU'RSE *v. a.* [*debourser*, French]. To spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.
Spenser.

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *disburs'd* ten thousand dollars. *Shakspeare.*

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* them.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

DISBU'RSEMENT. *n. s.* [*deboursement*, Fr.]

1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. Sum spent.

DISBU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *disburse.*] One that disburses.

To DISCA'LCEATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *discalceo.* Dr. Johnson has given *discalceated* upon his own authority; but the verb is two hundred years old in our lexicography.] To put off the shoes.
Cockeram.

DISCA'LCEATED. *adj.* [*discalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *discalceated.*] The act of pulling off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Among the Jews, and other nations, of the Orient especially, that rite of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes, [is] still used and continued amongst them unto this day, when they come into their temples and sacred places.
Mede, Reverence of God's House, (1638,) p. 37.

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To dissolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts,
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.

2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sidney.*

Their captains, if they list, *discard* whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service.
Spenser on Ireland.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, would it not be hard to charge us with *discarding* substance out of the world.
Locke.

Justice *discards* party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.
Addison, Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at an end of her patience, and resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a sunk *discarded* party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

DISCA'RDURE.* *n. s.* [from *discard.*] Dismissal.

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion?
Hayter's Rem. on Hume's Dialog. 1780, p. 38.

DISCA'RNATE. *adj.* [*dis* and *caro*, flesh; *scarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.

'Tis better to own a judgement, though but with a *curta suppellex* of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *case.*] To strip; to undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell,
I will *discase* me, and myself present.
Shakspeare, Tempest.

DISCEPTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *disceptatio.*] Controversy; disputation.

After a long *disceptation*, the bishop of Lincolne said, that the meaning of S. Augustine might be known by the consent of other the doctors. *Fox, Acts and Mon. of Bp. Latimer.*

The proportion is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any *discerptation.*
Barrow, Serm. vol. ii. S. 12.

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*discerno*, Lat.]

1. To descry; to see; to discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms, from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice.
B. Jonson.

To DISCE'RN. *v. n.*

1. To make distinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood. *Locke.*

2. To have judicial cognizance: not in use.

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

DISCE'RNER. *n. s.* [from *discern.*]

1. Discoverer; he that descries.

'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner* Durst wag his tongue in censure.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discernible.*] Visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently.

Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING.* *n. s.* [from *discern.*] The power of distinguishing.

Does any here know me? This is not Lear: Does Lear walk thus, speak thus? Where are his eyes?

Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings* Are lethargied. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. adj.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY.† *adv.* [from *discerning.*] Judiciously; rationally; acutely.

Memory *discerningly* and distinctly reverts unto things. *Sir M. Sandys, Ess.* (1634,) p. 74.

These two errours Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* [from *discern.*] Judgement; power of distinguishing.

A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP.† *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Latin.]

1. To tear in pieces; to break; to destroy by separation of its parts. *Dict.*

There is no evil more pernicious than sedition; for this divides, yea, and *discerps* a city.

Dr. Matth. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660,) p. 100.

Orpheus says, Bacchus was *discerped* by the giants. *Dr. Stukeley, Palæogr. Sac.* (1736,) p. 58.

2. To separate; to select.

He [Toup] is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses, besides a particle or two, *discerped* from Bentley's *νοῦς*, which I regard as the soul, or *τὸ πᾶν*, as we may say, of the critical world. *Hurd to Warburton,* Lett. 163.

DISCE'RPIBLE.* *adj.* [from *discerp.*] Separable. A more regular word than *discerptible.*

This elementary body — may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid *discerptible* substance. *Biblioth. Bibl. Ox.* (1720,) i. 435.

DISCERPIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *discerpible.*] Liableness to be separated.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discerpibility.*

Wollaston, Rel. of Nat. sect. v. 11.

DISCE'RPSION.* See DISCERPTION.

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible.*

Glanville, Scepsis.

Matter is moveable, this immoveable: matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible. *More.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *discerptible.*] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION.† *n. s.* [from *discerp.* This word has, in modern times, been also written *discerpsion.* But Dr. Johnson has given no example of either.] The act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.

Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder, one from another; so as the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our *discerptions.*

Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.

The report of the *discerpsion* of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary, they will resolve into the fourteen day's continuance of the moon's monthly wain.

Coventry's Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

DISCE'SSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *discessio.*] Departure.

There might seem to be some kind of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once; lest they should seem violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away one by one may seem to carry a shew of a deliberate and voluntary *discession.*

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. iv.

To DISCHA'RGE.† *v. a.* [*descharger*, Fr. *descargare*, low Lat. from *discurrere*, i. e. è carro ponere Vossius. See also Du Cange in V. DISCARGARE.

1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he, Who leads a quiet country life; *Discharg'd* of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to disembark.

I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and wilt cause them to be *discharged.* *Kings.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is used of any thing violent, or sudden.

Mounting his eyes, He did *discharge* a horrible oath.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Infected minds To their deaf pillows will *discharge* their secrets.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Nor were those blustering brethren left at large, On seas and shores their fury to *discharge.*

Dryden, Ovid.

Soon may kind heav'n a sure relief provide; Soon may your sire *discharge* the vengeance due, And all your wrongs the proud oppressors rue.

Pope, Odyss.

Discharge thy shafts, this ready bosom rend.

Pope, Statius.

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise. *Bacon.*

The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city. *Knolles History.*

We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one person can be paid but once, And that she has *discharged.* *Shaks. Ant. and Cl.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place, He passage begs with unregarded pray'r; And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare.

Dryden, Juv.

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To send away a creditor by payment.

If he had The present money to *discharge* the Jew, He would not take it. *Shaksp. Merch. of Ven.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind, By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once Indebted and *discharged.* *Milton, P. R.*

8. To set free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society. *L'Estrange.*

When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can. *Swift.*

9. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve: with *of.*

They wanted not reasons to be *discharged of* all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small. *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves *of* this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large, As could their hundred offices *discharge.*

Dryden, Fables.

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many essays: but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempered, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To divest of any office or employment; to dismiss from service: as, he *discharged* his steward; the soldier was *discharged.*

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your pow'rs unto their several counties. *Shakspeare.*

When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DISCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Disruption; evanescence.

Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Dismission from an office; as, the governour solicited his *discharge*.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Absolution from a crime.

The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause. *South.*

7. Ransom; price of ransom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A.

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties. *L'Estrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. *Eccl.* viii. 8.

DISCHA'RGER.† *n. s.* [from *discharge*.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

Love, as it is the greatest treasure of our souls, so it is the only security stands bound to God for all our debts; all the other faculties of man seem to be receivers only, and this the *discharger* of all their accounts. *W. Montagu, Devout Ess.* iv. § 2.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*. *Brown.*

To DISCHU'RCH.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *church*.] To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 402.

To DISCI'DE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *discidium*, from *discindo*.] To divide; to cut in two.

And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*,
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 27.

But head, and tongue, and heart, be quite *discided*. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. ii. 27.

DISCI'NCT. *adj.* [*discintus*, Lat.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE† *n. s.* [Sax. ðiscipul; Fr. *disciple*; Lat. *discipulus*.] A scholar; one that professes to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked *disciples*, who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *disciple* should behave himself so well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor. *Watts.*

To DISCI'PLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipl'd of the bravest. *Shakspeare.*

Go, *disciple* all nations, baptizing them. *Practice of the Orthodox Ch. of Eng.* (1709,) p. 60.

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites a passage from Spenser in which the word is not *disciple* but *disple*; which was common in elder times. See *To* DISPLE. Spenser, however, has *disciple* in this sense; and so has Ben Jonson. And both place the accent on the first syllable of the word; but Spenser on the second also.

Frail youth—
That better were in virtues *discipled*,
Than with vain poemes weeds to have their fancies fed. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. Introd. St. 1.

But for your carnival concupiscence,
Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshal,
Her will I *disciple*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

She, bitter penance, with an iron whip,
Was wont him to *disciple* every day. *Spenser.*

DISCI'PLELIKE.* *adj.* [*disciple* and *like*.] Becoming a disciple.

The minister whose calling and end is spiritual, ought to be honoured as a father and physician to the soul, (if he be found to be so,) with a sonlike and *disciplelike* reverence, which is indeed the dearest and most affectionate honour, most to be desired by a wise man. *Milton, of Ref. in England*, B. 2.

DISCI'PLESHIP.† *n. s.* [from *disciple*.] The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That true and hearty love, which our Saviour would have the livery of our *discipleship*, the badge of our holy profession. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 154.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

DISCIPLI'NABLE. *adj.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DI'SCIPLINANT.* *n. s.* [from *discipline*.] One of a religious order so called.

Don Quixotte stood up, and turned himself towards the place from whence he imagined the noise to proceed; and presently he espied, descending from a certain height, many men apparently in white like *disciplinants*. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quixote.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected! *Glanville, Scepsis.*

DISCIPLINA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

He, [king Lewis,] being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vitious manners. *Fuller, Holy War*, iv. 12.

He knows well the Pharisee's constitution's too austere to be caught with an ordinary bait, and therefore puts off his title of Beelzebub prince of flies, as seeing that they are not now for his game; but trolls and baits him with a nobler prey, and comes in the person of a Cato or Aristarchus, a severe *disciplinarian*, a grave censor. *Hammond, Serm.* xviii.

The bishop affected to incorporate the two most inconsistent characters in all nature, the *disciplinarian* and the fine gentleman. *Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 55.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanderson, Pax Eccl.*

DI'SCIPLINARY.† *adj.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

Designing to fame and glory, may make your lordship in the adventure of your person to be valiant as a private soldier rather than as a general; it may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than *disciplinary*. *Bacon, Lett. to the E. of Essex.*

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Bishop Ferne.*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton on Education.*

DI'SCIPLINE. *n. s.* [*disciplina*, Lat.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *discipline* to frame,
And tutors nouriture to oversee. *Spenser.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder.*

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles' time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker.*

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks. *Shakspeare.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shaks.*

Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which *discipline* disclaim,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

4. A state of subjection.
The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; science.
Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.
A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison, Spectator.*

7. External mortification.
The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DI'SCIPLINE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.
We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* by times those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*
They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.
By reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence, we shall by degrees be so stated against hardships and difficulties, that that which makes effeminate minds to flinch, and startle, will scarce be able to make any impression upon us. *Scott's Works*, ii. 26.
They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well-*disciplined* soldiers at a distance.
Derham, Astro-Theology.

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.
Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly!
Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. To advance by instruction.
The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.
Milton, P. L.

To DISCLAIM *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.
You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.
We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*
Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, *disclaim* all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers.*

DISCLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *disclaim.*]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowel.*

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*discludo*, Lat. *dis* and *close.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.
In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;
And first few scattering sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*
Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*.
Dryden.
The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.
It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.
There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding; or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*
If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. *Addison, Cato.*

DISCLO'SE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discovery. This is probably peculiar to Young; and he will hardly be followed.
Glasses, that revelation to the sight,
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill-conceived?
Young, Night Th. 9.

DISCLO'SER. *n. s.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *disclose.*]

1. Discovery; production into view.
The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.
After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLU'SION. *n. s.* [*disclusus*, Lat.] Emission.
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

To DISCO'AST.* *v. n.* [*dis* and *coast.*] To wander: to depart from; to quit the coast. I find this word used only by the excellent and learned Barrow.
If it be lawful, in using rhetorical schemes, poetical strains, involutions of sense in allegories, fables, parables, and riddles, to *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech, why may not facetiousness, issuing from the same principles, directed to the same ends, serving to like purposes, be likewise used blamelessly?
Barrow, Serm. vol. i. S. 14. *Against foolish talking.*
They would not be singular and uncouth in *discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men. *Barrow, Works*, iii. 344.

DISCOLORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *discolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.
Pure light without *discolouration*.
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 36.
In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISCO'LOUR.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *descoulourer*, from *decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.
Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *discolour'd* earth.
Shakspeare, K. John.
Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Temple.*
Suspicious and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*
He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object.
Addison, Spectator.
Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

DISCO'LOURED.* *adj.* [Lat. *discolorius.*] Having various colours.
Upon his coward brest
A bloody crosse, and on his craven crest
A bunch of hairs *discolour'd* diversely.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ii. 11.
And deck thy statues in *discolour'd* flowers.
B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*disconfire*, Fr. *sconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *disconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.
Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be *discomfited*. *Shaksp.*
Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exodus*, xvii. 13.
He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Discomfited, pursu'd in the sad chace
Ten thousand ignominious fall. *Phillips.*
While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison.*

DISCO'MFIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.
Fly you must: incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party.
Shakspeare.
Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies. *Milton, S. A.*

DISCO'MFITURE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *desconfiture.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.
Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture*. *Shakspeare.*
Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*.
1 *Sam.*
What a defeat and *discomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find it all false metal. *Gov. Tongue.*
He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the *discomfiture* and slaughter of great hosts, is attributed to their assistance. *Atterbury.*

DISCO'MFORT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *déconfort.* This is one of our oldest substantives. Wicliffe uses it for *desolation*. "When ye see the abomynacioun of *discoumfort*," St. Matt. xxiv. Chaucer, for *displeasure.*] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.
This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*
Discomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shaks.*
In an humble submission to God's good pleasure, strive against all the *discomforts* of thy sufferings. *Bp. Hall, The Comforter.*
In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also. *South.*

To DISCO'MFORT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *déconforter.*] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.
Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as discomfited. *Sidney.*
His funeral shall not be in our camp,
Lest it *discomfort* us. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.*

Make this good of thyself, and thou shalt not be too much *discomforted* with the absence of thy bodily eyes. *Bp. Hall, The Comforter.*

DISCO'MFORTABLE.† *adj.* [from *discomfort.*]

1. Melancholy, and refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? *Shaks.*

2. Causing sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable.* *Sidney.*

What a *discomfortable* thing it is for me to be unsettled still.

Bacon, Lett. Supplement to Cabala, p. 71.

DISCO'MFORTABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *discomfortable.*] State of being discomfortable. An old word, somewhere used by Archbishop Sandys in his sermons.

To DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend,* we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play.
Denham.

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [from *discommend.*] Blamable; censurable; deserving blame.

The natives are generally strong, active, and courageous; the male sort from their infancy practise the rude postures of Mars, covering their naked bodies with massy targets, their right hand brandishing a long but small azaguay or lance of ebony barbed with iron, kept bright, and which by exercise they know how to jaculate as well as any people in the universe; *discommendable* only in their being impoisoned.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 22.

Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable.*

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *discommendable.*] Blamableness; liableness to censure. *Dict.*

DISCOMMENDA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *discommend.*] Blame; reproach; censure.

If then having matched men of latter ages with those of the former in regard of age, strength, and wit, they should not likewise prove matchable in regard of virtue, it were a blemish rather than an ornament, a *discommendation* than a praise.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 289.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation,* a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DISCOMME'NDER. *n. s.* [from *discommend.*] One that discommends: a dispraiser.

To DISCOMMI'SSION.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *commission.*] To deprive of a commission or trust.

I shall take that for proof enough, and proceed to *discommission* your printer and suppress his press. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chanc.* p. 142.

To DISCO'MMODATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *discommodo.* This is our old word; the place of which, in modern times, has been usurped by the finical *discommode*; though Warburton has adopted *disaccommodate.* We have to *accomcodate,* and to *incommodate;* and Dr. Johnson has admitted both into his dictionary. It is to be wondered, that he should have overpassed this.] To molest.

That none electors, princes, alliants, states, of either party, in what manner soever, or under whatsoever pretence, neither by themselves nor any other, shall with arms pertaining to either party, offend or cut off the treaty of peace, nor *discommodate,* pillage, spoil, attaint, or trouble one another. *Sir H. Wotton, Rem.* p. 533.

These wars did drain and *discommodate* the king of Spain. *Howell, Lett.* i. iii. 15.

To DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode,* Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to molest; to incommode.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS.† *adj.* [from *discommode.*] Inconvenient; troublesome; unpleasing.

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious.* *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

The king replied, that he intended to give one [a table] five times bigger than that was there, provided that it might not be *discommodious* to the sacrificers. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 46.

A marriage happening totally *discommodious,* distasteful, dishonest, and pernicious to him, without the appearance of his fault.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

DISCOMMO'DITY.† *n. s.* [from *discommode.*] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

These *discommodities* do happen by implacable wrath, whereof there be examples innumerable.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 101.

We speak now of usury, how the *discommodities* of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained: or how in the balance of commodities and *discommodities,* the qualities of usury, are to be reconciled. *Bacon, Ess. of Usury.*

So shall he shun the inconvenience of contempt and the *discommodity* of travel.

Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p. 164.

This seems an unseasonable foresight, and out of order, to defer and put off the most needful constitution of one right discipline, while we stand balancing the *discommodities* of two corrupt ones.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng.

It is better that a ship should be preserved with some *discommodity* to the sailors, than that, the sailors being in health, the ship should perish.

Hayward.

To DISCO'MMON. *v. a.* [*dis* and *common.*]

1. To deprive of the right of common.

I see thy pitched stakes do stand
On thy encroached piece of common land,
Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne,
And warn'st that none feed on thy field save thine.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 4.

2. To deprive of the privileges of a place; a word frequently found in the accounts of proceedings of the university of Oxford.

'Tis hoped the university will not now faile of that protection and favour, we have had from our superiors in former times, so as to vindicate us and our privileges from these great encroachments; or at least, permitt us to make use of our owne lawes and power to restrain them; which, if your grace thinke fitt, would be no hard matter to do, by *discommoning,* or otherwise impleading, the author of them.

Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 111.

To DISCOMPLE'XION.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *complexion.*] To change the hue or colour.

Can
A sorrow enter but upon thy garment,
Or *discomplexion* thy attire, whilst I
Enjoy a life for thee? *Beaum. and Fl. Coronat.*

His rich clothes be *discomplexioned*
With blood. *Beaum. and Fl. Coronation,*

To DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*decomposer.* Fr.]

1. To disorder; to unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. To disturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.*
Dryden.

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose,* but few to please them. *Swift.*

5. To displace; to discard; not in use.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant. *Bacon.*

DISCOMPOSI'TION.* *n. s.* [from *discompose.*] Inconsistency; disagreement.

O perplexed *discomposition,* O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man!

Donne, Devot. p. 8.

DISCOMPO'SURE.† *n. s.* [from *discompose.*]

1. Disorder; perturbation.

Sins which were only evil by inordination, and *discomposure* of the order of man's end of living happily. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ,* Pref. § 18.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

2. Disagreement of parts.

How exquisite a symmetry, though as yet undiscerned by me, Omniscience doth, and after-ages probably will, discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me. *Boyle, Style of H. Script.* p. 73.

To DISCO'MPT.* *v. a.* Fr. *descompter.*] To pay back again. See *To* DISCOUNT.

Whacum had neither cross nor pile,
His plunder was not worth the while;
All which the conqueror did *discompt,*
To pay for curing of his rump. *Hudibras,* ii. iii.

To DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies — arise from errour and mistake, or malice and forgery; — they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence,* p. 16.

He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility those, however they be miscalled, that desire to live purely, in such an use of God's ordinances, as the best guidance of their conscience gives them, and to tolerate them, though in some *disconformity* to ourselves. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

DISCONGRU'ITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Disagreement; inconsistency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration from the intrinsical *disconguity* of the one to the other. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISCONNE'CT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *connect.*] To break the ties of any thing.

It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of *disconnecting* with parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments, and of such mighty and important bodies as the military and naval establishments.

Burke on the Cause of the Present Discontents.

DISCONNE'CTION.* *n. s.* [from *disconnect.*] Disunion.

Nothing was to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

To DISCONSE'NT.* *v. n.* [*dis* and *consent.*] To disagree; to differ.

If therefore the tradition of the church were now grown so ridiculous, and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of episcopacy and precedency? *Milton, of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

DISCO'NSOLACY.* *n. s.* [from *disconsolate.*] The state of being disconsolate.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.*

Barrow on the Creed.

My repair shall be to God and his holy ministers in all spiritual doubts and *disconsolacies*, and from them I shall never be ashamed to receive correction and instruction.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. 1653, p. 148.

DISCO'NSOLATE.† *adj.* Fr. *desconsolé.*] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shaksp.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Dismiss them not *disconsolate*. *Milton, P. L.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.

Dryden.

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter-nights. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *disconsolate.*] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *disconsolate.*] The state of being disconsolate.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness*, despair. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 98.

Though Thou have suffered some dimness, some clouds of sadness and *disconsolateness* to shed themselves upon my soul, I humbly bless and thankfully glorify thy holy name. *Donne, Devot.* p. 361.

DISCONSOLA'TION.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *consolation.*] Want of comfort.

The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be, when the opposite branch of adversity falls upon him.

Dr. Jackson's Works, (1673,) p. 525.

DISCONTE'NT.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *content.*]

1. Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears.

Shakspeare.

To prove the happiness of a mean estate, and the *discontents* of a rich man.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went.

Pope.

2. One who is discontented.

Fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

DISCONTE'NT. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.* [Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, discountenanced and *discontent*, and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

To DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit.

Shakspeare.

The *discontented* now are only they
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray.

Dryden.

DISCONTE'NTED. *participial adj.* [from *discontent.*] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *discontented* sword? *Shaksp.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world, a diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r.

Pope.

DISCONTE'NTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *discontented.*] In a discontented humour.

Turn not thy back to him *discontentedly*; but forbear and submit.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 326.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *discontented.*] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, cast up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison's Travels.*

DISCONTE'NTING.* *adj.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

DISCONTE'NTMENT. *n. s.* [from *discontent.*] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE. *n. s.* [from *discontinue.*]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Cowel.*

DISCONTINUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discontinue.*] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jer.*

To DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakspeare.*

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little; but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

DISCONTI'NUER.* *n. s.* [from *discontinue.*] One who discontinues a rule or custom.

Hearing that the new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who totally reside and study there to take degrees, and admit no computation of terms more than those wherein they were commorant there, so that many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c.

Commun. to Abp. Laud, (1639,) *Rem.* ii. 174.

DISCONTINU'ITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *continuity.*] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONTI'NUOUS.* *adj.* [A word formed by Milton, having the force of the Lat. *diversè* and *continuus.*] Wide; extended; gaping.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, P. L.*

A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice
Wide, *discontinuous*. *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desconvenience.*] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Fear arises many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all.

Bp. Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where any thing is allowed to be cause of itself.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 213.

DISCONVE'NIENT.* *adj.* [*dis* and *convenient.*] Opposite; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 40.

DI'SCORD.† *n. s.* [*descord*, old French, *discordia*, Latin.]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.
See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *discords* too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.*
He is a false witness that speaketh lies, and that soweth *discord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities; particularly of sounds.
Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows; each thing meets
In meer oppugnancy. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king.
Dryden.
All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good. *Pope.*

3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others, Dr. Johnson says. A discord, whether necessary or not, is a combination of disagreeing sounds; not always displeasing; on the contrary, it often encreases, by proper interposition, the effect of harmony.
It is sound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in musick, and concords and *discords* in musick: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal, for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. *Bacon.*
It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps.
Shakspeare.
How doth musick amaze us, when of *discords* she maketh the sweetest harmony. *Peacham.*

To DI'SCORD.† *v. n.* [*desaccorder*, old Fr. *discordo*, Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with.
Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*
But yet, even in this change of their tune, they kept still a good harmony; an harmony concording with God's severity, though somewhat *discording* with his mercy. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 330.
A musical ear accustomed to melodious consorts, will be more displeased with jarring or *discording* sounds, than he which hath the same sense of hearing unpolished by art, or accustomed to ruder noises. *Dr. Jackson's Works*, (1673,) iii. 491.

DISCO'RDANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *discord*.]
DISCO'RDANCY. } Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.
The intractible genius of the feudal policy, held forth those irregularities of conduct, *discordancies* of interest, and dissimilarities of situation, that framed rich materials for the minstrel-muse.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 462.

DISCO'RDANT. *adj.* [*discordans*, Lat.]

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unsincere;
So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Opposite; contrarious.
The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets if they approached too near them.
Cheyne.

3. Incongruous; not conformable.
Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

DISCO'RDANTLY. *adv.* [from *discordant*.]

1. Inconsistently; in disagreement with itself.

2. In disagreement with another.
Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; insomuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise.
Boyle on Colours.

3. Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

DISCO'RDFUL.* *adj.* [*discord* and *full*.] Quarrelsome; not peaceable.
But Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his *discordfull* dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 3.

To DISCO'VER.† *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr. *dis* and *cover*.]

1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

2. To expose to view.
The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that, as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*
Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*
He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death.
Job, xii. 22.

3. To shew; not to shelter; to expose.
And now will I *discover* her lewdness. *Hosea.*
Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to disguise; to reveal.
We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them. *Isaiah*, xiv. 8.
Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd from the place of her retire.
Milton, P. L.

5. To ken; to espy.
When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.
He shall never, by any alteration in me, *discover* my knowledge of his mistake. *Pope, Letters.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.
Up he starts,
Discover'd and surprized. *Milton, P. L.*
Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, P. L.

8. To find things or places not known before.
Some to *discover* islands far away. *Shakspeare.*
Another part in squadrons — bend their march —
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world. *Milton, P. L.*
So of things. The Germans *discovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.
Some high-climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen, or some renown'd metropolis
With glist'ring spires and battlements adorn'd.
Milton, P. L.
Not light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To make any thing cease to be a covering.
The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests. *Psalm* xxix. 9.
For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered*, and thy heels made bare. *Jerem.* xiii. 22.

DISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* [from *discover*.]

1. That which may be found out.
That mineral matter which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
Revelation may assert two things to be joined, whose connection or agreement is not *discoverable* by reason. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.
They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent.
Brown, Vulg. Err.
It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER.† *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.
If more be found out, they will not recompence the *discoverer*'s pains, but will be fitter to be cast out. *Holder.*
Places receive appellations according to the language of the *discoverer*, from observations made upon the people. *Broome.*
The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgements; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire.
Addison, Spectator.

2. A scout; one who is put to descry the posture or number of an enemy; speculator.
Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakspeare.*
A field of thistles seemed once a battle of pikes unto some *discoverers* of the duke of Burgundy.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 320.

DISCO'VERY. *n. s.* [from *discover*.]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.
Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's high way,
They make *discoveries* where they see no sun.
Dryden.

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret.
What must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.
Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next. *South.*
It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible.
Swift.

To DISCOU'NSEL.† *v. a.* [*desconseiller*,

Fr.] To dissuade; to give contrary advice.

But him that Palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounselled*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Holy Scripture dissuadeth and *discounselleth* from doing that filthy sin.
Homilies, B. i. *Against Adultery.*

DI'SCOUNT.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *count.*]

1. The sum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

2. A deduction according to the rate of interest, for money advanced beforehand; an allowance made on a bill of exchange, or any other debt, not yet due, in order to receive money for the same.

To DISCOU'NT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's, death I pardon;
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of Heaven to charge the bill on me.
Dryden.

The farmers spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvisol *discounts* arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

2. To pay beforehand; deducting, according to the custom of commerce and the law of interest, an equivalent for so doing.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *discountenance* wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. To abash; to put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanced*, and like folly shews.
Milton, P. L.

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, though first
To offend; *discountenanc'd* both, and discompos'd.
Milton, P. L.

How would one look from his majestick brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Discount'nance her despis'd! *Milton, P. R.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *discountenance* upon those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*. *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgement, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER. *n. s.* [from *discountenance.*] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

DISCOU'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *discount.*] One who advances money upon discount.

Usurers, pedlars, and Jew *discounters*, at the corners of the streets. *Burke, Lett. to a Memb. of the National Assembly.*

To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager.* Fr. *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardize.

I might neither encourage the rebels insolence, nor *discourage* the protestants loyalty and patience. *K. Charles.*

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt; with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel, *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is regularly used by Temple, with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health unless you destroy them yourself, or *discourage* them *to* stay with you by using them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGE.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *courage.*] Want of courage, and resolution.

Where the negligent ministers or inferiour governours have not only equal thank or reward, but perchance much more than they which be diligent, or would be, if they might have assistance; there undoubtedly is grievous *discourage*, and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 209.

DISCOU'RAGER. *n. s.* [from *discourage.*] One that impresses diffidence and terrour.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *discourage.*]

1. The act of deterring or depressing hope.

2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from.*

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements from* vice. *Swift.*

3. The cause of depression or fear: with *to*, less properly.

To things we should have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE.† *n. s.* [*discours*, Fr. *discursus*, Latin, from *discurrere*, to run hither and thither; applying, as in the case of *desultory*, a bodily action to what passes in the mind, and to what is communicated by conversation. Spenser has once used *discourse* in its literal acceptation of *running about*, F. Q. vi. viii. 14. But he has not been, and probably never will be followed. Glanville has thus explained the word: "The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*; and we shall not miscall it if we name it *reason*."]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discourse* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *discourse*, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty;
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease,
Courtesy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *discourse* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. *Pope, Odyssey.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top. *Shaksp.*

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Anchises hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *discoursing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverse thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *discoursing* pow'r. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes. *Shakspeare.*

Good Pylades, *discourse* a robbery or two, to satisfy these gentlemen of thy worth. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue *discours'd*, pleasing to the ear. *Milton, P. R.*

2. To utter.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent musick. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DISCOU'RSER. *n. s.* [from *discourse.*]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare.*

2. A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discoursers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it seems to me, that such *discoursers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. *Swift.*

DISCOU'RSING.* *n. s.* [from *discourse.*] Mutual intercourse of language.

That change meets so with our fears and weak *discoursings*, that they, who six hours ago tended upon us either with charitable or ambitious services, cannot stay in the room alone where the body lies stripped of its life and honour. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, i. § 2.

DISCOU'RSIVE.† *adj.* [from *discourse.*]

1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discoursive, or intuitive; discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours.
Milton, P. L.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epick is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes.
Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.
He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

DISCOU'RTEOUS.† *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous.*] Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.
Such base *discourteous* dog-whelps.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.
A people so *discourteous*, that our misery nothing afflicted them. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 209.
He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet. *Motteux, Don Quixote.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *discourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.
His father was a page, and was *discourteously* used in our court, perhaps by the pages.
Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 156.

DISCOU'RTESY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtesy.*] Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.
As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone. *Sidney.*
Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*
He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*. *Wiseman.*

DISCOU'RTSHIP* *n. s.* [*dis* and *courtship.* See COURTSHIP.] Want of respect.
Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

DISCOU'S. *adj.* [from *discus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, *&c.*
Quincy.

DISCRE'DIT. *n. s.* [*decrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.
Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other *discredits*.
Shakspeare.
Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*
That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*
'Tis the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*
Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe,
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe.
Pope.

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, Fr.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.
He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die. *Shakspeare.*
2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.
You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* you. *Shakspeare.*
He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went. *Wotton.*
He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man. *Donne.*
Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion.
Rogers.
Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*
3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCRE'DITABLE.* *adj.* [*dis* and *creditable.*] Disgraceful; reproachful.
Here the lank-sided miser, worst of felons,
Who meanly stole, *discreditable* shift!
From back, and belly too, their proper cheer.
R. Blair, The Grave.

DISCREE'T. *adj.* [*discret*, Fr.]
1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardily adventurous.
Honest, *discreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgifte.*
Less fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shaksp.*
To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave. *Denham.*
It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society.
Addison, Spectator.
2. Modest; not forward. Not well authorized.
Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by Love
Alas! not favour'd less, be still as now
Discreet. *Thomson.*

DISCREE'TLY. *adv.* [from *discreet.*] Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.
Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller.
The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still. *South.*
Profit springs from husks *discreetly* us'd. *Philips.*
The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Pope, Dunciad.*

DISCREE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *discreet.*] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DI'SCREPANCE.† *n. s.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety; disagreement.
Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.
Lord Digby to K. Digby.
The only question which admitted any variety of *discrepance* among the ancients was, who were the persons to whose souls the Soul of Christ descended. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 5.

DI'SCREPANCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *discrepantia.*] Difference.
There is diversity of judgements, *discrepancy* of opinion among divines both old and new.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 147.
What the one is, the other is not; and in such a visible *discrepany*, that if one were fetched from the remotest parts of the earth the sun displayeth his beames upon, yea from the very Antipodes, he would agree with either better than they do one with another. *Howell, Instruct. for Travel*, p. 75.

DI'SCREPANT.† *adj.* [*discrepans*, Lat.] Different; disagreeing; contrary.
To that intent was speech specially given, wherein he is most *discrepaunt* from brute beasts.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 77.
Master Justice, doth not your worship know this gentleman who is your neighbour's son, and hath absented himself from his father's house, in an habit so undecent and *discrepant* from his calling, as you may perceive?
Shelton, Tr. of Don. Quix. iv. 17.

To DISCRE'TE. *v. a.* [*discretus*, Lat.] To separate; to discontinue.
As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

DISCRE'TE.† *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]
1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous.
Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.
2. Disjunctive; as, *I resign my life, but not my honour*, is a *discrete* proposition.
The parts are not *discrete*, or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.
Milton, Tetrachordon.
3. *Discrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION.† *n. s.* [from *discretio*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. I must add Sir T. Elyot's remark on *discretion*. "Modesty seemeth to be much like that which men commonly call *discretion*. Albeit *discretio* in Latin signifieth *separation*; wherein it is more like to *election*. But as it is *commonly used*, it is not only like to modesty, but is the selfe modesty. For he that forbeareth to speak, although he can do it both wisely and eloquently, because neither in the time, nor in the hearers, he findeth opportunity so that no fruit may succede of his speech; he *therefore* is vulgarly called a *discreet* person." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 78.
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.
Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and *discretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*
A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof, which have years and *discretion* to use it. *Hooker.*
It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have *discretion*, and know the world. *Shakspeare.*
All this was order'd by the good *discretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any sensual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and *discretion*. *Tillotson.*
But care in poetry must still be had,
It asks *discretion*, ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*
There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence. *Swift.*
2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power; as, he surrenders at *discretion*; that is, without stipulation.
3. Disjunction; separation. Not now in use.
It is very probable, that to shew their despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.
Mede, Diatr. p. 191.

DISCRE'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *discretion.*] Unlimited. This is the modern word for *discretionary*.

All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretional* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels. *Bp. Horsely, Serm.* ii. 416.

DISCRE'TIONALLY.* *adv.* [from *discretional.*] At pleasure; at choice.

Hour is a rhyme to *power*; and though it has often been thought necessary to write the latter word with an apostrophe when it is used as a monosyllable, yet if *hour* may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, *power* may surely be allowed the same latitude, without any change in its form. *Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy*, p. 80.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *discretion.*] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power. *Tatler.*

DISCRE'TIVE.† *adj.* [*discretus*, Lat.]

1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgements are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, travellers may change their climate, *but* not their temper: Job was patient, *though* his grief was great. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man, *but* a beast.

Because the conjunction here is *discretive*, "BUT of the tree," one concludeth from thence, that therefore it must needs be in the middle of the garden; though the Hebrew be not *sed*, but *and*, &c. *Gregory, Notes on Script.* p. 80.

3. Separate; distinct. *Bullokar.*

DISCRE'TIVELY.* *adv.* [from *discretive.*] In a manner grammatically distinguishing.

The plural number being used *discretively*, to note out, and design one of many. *Bp. Richardson on the Old Test.* p. 237.

DISCRI'MINABLE. *adj.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To DISCRI'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*discrimino*, Lat.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another.

There are three sorts of it differing in fineness from each other, and *discriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to *discriminate* him from any other person, whom she is not to obey. *Stilling fleet.*

There may be ways of *discriminating* the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To select or separate from others; to sever. *Bullokar.*

You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries. *Boyle.*

DISCRI'MINATE.* *adj.* Distinguished by certain tokens from one another.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DISCRI'MINATELY.* *adv.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinctly; minutely.

His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained. *Johnson, Life of Shenstone.*

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *discriminate.*] Distinctness; marked difference. *Dict.*

DISCRIMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *discriminatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stilling fleet.*

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it. *Addison, Spectator.*

By that prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *discriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. *Holder.*

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *adj.* [from *discriminate.*]

1. That makes the mark of distinction; characteristical.

The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. *Woodward.*

2. That observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *More, Antid. against Atheism.*

DISCRI'MINATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *discriminative.*] In an observance of due distinction.

But if the name of God be prophaned by the disesteem and misusage of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and *discriminatively* used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him. *Mede, Diatr.* p. 62.

DISCRI'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *discrimen*, Latin.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DISCRU'CIATING.* *adj.* [Lat. *discrutio.*] Painful.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 20.

DISCU'BITORY. *adj.* [*discubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the posture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *discubitory*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISCU'LPATE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *culpo*, Lat.] To exculpate; to clear from the imputation of a fault.

If a young wench, to *disculpate* herself, should tell me in a whimpering tone, that the man who deceived her had eyes irradiated with affection, that their language expressed an unalterable constancy in the most tender accents; I would tell her flatly, that she does not know how to read; that through the mist of her own passion, she might imagine to see fine things; but they were no realities.

Letters on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 225.

My *disculpating* him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat. *Ashton, Fast Serm.* (1758.) Serm. p. 144.

DISCU'MBENCY. *n. s.* [*discumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] To disengage from any troublesome weight; to disengage from impediment.

His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyss.

To DISCU'RE.† *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.]

1. To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser, Dr. Johnson says, meaning in the sense of *discover*; for another author uses the word differently.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To free from cure or charge. [*dis* and *cure.*]

Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are *discured* actually; others, neither actually nor habitually, but utterly *discured*. *Dr. Tooker, Fabrick of the Ch.* 1604, p. 35.

DISCU'RRENT.* *adj.* [*dis* and *current.*] Not current; deprived of circulation.

For any other new [editions] to be set out by their [the papists'] adversaries there is no great fear; whose books being *discurrent* in all catholicks' countries, their want of means requisite to utter an impression would dishearten them from the charge. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

DISCU'RSIST.* *n. s.* [Latin, *discursus.*] An arguer; a disputer. See DISCOURSER.

Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people. *L. Addison's West Barbary*, (1671,) Pref.

DISCU'RSIVE. *adj.* [*discursif*, Fr. from *discurro*, Lat.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.

Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *discoursive*.

There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration. *More, Divine Dialogue.*

There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

DISCU'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *discursive.*] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

DISCU'RSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *discursive.*] Due gradation of arguments.

The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth — how greatly doth it better us! *Barrow, Serm.* iii. 22.

DISCU'RSORY.† *adj.* [*discursor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

Here shall your Majestie find — speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with *discursory*.

Bp. Hall's Works, Dedic.

DI'SCUS. n. s. [Latin.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Elatreus' strong arm the *discus* flies,
And sings with unmatch'd force along the skies.

Pope, Odyss.

To DISCU'SS.† *v. a.* [*discutio, discussum*, Lat.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To disperse: commonly applied to a humour or swelling, Dr. Johnson says, citing the example only of Wotton. It is applied to other things.

In their convivial garlands, they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or *discussing* the exhalations from wine.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.

God infuseth a light *discussing* those fogs, which steam from carnal sense and appetite, so that we may clearly discern divine truths, the will of God, and the way to happiness. *Barrow, Serm.* iii. 42.

Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affections. *Wotton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

4. To shake off. Not now in use.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 41.

DISCU'SSER.† *n. s.* [from *discuss*.] One that discusses; an examiner.

A *discusser* of controversies against Bellarmine and other pontificiars.

A. Wood, Ath. Ox. of Dr. Field.

DISCU'SSING.* *n. s.* [from *discuss*.] Examination.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

DISCU'SSION. *n. s.* [from *discuss*.]

1. Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration.

Wiseman, Surgery.

DISCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *discuss*.] Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCU'TIENT. *n. s.* [*discutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative. *Quincy.*

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients*. *Wiseman.*

To DISDA'IN. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will *disdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath. *Shakspeare.*

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *disdain* and spurn.

Shakspeare.

Tell him, Cato
Disdains a life which he has power to offer.

Addison.

To DISDA'IN.* *v. n.*

1. To scorn; to think unworthy.

Adramelech and Asmadai,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To grow impatient or angry.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

DISDA'IN. *n. s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus.*

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my soul is mov'd with just *disdain*!

Pope, Odyss.

DISDA'INFUL. *adj.* [*disdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it,
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shaks.*

Seek through this grove;
A sweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *disdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he espies
Shall be the lady. *Shaks.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*
The *disdainful* soul came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

DISDA'INFULLY. *adv.* [from *disdainful*.] Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or else *disdainfully*, which shall shake him more.

Shakspeare.

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disdainful*.] Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her?

Sidney.

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men. *Ascham.*

DISDAI'NING.* *n. s.* Scorn: contempt.

Say her *disdainings* justly must be grac'd
With name of chast;
And that she frowns lest longing should exceed,
And raging breed:
So her disdains can ne'er offend,
Unless self-love take private end.

Donne, Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

DISEA'SE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desaise; dis* and *ease*.]

1. Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

What's the *disease* he means?
——'Tis call'd the evil. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.

2 *Chron.* xvi. 12.

It is idle to propose remedies before we are assured of the *disease*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger.

Swift, Proj. for the Advan. of Religion.

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases dire. *Milton, P. L.*

Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*.

Thomson, Summer.

2. Uneasiness; Not now in use. But see the second sense of *To* DISEASE.

Shepherds they weren of the best,
And liv'd in lowly leas;
And, sith their souls be now at rest,
Why done we them *disease*?

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

That night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 40.

To DISEA'SE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with disease; to torment with pain or sickness; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diseased*,
And with our surfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourselves into a burning fever.

Shakspeare.

Flatt'rers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,
Hug their *diseas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakspeare.*

Let her alone, lady: as she is now, she will but *disease* our better mirth. *Shakspeare.*

He was *diseased* in his feet. 1 *Kings*, xv. 23.

A lazar-house it seem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diseas'd*, all maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture.

Milton, P. L.

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneasy; to disturb. Dr. Johnson cites only Locke as affording an example of the word thus used: but it is also supported by old and good authority.

What art thou that thus *diseasest* the king, which is now at his rest? *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 157.

That I should *disease* myself, or my reader, with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* iv. § 19.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; morbidness; the state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.

Burnet's Theory.

DISEA'SEFUL.* *adj.* [*disease* and *full*.]

1. Abounding with disease; producing disease.

This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 275.

But us
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroys.

Dr. Warton, Enthusiast, 1740.

2. Troublesome; occasioning uneasiness.

Where the majesty of a king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the

king, and *diseaseful* to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.
Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

DISEA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *easement.*] Trouble; inconvenience.
It is not probable, that men of great means and plentiful estates will endure the travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person. *Bacon, Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland.*

DISE'DGED. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.
I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt he *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.
I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Ver.*

To DISEMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.
There *disembarking* on the green sea side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
Pope, Odyssey.

To DISEMBA'RRASS.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *embarrass.*] To free from clog and impediment.
One good effect of this, I hope, may be, that you will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here, and so be ready to go with us. *Bp. Berkeley's Letters*, p. 73.

DISEMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *disembarrass.*] Freedom from perplexity.

To DISEMBA'Y.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *embay.*] To clear from the bay.
The fair innamorata ——
Put off from land; and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.
Sherburne's Poems, Forsaken Lydia.

To DISEMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; an unusual word.
Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter*, the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. *Addison, Freeholder.*

DISEMBO'DIED.† *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Divested of the body. See DISBODIED.

To DISEMBO'DY.* To discharge from military incorporation.
If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be *disembodied*, and returned to the respective counties.
Militia Act, 2 Geo. III. ch. 20.

To DISEMBO'GUE.† *v. a.* [*desemboucher*, old Fr. Skinner.]
1. To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.
There is no river so small, but *diembogues* itself into the sea. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658) p. 86.
Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogu'd*, or lost. *Dryden, Ovid.*
Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembogues* his waves.
Dryden, Æn.
2. To eject; to cast forth.
If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my Aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.
By these and the like performances, they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart and *disembogue*, for the publick good, a plentiful share of their acquirements into their disciples' chaps. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

To DISEMBO'GUE.† *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.
My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled, and mann'd,
Even to my wishes.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.
By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at last *disembogue* in several mouths into the sea. *Cheyne.*
O'erwhelming turrets threaten e'er they fall;
Volcanoes bellow e'er they *disembogue*.
Young, Night Th. 3.

DISEMBO'SOMED.* *part. adj.* [*dis* and *embosom.*] Separated from the bosom.
Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Th. 9.

DISEMBO'WELLED. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels.
So her *disembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

To DISEMBRA'NGLE.* *v. a.* [from *dis* and *brangle*, to wrangle. See *To* BRANGLE.] To free from squabble, litigation, or impediment.
For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs of the college, which are enough to employ ten persons. *Bp. Berkeley's Letters*, p. 109.

To DISEMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, French.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.
Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.
The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.
Addison, Whig Examiner.

To DISENA'BLE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.
'Nor have they done any thing of late with more diligence, than to hinder or break the happy assembling of parliaments, however needful to repair the shattered and disjointed frame of the commonwealth; or if they cannot do this, to cross, to *disenable*, and traduce all parliamentary proceedings. *Milton, Reason. of Ch. Government.*
Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more insufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me. *Dryden.*

To DISENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.
Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sidney.*
Muse, stoop thy *disenchanted* wing to truth.
Denham.
Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

DISENCHA'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *disenchant.*] One who frees from the power of enchantment.
Disenchanters of negromancers, disrobers of gypsies, &c. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

To DISENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]
1. To discharge from incumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments: to disburthen; to exonerate.
It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations. *Sprat.*
The *disencumber'd* soul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and starry pole. *Dryden.*
Dreams look like the amusements of the soul, when she is *disencumbered* of her machine; her sports and recreations, when she has laid her charge asleep. *Spectator.*
2. To free from obstruction of any kind.
Dim night had *disencumber'd* heav'n.
Milton, P. L.
The church of St. Justina, designed by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, *disencumbered* building, in the inside, that I have ever seen.
Addison on Italy.

DISENCU'MBRANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.
There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*. *Spectator.*

To DISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]
1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.
Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.
Burnet's Theory.
2. To disentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.
From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*
In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *disengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*
3. To withdraw; applied to the affection; to wean; to abstract the mind.
It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits. *Atterbury.*
The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*
4. To free from any powerful detention.
When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*
5. To release from an obligation.

To DISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.
Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGA'GED.† *participial adj.* [from *disengage.*]
1. Disjoined; disentangled.
2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
Every thing, he says, must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 618.
3. Released from obligation.

DISENGA'GEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disengage.*] The quality of being disengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any pressing business; disjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *disengage.*]
1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
Those who — apply themselves to God by earnest prayer, feel a *disengagement* from [evil] impressions, and themselves endued with a power to resist them.
Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester, p. 47.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To DISENNO'BLE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *ennoble.* Buck, in his history of Richard the third, uses the verb *disnoble.*] To deprive of that which ennobles a person.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world, as much as birth and family aggrandize and exalt him.
Guardian, No. 137.

To DISENRO'LL.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *enroll.*] To erase or remove out of a roll or list.
He will not *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne, Poems*, p. 164.

To DISENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enslave.*] To redeem from slavery; to set free.
By so doing, he shall *disenslave* and redeem his soul from a captivity to the things he enjoys.
South, Serm. vol. 2. S. 2.
Disenslave him from the bondage of Satan.
More, Myst. of God. p. 244.

To DISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*
1. To unfold or loose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.
Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves and get away. *Boyle.*
2. To set free from impediments; to disembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.
Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies. *Clarendon.*
The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation. *South.*
3. To disengage; to separate.
Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stilling fleet.*

DISENTA'NGLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disentangle.*] The act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.
In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale, we are happy to find, that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 160.

To DISENTE'RRE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enterrer*, French.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.
Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.
But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*
If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves. *South.*

To DISENTHRO'NE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.
The poets feign that the angry Earth, to be revenged of the gods, brought forth the Titans, as after the giants; who, by throwing mountains upon mountains, attempted to scale the heavens, and *disinthrone* Jupiter.
Sandys, Notes on Christ's Passion, (1640.)
Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton, P. L.*

To DISENTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *entitle.*] To deprive of claim or title.
The reason that every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father, as it does the creature to the protection and favour of his Creator, is not from the obliging nature of that relation beyond the other, but from the law and command of God. *South, Serm.* viii. 137.

To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep.
Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd. *Hudibras.*

DISE'RT.* *adj.* [Lat. *disertus.*] Eloquent. Not in use.
Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach.
MS. of 1604, *cited by Ward, Gresh. Prof.* p. 39.

DISE'RTLY.* *adv.* [from *disert.*] Eloquently.
He endeavoured it not directly and *desertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.

To DISESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *espouse.*] To separate after faith plighted.
Such was the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespous'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

DISESTE'EM.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *esteem.*] Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.
Though outward things can add nothing to our essential worth; yet when we are judged of by the help of others' outward senses, they much conduce to value or *disesteem*. *Feltham, Res.* i. 18.
As it is a particular *disesteem* of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation. *Milton, Areopagitica.*
This amongst us, is so little cared for, finds such *disesteem* and slight observance when it appears; meets with such resolute hardened stubborn hearts, that it is a miracle, if it ever be brought to submit itself to such coarse entertainment.
Hammond, Serm. xvii.
When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.
Locke.

To DISESTEE'M.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.
Common people do sometimes also *disesteem* the prince for external and light causes, as deformity of person, sickness, or such like.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p. 67.
Should Mars see't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him, Minerva, never so incens'd they could not *disesteem*.
Chapman.
It were an injury to gratitude,
To *disesteem* her favours.
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.
But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Denham.
I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *æstimatio*, Lat.] Disrespect; disesteem. *Dict.*
Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 30.

To DISE'XERCISE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *exercise.*] To deprive of exercise.
It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of truth, not only by *disexercising* and blunting our abilities, in what we know already, but by hindering and cropping the discovery that might be yet further made, both in religious and civil wisdom. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To DISFA'NCY.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *fancy.*] To dislike.
Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*. *Hammond, Serm.* xi.

DISFA'VOUR.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *favour.*]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.
By the grace of God, I will oppose, to my poor utmost, every the least thing which shall be offered in *disfavour* to the Established Church.
Abp. Dawes to Bp. Nicholson, (1718.)
A constant course of *disfavour* from men in authority, would prove a more effectual check to all such miscreants. *Bp. Berkeley, Add. to Magistrates.*
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a state in which one is not favoured.
While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFA'VOUR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness.
Appius Claudius having lived long an enemy to the multitude, hoping by their aid to continue his authority of the Decemviri in Rome, became their friend, and *disfavoured* the factions of great men.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p. 198.
Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*
2. To deform.
Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow; any thing,
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Fox.

DISFA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *disfavour.*] Discountenancer; not a favourer.
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had suceeeded. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
We shall see the face of the holy ministry restored, without any *disfiguration* or essential change, by any such mask as might sometimes be upon it.
Bp. Ganden's Hierasptistes, 1653, p. 237.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.
You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it. *Shakspeare.*
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *disfigured*. *Shakspeare.*
Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd.
Milton, P. L.
Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,
Saw him *disfigur'd* more than could befall
Spirit of happy sort. *Milton, P. L.*
A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.
Locke.
Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison, Cato.
His long absence, and travels, which had *disfigured* him, made him altogether unknown.
Broome on Epick Poetry.

DISFI'GUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.
The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle. *Suckling.*
And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*.
Milton, Comus.

To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *forest.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchise.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

They went further; they *disfranchised* them.
Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of his society, or laws of the land.
Blackstone.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disfranchise.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furnish.*] To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

This report was made by one of the conspiratours, and therewith divers other things agreed: the old hostilitie between the houses of Pompey and Cæsar, the wild and seditious wit of Cinna, with the place and time, where and when, the emperour, should be *disfurnished* of servants.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 104.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.
Shakspeare.

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons.
Knolles, History.

To DISFRI'AR.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *friar.*] To abandon the state of a friar.

That over great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Many did quickly un-nun and *disfriar* themselves, whose sides formerly used to go loose.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 238.

To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish.*]

1. To strip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGA'RRISON.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *garrison.*] To deprive of a garrison.

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin.
Dr. Hewyt, Prayer before Serm. (temp. K. Ch. I.)

To DISGLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A.

To DISGA'LLANT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *gallant.*] To deprive of gallantry.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit, you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To DISGO'RGE.† *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up.
Shakspeare.

God knows how many such fools there be in the world, that solemnly resolve themselves to his service, come to the Font to make, to the Table of the Lord to repeat, these vows; and all their lives after do but busy themselves to wipe off the water of one, vomit up, *disgorge* the other.
Hammond, Serm. v.

Hence come all the jars between learned men, the invectives and bitter books, the wars of criticks, and the controversies of the schools; all managed with such keenness and virulence, throwing dirt, and *disgorging* daggers at one another's reputation.
South, Serm. ix. 277.

From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

2. To pour out with violence.

All the embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would't thou *disgorge* into the general world?
Shakspeare.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakspeare.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L.

Countries, much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which was the cause of the disaster. *Derham.*

DISGO'RGEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *disgorge.*] A vomit.

Neither have these prodigious wretches smothered their damnable conceits in their impure breasts, but have boldly vented them to the world, so as the very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 162.

To DISG'OSPEL.* *v. n.* [*dis* and *To gospel*; which Dr. Johnson, under that verb, says he never met with but in Shakspeare. But see *To* GOSPEL.] To differ from the precepts of the gospel.

They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgospelling* jurisdiction.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

To DISGRA'CE. *n. s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace*. *Shakspeare.*

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest state of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace*. *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindness. Obsolete.

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltsprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace*. *Brown.*

To DISGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to shame, as a cause: as, His ignorance *disgraced* him.
3. To put out of favour; as, the minister was *disgraced*.

DISGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*disgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *disgraceful.*] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *B. Jonson, Catilvne.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *disgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER.† *n. s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

The Jesuits — affecters of superiority, and *disgraceers* of all that refuse to depend upon them.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eyes. *Shaksp.*

To DISGRA'DE.* *v. a.* Our old word for *degrade*. See *To* DEGRADE. To *disgrade* a clerk, a knight, a lord, was formerly, to deprive them of their state and privileges. V. Cowel in V. DISGRADING.

To DI'SGREGATE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *grex, gregis*, Lat. A serviceable word, as the opposite to *congregate*; and is indeed in our old lexicography, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.] To separate; to disperse.

But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgregate*
All ascititious cloggings. *More, Song of the Soul*, ii. iii. 25.

Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] *disgregate*, scatter, and enfeeble it, when it fixeth upon any object.
Howell, Let. i. vi. 55.

To DISGUI'SE *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr. *dis* and *guise.*]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?
—— Alas, I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shaks. Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, through his disguise.
Milton, P. L.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false shew: as, he *disguised* his anger.
3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They saw the faces which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden, Æn.

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*.
Milton, P. L.

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip. *Spectator.*

DISGU'ISE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others. *Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden, Fables.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.
Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.
You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A mask, or interlude. See DISGUISING.
[He] that made *disguises*
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well. *B. Jonson, Fortun. Isles.*
O what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, Ode on the Passions.

DISGUI'SEDLY.* *adv.* [from *disguise.*] So as to be concealed.
He [bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen *disguisedly*.
Dr. Barnard's Life of Heylin, 1683, p. 172.

DISGUI'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment.
Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.
Sidney.
The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER. *n. s.* [from *disguise.*]

1. One that puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.
Death's a great *disguiser*. *Shakspeare.*

DISGUI'SING.* *n. s.* [from *disguise.*]

1. Theatrical pastime; frolick in masks; mummery.
This cristmas [1489] I saw no *disguisings*, and but right few plays.
Leland's Coll. iii. Append. p. 256.
At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o'foot,
To ask of the inventions, and the men,
The wits and the engines that move those orbs!
B. Jonson, Masques.
There were fine and subtle *disguisings*, masks, and mummeries. *Stow, Hist. of Lond.* i. 304.
They not only committed to writing the process of the lists, but it was also their business, at magnificent feasts, to describe the number and parade of the dishes, the quality of the guests, the brilliant dresses of the ladies, the courtesy of the knights, the revels, the *disguisings*, banquets, and every other occurrence most observable in the course of the solemnity. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 133.

2. The act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood.
Maugre their calumnies, lies, dreams, and *disguisings*. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 211.

DISGU'ST *n. s.* [*degout*, Fr.]

1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.
The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received.
Locke.
Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

To DISGU'ST.† *v. a.* [*degouter*, Fr. *degusto*, Latin.]

1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
Our sunshine is but yet declining; it may come to set, if we now begin to *digust* this greatest blessing of religion, which God hath bestowed upon us. *Dr. Holdsworth, Serm. at Cambridge*, (1642,) p. 37.
There are no such enemies to prince or people, as they who, by any evils, make a breach upon a prince's righteousness. — Seldom do such counsellors go to their graves in peace: sometimes they are given up by princes as a sacrifice to popular fury, to expiate their own guilt; sometimes he *disgusts* them himself.
Spencer, Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 27.
By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came.
Tillotson, Serm. xxxii.

2. To strike with dislike; to offend. It is variously constructed with *at* or *with*.
If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*
Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonders which the microscope has discovered.
Watts.

3. To produce aversion: with *from*.
What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL.† *adj.* [*disgust* and *full.*] Nauseous; that which causes aversion.
We must observe them [silence and solitude] diligently, discreetly, and devoutly; not out of a sullen or melancholy humour, or in a disdainful or *disgustful* manner.
Spiritual Conquest, (1651,) v. 95.
I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISGU'STINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *disgusting.*] In a manner to disgust.
The road grew mountainous, and more *disgustingly* bare, except for a mile or two.
Swinburne, Spain, Let. 19.

DISH. *n. s.* [ðiſc, Sax. *dysc*, Erse; *discus*, Lat.]

1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is served up at the table.
Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*
I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food.
Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton, Comus.*
A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

3. The meat served in a dish: any particular kind of food.
I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
Shakspeare, J. Cæs.
The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o'th'court; it is no contract, none.
Shakspeare.
'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is. *Suckling.*
The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholsome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of.
Woodward.
Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of measure among the tinners.
They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To DISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve in a dish; to send up to table.
For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT. *n. s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.
A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*
Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER. *n. s.* [*dish* and *washer.*] The name of a bird. *Mergus.*

DISH-WATER.* *n. s.* [*dish* and *water.*] The water in which dishes are washed.
All my lady's linen sprinkled with suds and *dish-water!* *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

To DISHABI'LITATE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *habilitate.*] To disqualify. A word now in common use.

DISHABI'LLE. *adj.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.
Queens are not to be too negligently dressed or *dishabille*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE.† *n. s.* [We are not indebted to Richardson for the introduction of this substantive, as the solitary example from Clarissa, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to suppose. In the Guardian it is more fully explained; and when that paper was written, (in 1713,) the substantive was probably just coming into use.] Undress; loose dress.
We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *dishabille*; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air; yet a genius discovers itself even through this negligence of dress, just as you may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of the pencil.
Guardian, No. 149.
A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*
The wife at last made her appearance, at once a slattern and a coquette. — She made twenty apologies for being seen in such an odious *dishabille*.
Goldsmith, Ess. 11.

To DISHA'BIT.† *v. a.* [This word I have found only in Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says. It is also used by Carew. And, in modern times, we somestimes use *disinhabit* for it.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.
But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.
Shakspeare, K Lear.
We must also spare a room in this survey to the poor, of whom few shires can shew more, or own fewer than Cornwall. Ireland prescribeth to be the nursery, which sendeth over yearly, yea and daily, whole ship-loads of these crooked slips; and the *dishabited* towns afford them rooting.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

DISHARMO'NIOUS.* *adj.* [from *disharmony.*] Incongruous.
For though it is true that the animal faculties in angels and men, together with their respective objects, be a part of God's creation; yet their sin proceeded from themselves through an undue and

disharmonious connection of those principles, and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful immoderation and excess.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 10.

DISHA'RMONY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *harmony.*] Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify; to depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so consonant with christian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *disheartened* then, nor cloud those looks,
That wont to be more chearful and serene.
Milton, P. L.

Yet neither thus *dishearten'd* nor dismay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton, P. L.*

It is a consideration that might *dishearten* those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends.
Stilling fleet.

Men cannot say, that the greatness of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatness of any good and happiness ought in reason to *dishearten* men from the pursuit of it. *Tillotson.*

A true christian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *disheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

To DISHE'IR.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *heir.*] To debar from inheritance.

Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, P. iii.

DISHE'RISON.† *n. s.* The act of debarring from inheritance. An old word for disheriting. *Cowel.*

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his offended father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary, or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 143.

Many mischiefs had in times past happened, and more might happen in times to come, to the *disherison* of the crown, and great prejudice of the kingdom. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* p. 52.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited.* *Spenser.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain.
Dryden, Fables.

DISHE'RITANCE.* *n. s.* [from *disherit.*] The state of being cut off from inheritance.

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance,* for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

To DISHE'VEL. *v. a.* [*descheveler,* old Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. It is not often used but in the passive participle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled,*
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear,
And mourning matrons with *dishevell'd* hair.
Dryden, Æn.

The flames involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden, Æn.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *dishevell'd* hair. *Smith.*

To DISHE'VEL.* *v. n.* To be spread without order.

Their hair curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 300.

DI'SHING. *adj.* [from *dish.*] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing,* as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *adj.* [*dis* and *honest.*]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fradulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed for a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest,* are defined only by laws and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married — I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

4. Disgraceful; ignominious. These two senses are scarcely English, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY.† *adv.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Though most *dishonestly* he doth deny it. *Shaksp.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness. *Ecc.* xxii. 4.

3. In a dishonoured manner.

Marius with no less rancour inflamed, beside a terrible slaughter that he made of noble men leaning to Sylla, also caused Caius Cæsar (who had been both consul and censor, two of the most honourable dignities in the citie of Rome,) to be violently drawen to the sepulture of one Varius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 100. b.

DISHO'NESTY. *n. s.* [from *dishonest.*]

1. Want of probity: faithlessness; violation of trust.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I? Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shakspeare.*

DISHO'NOUR. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours,*
But mine own safeties. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

To DISHO'NOUR.† *v. a.* [from *dis* and *honour.*]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or *dishonour'd* step,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shakspeare.

This no more *dishonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

A woman that honoureth her husband shall be judged wise of all; but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.
Eccl. xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which we really have not, as to avoid those imperfections which may *dishonour* us. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To violate chastity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands;
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden, Iliad.

4. To deprive of ornament.

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace,
Sour is his front, and furrow'd is his face,
His scalp, if not *dishonour'd* quite of hair,
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare. *Dryden, Tr. of Ovid, Met.* 15.

DISHO'NOURABLE. *adj.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Daniel.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclus.* x. 31.

DISHO'NOURABLY.* *adv.* [from *dishonourable.* Ignominiously; neglectedly.

DISHO'NOURER. *n. s.* [from *dishonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon. *Milton, S. A.*

2. A violater of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns.

We'll *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor. *Shakspeare.*

DISHU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peevishness; ill humour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour,* are also criminal. *Spectator.*

DISJE'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *disjectio.*] A casting down.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host.
Bp. Horsley's Bib. Criticism, vol. 4. p. 395.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements.* *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To set at liberty; to free from prison.

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *disincline.*] Want of affection; slight; dislike; ill-will not heightened to aversion.

A gentleman — having a pretty good estate, and a *disinclination* to books or business. *Guardian*, No. 131.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINCLI'NED.* *adj.* Not averse; not unfavourably disposed.

He valued ancient nobility, and he was not *disinclined* to augment it with new honours. *Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

DISINCORPORA'TION.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *incorporation.*] Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body.

The bishop of Chichester, in opening the disputation of Henry the Eighth with Lambert, in Westminster Hall, ranked the king's *disincorporation* of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome, his abolition of idolatrous adoration, and the introduction of the English Bible, as a matter of an external nature, and in no respect interfering with the essentials of the catholick communion. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

DISINGENU'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

The remarker citing my words, with extreme *disingenuity*, leaves out one half of the sentence. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion*, Pref.

DISINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old.
Denham.

It was a *disingenuous* way of proceeding to oppose a judgement of charity concerning their church, to a judgement of reason concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *disingenuous.*] In a disingenuous manner.

Milton who had a controversy with [bishop] Hall, in a remonstrance called an Apology for Smectymnuus, published in 1641, rather unsuitably and *disingenuously* goes out of his way to attack these Satires, a juvenile effort of his dignified adversary, and under every consideration alien to the dispute. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iv. 50.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHA'BITED.* *adj.* Deprived of inhabitants. See *To* DISHABIT.

DISINHE'RISON. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison.* *Clarendon.*

2. The state of being cut off from an heriditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Bp. Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews, for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou, fair moon,—
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double nights of darkness and of shades.
Milton, Comus.

Posterity stands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So *disinherited*, how would ye bless
Me, now your curse! *Milton, P. L.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *disinherited* his whole posterity by one single prevarication! *South.*

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred.* *Addison.*

DISI'NTERESSED. *adj.* [*dis* and *interesse*, French. It is written *disinterested* by those who derive it immediately from *interest*, and I think more properly.] Void of regard to private advantage; not biassed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general, old, *disinteress'd*, and clear. *Dryd.*

DIS'INTERESSMENT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *interessement*, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness. This word like *charges* in the same sentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment.* *Prior's Postscript.*

DISI'NTEREST.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *interest.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

That ye indulge this liberty to yourselves or others, is to cast a stumbling-block before the Children of Israel, and to occasion and encourage many to adhere to the Roman Communino, when they ought to separate from her, that there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor *disinterest* to thy Kingdom. *More, Expos. of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

They judge it the greatest *disinterest* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

To DISI'NTEREST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To render superiour to private advantage.

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enslaves a man more than a market-sale among Moors; for it conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself. *Feltham, Serm. on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

To DISINTHRO'NE.* See *To* DISENTHRONE.

DISI'NTERESTED. *adj.* [from *disinterest.*]

1. Superiour to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY. *adv.* [from *disinterested.*] In a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTESTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disinterested.*] Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

DISI'NTERESTING.* *adj.* [from *disinterest.*] Wanting interest or the power of affecting.

There is such a dull, heavy, succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages, that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton, Lett. to Birch.*

DISINTE'RMENT.* *n. s.* [from *disinter.*] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave. A narrative of the *disinterment* of a coffin, hastily supposed to contain the corpse of Milton, was published in 1790.

To DISI'NTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To disentangle. *Dict.*

DISINVALI'DITY.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *invalidity.*] Want of validity.

I do call those *some* men's doctrines in this point, *private opinions*; and so well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them. *Montagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 136.

To DISINVI'TE.† *v. a. dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

The mask was to be put off — I was upon his highness's intimation sent to *disinvite* them; all which I performed with the French personally, and with the rest by letter. *Sir J. Finett, Observ. on For. Ambass.* (1656,) p. 143.

To DISINVO'LVE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *involve.*] To uncover; to disentangle.

And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties. *More, Antid. against Idolatry.*

And for Thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To *disinvolve* the moral world, and give
To nature's renovation brighter charms.
Young, Night Th. 9.

To DISINU'RE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *inure.*] To deprive of practice, habit, or custom.

Thus much we are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To DISJO'IN. *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr. *dis* and *join*.] To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy father's praise *disjoin*.
Milton, P. L.

Lest different degree
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit.
Milton, P. L.

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*.
Dryden.

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy. *Addison.*

To DISJO'INT.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *disjointed* bones to powder ground.
Sandys, Job, p. 45.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's frame. *Prior.*

These dispositions, both of prince and people, had not alone induced him [Robert] to engage in so bold a resolution, with such a breach of his duty and trust, without the practices and instigations of the King of France, who grown jealous of King William's greatness, and envious of his felicity, found no better way of lessening both, than to kindle this fire in his own house, and thereby the most sensibly to disquiet his mind as well as to *disjoint* his state, and divide his power.
Temple, Introd. of Hist. of Eng. p. 275.

2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. The word is old in this sense of it.

And as for his coach, seeing it so villainously used and so ill handled as it was, he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said before, but also unpinned, *disjointed*, and pulled asunder.
Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Serm. 1587, p. 384.

Mouldering arches, and *disjointed* columns.
Irene.

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole.
Blackmore.

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The constancy of your wit, was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

To DISJO'INT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

DISJO'INT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *disjointed*.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth;
Thinks by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

DISJO'INTLY.* *adv.* [from *disjoint*.] In a divided state.

No one virtue can be without another: St. Ambrose saith, when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect. *Sir M. Sandy's Ess.* (1634,) p. 6.

DISJUDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgement; determination: perhaps only mistaken for *dijudication*.

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours.
Boyle on Colours.

DISJU'NCT. *adj.* [*disjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *disjunctio*, Lat.] Disunion; separation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your mistress now, from whom you see,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politick, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural. *South.*

DISJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*disjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

2. That which marks separation or opposition; as *I love him*, or *fear him*.

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions. *Watts.*

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles; as, *It is either day or night: The weather is either shiny or rainy: Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *disjunctives* depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.
Watts, Logick.

A *disjunctive* sylogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*; as, *The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.
Watts, Logick.

DISJU'NCTIVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A disjunctive conjunction.

Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some adversative; simple, as when we say, *Either* it is day, *or* it is night; adversative, as when we say, It is not day, *but* it is night. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

DISJU'NCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *disjunctive*.] Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united. *Causes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK. *n. s.* [*discus*, Lat.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence. *Thomson.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

DISKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [*dis* and *kindness*.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service.
Woodward.

DISLI'KE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow.
Shakspeare.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual dislike to sin.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism.

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *L'Estrange.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you dislike another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. This sense is not now in use.

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

To DI'SLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Ye, *dislike*, and so undo
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

DISLI'KEFUL. *adj.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign: not in use.

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

To DISLI'KEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike. Unusual.

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

DISLI'KENESS.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness.

There is much difference: there is a great *dislikeness* between these things. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram.* (1623), p. 492.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

DISLI'KER.† *n. s.* [from *dislike*.] A disapprover; one that is not pleased.

But whom in wrath she then wounds, she pities, as being an affectionate lover of universal man-

kind, though an unreconcileable *disliker* of their vices. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 244.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd. *Swift.*

To DISLI'MB. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb.*] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To DISLI'MN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn.*] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To DI'SLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. *Woodward.*

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

DISLOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *dislocate.*]

1. The act of shifting the places of things.

Either causing a harsh superfluity of like terminations, or else forcing a *dislocation* of the words too much poetical, and obscure.
Instructions of Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 52.

2. The state of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain. *Grew, Museum.*

To DISLO'DGE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge.*]

1. To remove from a place.

You may see — rivers changed, seas *dislodged*, earth opening, towns swallowed up, and many other such hideous events. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 71.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Saint Paul also knoweth not which of the two he should choose, namely, either to be *dislodged* out of this body, which he especially desired; or to remain in it.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1586,) p. 239.

These senses lost, behold a new defeat,
The soul *dislodging* from another seat.
Dryden, Juv.

3. To drive an enemy from a station.

My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son.
Dryden.

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone.
Shakspeare.

To DISLO'DGE.† *v. n.* To go away to another place.

All this being done while two armies in the field stood gazing on, the one in reverence of such nobleness quietly gave back and *dislodged*; the other, spite of the unruliness, and doubted fidelity in some regiments, was either persuaded or compelled to disband and retire home.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*. *South, Serm.* ix. 157.

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep, and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*. *Milton, P. L.*

DISLO'YAL. *adj.* [*desloyal*, Fr.; *dis* and *loyal.*]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient.

Foul distrust and breach
Disloyal on the part of man; revolt
And disobedience. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dishonest; perfidious. Obsolete.

Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *disloyal*.
—— *Disloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. *Shakspeare.*
Disloyal town!
Speak, didst not thou
Forsake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow?
Dryden.

4. False in love; not constant. The three latter senses are now obsolete.

DISLO'YALLY. *adv.* [from *disloyal.*] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediently.

DISLO'YALTY. *n. s.* [from *disloyal.*]

1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgement, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty and *disloyalty*. *King Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A sense now obsolete.

There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance. *Shakspeare.*

DI'SMAL.† *adj.* [*dies malus*, Latin, an evil day. Or, according to Serenius, from the Goth. *Dys*, a revengeful goddess, and *mal* or *mel*, a set time; whence *dismal*, q. d. *dysas mel*, a day of vengeance.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder gan a *dismal* conflict. *Shakspeare.*

He hears
On all sides from innumerable tongues
A *dismal* universal hiss. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor yet in horrid shade or *dismal* den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless, unfear'd he slept. *Milton, P. L.*
The *dismal* situation waste and wild,
A dungeon horrible! *Milton, P. L.*
Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man. *Clarendon.*
On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*
Dreadful gleams,
Dismal screams. *Pope.*

DI'SMALLY. *adv.* [from *dismal.*] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DI'SMALNESS. *n. s.* [from *dismal.*] Horrour; sorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle.*]

1. To deprive of a dress; to strip; to denude.

He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects' hearts, may easily strip him of his other garrisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open.

This is most strange!
That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To strip a town of its outworks.

In the fulness of time a conspicuous and most remarkable providence appeared for the rescue of mankind; and the meek Lamb of God came down to break in pieces the kingdom of darkness, to *dismantle* all the strong holds, to reduce revolted man to his former fealty and allegiance, and to take into his hands the government of the whole world. *Halliwell, Melampro.* p. 34.

4. To break down any thing external.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. *Dryden.*

DISMA'NTLING.* *n. s.* [from *dismantle.*] The act of stripping a town of its bulwarks.

It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's. *Hakewill.*

To DISMA'SK.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask.*] To divest of a mask; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn.
Shakspeare.

Counterfeiting at length will be *dismasked*; and hypocrisy appear in the true comportment.
Montagu, App. to Cæs. p. 308.

The marquess thought best to *dismask* his beard; and told him, that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To DISMA'Y.† *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish; *esmayer*, old Fr. *dasmadur*, Su. Goth. astonished.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to depress; to deject.

Their mighty strokes their haberjeons *dismay'd*. *Spenser.*

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Ralegh, Essays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismayed*. *Deut.* xxxi. 8.

Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him. *Atterbury.*

DISMA'Y. *n. s.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.

All sate mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L.

This then not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. *Milton, P. L.*

DISMA'YEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *dismay.*] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sidney.*

DI'SME.† n. s. [French.] A tenth; the tenth part; tithe.

And thus the wars they beginne,
Whereof the holy church is taxed,
That in the point, as it is axed,
The *disme* go'th to the battaile.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

The pope began to exercise his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years' *disme* from the clergy.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*. To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl asunder, and *dismember* me. *Shaks.*

O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it. *Shakspeare.*

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass. *Swift.*

Fowls obscene *dismember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains.
Pope, Odyssey.

Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*. *Watts.*

DISME'MBERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *dismember*.] Division.

Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment* whilst she is adding great nations to her empire, is it then quite so certain, that the dissipation of France into such a cluster of petty republicks would be so very favourable to the true balance of power in Europe, as this author imagines it would be? *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

DISME'TTLED.* *adj.* [*dis* and *mettled*. A good word, as the opposite to *mettled*; but hitherto wholly unnoticed.] Without spirit or fire; without exertion.

Thy vigorous brain relieves from lazy rust,
Di-guis'd in characters, but more in rust,
Gray customs, which our dead *dismettled* sloth
Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north.
Llewellyn, Verses, pref. to Gregory's Posthum. 1650.

To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Lat.]

1. To send away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He *dismissed* the assembly. *Acts*, xix. 41.

2 To give leave of departure.

If our young Iülus be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore.
Dryden, Virg.

3. To discard; to divest of an office.

DISMI'SS.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Discharge from any office. Not now in use.

His majesty's servants — with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p 14.

DISMI'SSAL.* *n. s.* [from *dismiss*.] A word of recent usage for *dismission*.

DISMI'SSION. *n. s.* [from *dismissio*, Lat.]

1. Dispatch; act of sending away.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismission*;
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

DISMI'SSIVE.* *adj.* [from *dismiss*.] Proclaiming dismission, or leave to depart.

The old *dismissive* "Ilicet" is cried
By the town voice, and all to feast's return.
Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

To DISMO'UNT.† *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]

1. To throw off an horse.

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the vales appear;
His host and all yet saw I slain perdie.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

But come we to the second, and that is the positive detractor, that presently *dismounts* the most merited reputation with some, but, often malicious, most commonly impertinent.
Whitlock, Manners of the English.

3. To throw cannon from its carriage.

The Turks' artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the Christian cannoneers, *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain. *Knolles.*

To DISMO'UNT.† *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horse.

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. To descend from any elevation.

Of their falshode more could I recount,
But now the bright sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

To DISNA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISNA'TURED.† *adj.* [old Fr. *desnaturé*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

DISOBE'DIENCE.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *obedience*. This word is rarely used in the plural number. No example of the word, given by Dr. Johnson, shews it in that number. Bishop Hall has employed it: "Oppressions, sacrileges, *disobediences*." Rem. p. 78.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shakspeare.*

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing heav'nly muse.
Milton, P. L.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws.
Stilling fleet.

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the sun obey,
Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

DISOBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient*.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands or prohibition.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 26.

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey*.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *obligation*.] Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or *disobligation*. *L'Estrange.*

DISO'BLIGATORY.* *adj.* [*dis* and *obligatory*.] Releasing obligation.

You much mistake in alleging, that the two houses of parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power.
K. Charles, Lett. to Henderson, p. 20.

To DISOBLI'GE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige*.]

1. To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*.
Addison, Freeholder.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.
Addison, Guardian.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *disoblige* them.
Swift on the Sacramental Test.

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. To release from an obligation. See DISOBLIGATORY. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this meaning, which appears to have been very common.

And if even infidelity have not power to *disoblige* the wife or husband, much less, heresy.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. i. S. 30.

His majesty was graciously pleased to sign me some papers, to *disoblige* me in a promise I had made to Sir Guy Palmes.
Sir J. Bowring's Secret Transactions of K. Ch. I. in Lord Halifax's Miscell. (1703,) p. 123.

DISOBLI'GER.* *n. s.* [from *disoblige*.] One who offends another.

There is no precept of Christianity, wherein the speculation and practice are more distant from one another, than this of loving our enemies, and benefiting our *disobligers*.
W. Montagu, Dev. Ess. xv. § 5.

DISOBLI'GING. *participial adj.* [from *disoblige*.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can befit no form of understanding: it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *disobliging.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *disobliging.*] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISOPI'NION.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *opinion.*] Difference of opinion.

There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions*, ch. 4.

DISO'RBED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd*. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

DISO'RDER. *n. s.* [*dis* and *order*; *desordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*. *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages. *Wisdom*, xiv. 26.

5 Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISO'RDER.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton, P. L.*

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise. *Dryden.*

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make sick; to disturb the body; as, my dinner *disorders* me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

Wherefore we should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disordered* into a wanton frame, indisposing us for religious thoughts and actions. *Barrow, Serm. on Ephes.* v. 4.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be stript, and *disordered*, I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

DISO'RDERED. *adj.* [from *disorder.*] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits. *Dryden.*

A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength. *Addison.*

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms. *Hayward.*

DISO'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *disorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war. *Ralegh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. 2 *Thess.* iii. 7.

DISO'RDINATE.† *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These two unruly and wild powers—are the spring and fountain-head of all *disordinate* affections. *Briskett, Disc. of Civ. Life*, (1606,) p. 114.

I have been many times tempted to wonder, notwithstanding the value of these authors, how so *disordinate* a passion seated in the heart, and boiling in the blood, could betoken a good constitution of the brain, which above any other, is, or should be, the coldest part. *Wotton, Of Education.*

These not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffer
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton, S. A.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *disordinate.*] Inordinately; viciously.

DISO'RIENTATED. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the East; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

DISORGANIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *organization.*] Destruction of system; subversion of order; A very modern word. See *To* DISORGANIZE.

Whatever may be considered as national disaster, or calamity, in this country; within the period of our good king's reign, when almost the whole world has been, and continues to be, in tumultuous commotion; is, in its parts, or on the whole, trivial; trivial, when contrasted with the *disorganizations*, the oppressions, the woful miseries, universally experienced in every other country of Europe.

Dr. Gaskin, Serm. ov the King's Accession, 1809.

To DISO'RGANIZE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *desorganiser*; *dis* and *organize.* In both languages modern.] To break in pieces; to destroy the order of.

This spirit [a disdain of the wisdom and experience of ages] originating in the evil passions of the disaffected, and working on the credulity of the many, has convulsed and *disorganized* the world, and produced a deluge of misery and vice.

Bp. Bristol, (Mansel,) Serm. at St. Paul's, 1813.

To DISO'WN. [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny: not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. *Swift.*

To DISPA'CE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *dis* and *spatior.*] To range about.

He spied the joyous butterfly
In this faire plot *dispacing* to and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Thus wise long time he did himself *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

To DISPAI'R.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *pair.*] To part a couple.

Forgive me, lady;
I have destroy'd Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heav'n's ordinance; *dispair'd* two doves;
Made 'm sit mourning; slaughter'd love; and cleft
The heart of all integrity.
Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad. *Dict.*

DISPA'NSION. *n. s.* [from *dispansus*, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

DISPA'RADIZED.* *adj.* [*dis* and *paradise.*] Fallen from happiness to misery. Such is the word, with its definition, in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. I notice it, because an opposite to *imparadise*; and have been disappointed in not meeting with it in our old poetry.

To DISPA'RAGE.* *v. a.* [old French, *deparager*, *desparager*; Lat. *disparare*, from *dispar.*]

1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferiour in excellence. *Cockeram.*

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his sottish conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and safety. *Milton, S. A.*

They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.
Hudibras.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountihed!
Spenser.

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *disparage.*]

1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferiour excellence.

They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Estrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. *Cowel.*

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant. *Sidney.*

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despight,
And great *disparagement* makes to his former might. *Spenser.*

In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *disparagement* to philosophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanville.*

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared with revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement* to a star that it is not a sun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms. *Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

4. It has *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

Then *to* our age, when not to pleasure bent,
This seems an honour, not *disparagement*. *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement* to the author, could have succeeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA'RAGER.† *n. s.* [from *disparage*.] One that disgraces; one that treats with indignity, and that contrives an unequal match.

Among these despisers and *disparagers* of the ancient fathers, are those bold, and I will add ignorant, men to be found, who, as this great divine speaks, fasten this charge upon them. *Hickes, Letter to Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 518.

DISPA'RAGINGLY.* *adv.* [from the participle *disparaging*.] Contemptuously.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters on Job*, 2d ed. p. 428.

DI'SPARATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *disparatus*.] Separate; dissimilar.

Here they are opposed, or at least declared to be things several and *disparate*. *Bp. Taylor, on Extemp. Prayer.*

There are no two things in nature more perfectly *disparate* than sound and sentiment. *A. Smith, Of the Imitative Arts.*

DI'SPARATES.† *n. s.* [*disparata*, Lat.] Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

This had been a predication of *disparates* as they call it. *Abp. Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 39.

DISPA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *dispar*, Latin.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *disparity*,
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*

There was as great a *disparity* between the practical dictates of the understanding then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counsel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to associate and join themselves together in the same office, under a *disparity* of condition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members must preside, and others obey; and a *disparity* in the outward condition, is necessary to keep several orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK.†. *v. a.* [old Fr. *deparquer; dis* and *park*.]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at large; to release from enclosure.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 87.

They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be enclos'd,
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller.*

To DISPA'RKLE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *sparkle*.] To scatter abroad; to disperse. Not now in use.

The sect of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands. *Dr. Clerke's Serm.* 1637, p. 471.

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part; departer*, French; *dispertior*, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,
That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Spenser.*

On either side
Disparted Chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation. *Milton, P. L.*

The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air. *Milton, P. L.*

Disparted Briton mourn'd their doubtful sway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey. *Prior.*

The pilgrim oft,
At dead of night, 'mid his orison, hears
Aghast, the voice of time *disparting* tow'rs. *Dyer.*

DISPA'SSION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *passion*.] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molenists quietism, by common men peace of conscience. *Temple.*

DISPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *dis* and *passionate*.] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was sometimes written *dispassionated*.

You have, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madness. *Dr. Maine.*

Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly. *Clarendon.*

DISPA'SSIONATED.* *adj.* [from *dispassionate*.] Cool; free from passion. This is not so proper as *dispassioned*; which see.

You have given me very justifiable cause to apply to you, who, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, have fulfilled the poet's definition of madness upon yourself. *Dr. Maine, Ans. to Cheynel*, (1647,) p. 27.

DISPA'SSIONATELY.* *adv.* [from *dispassionate*.] In a calm and temperate manner.

As if she [the wife of Job] had only *dispassionately* reasoned the case with him, what good his piety had done him. *Killingbeck's Serm.* p. 191.

They are here delivered *dispassionately*, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumniation. *Warton, Notes on Milton.*

DISPA'SSIONED.* *adj.* [from *dispassion*.] Free from passion. A proper word, as the opposite to *impassioned*.

I comfort myself because I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances. *Donne, Letters*, p. 288.

He had so *dispassioned* a consideration, such a candour in his nature. *Life of Lord Clarendon*, i. 43.

To DISPA'TCH.* See To DESPATCH.

DISPA'TCHER.* See DESPATCHER.

To DISPA'UPER.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *pauper*.] To deprive of the claim of a pauper.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered*. *Dr. Phillimore's Reports*, vol. i. p. 185.

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*dispello*, Latin.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

If the night
Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark. *Milton, P. L.*

When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispels* darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it. *Locke.*

DISPE'NCE.† *n. s.* [*despence*, Fr.] Expence; cost; charge; profusion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Whatever in this worldly state
Is sweet and pleasing unto living sense ——
Was poured forth with plentiful *dispence*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

At Court, and in his general deportment, of an affable respect and tractable clearness; in his *dispence* of a magnificent liberal hand. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.*

To DISPE'ND.† *v. a.* [old French, *despendre*; Lat. *dispendo*.] To spend; to consume; to expend.

Every parson, vicar, clerk, or beneficed man within this deanery, having yearly to *dispend*, in benefices and other promotions of the church, an hundred pound; shall give competent exhibition to one scholar. *Injunctions by K. Edw. VI.* 1547.

Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Or some bold baron able to *dispend*
His fifty pounds a year. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Gent.*

This second profit of laying them out, to make them eternally profitable unto us, by charitable *dispending* them; this we owe alone to godliness. *Hales, Rem.* p. 210.

DISPENDER.* *n. s.* [from *dispend*.] Our old word for *dispenser*. One that distributes. Obsolete.

So a man guess us as mynystris of Christ, and *dispenderis* of the mynysteries of God. *Wicliffe*, 1 Cor. iv. 1.

DISPE'NSABLE.* *adj.* [from *dispense*.] Capable of being dispensed with.

I conceive that [as to] speculative and *dispensable* truths a man not only may, but ought rather to propound them sceptically to the world. *More, Conj. Cabb.* Pref. sign. A. 7.

In *dispensable* and speculative notions, it is not *tanti*, nor always so advisable, to engage

so far as to disquiet men, or to excite their passion. *Worthington to Hartlib*, (1661,) Ep. 21.

He that can remit nothing, nor recede, nor sacrifice the prosecution of a small *dispensable* right to the preservation of peace, understands not the full dimensions and latitude of this great duty. *South, Serm.* vi. 171.

The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canons against non residence as *dispensable*, as those against translations. *Stilling fleet, Charge to the Clergy*, 1690.

DISPE'NSABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *dispensable*.] Capability of being dispensed with.

The examination of the Romish doctrines. 1. of Penances, 2. of Indulgences, &c. 6. of *dispensableness* of oaths. 7. of arts of equivocation, &c. *Hammond, Of Fundamentals*, ch. 12.

DISPE'NSARY. *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] The place where medicines are dispensed.

To thee the lov'd *dispens'ry* I resign. *Garth.*

DISPENSA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dispensatio*, Latin.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heav'n, and the *dispensations* of eternal happiness. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

DISPE'NSATIVE.* *adj.* [from *dispensation*.] Granting dispensation.

Let the kingdom of Scotland witness for the space of so many years before his coming hither, whether either flattery or fear, (no not upon that enterprise of the 17th November, which would have put the patience of any prince in Europe to his proof,) could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired. *Proceedings against Garnet, &c.* 1606, sign. M. 2. b.

DISPE'NSATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *dispensative*.] By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to the King.*

DISPENSA'TOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a distributer.

As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers of the same. *Bacon.*

DISPE'NSATORY. *n. s.* [from *dispense*.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek a *Pharmacopoeia*.

The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable. *Baker.*

DISPE'NSATORY.* *adj.* [from *dispensation*.] Having the power of granting dispensation.

The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father. *Bp. Rainbow, Serm.* (1635,) p. 8.

To DISPE'NSE.† *v. a.* [*despenser*, Fr. *dispensare*, Lat. from *penso*, to weigh; thence comes *pensum*, the quantity of wool that was weighed out to the maids to spin; whence it means a task in general; and to *dispense*, is to distribute these tasks to every one. Richardson's Notes on Milton, P. L. B. xi. 766.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

Those now, that were *dispens'd*,
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muses stand restor'd again,
While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*,
To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To* DISPENSE *with*. To excuse; to grant dispensation for; to allow: before things.

To save a brother's life.
Nature *dispenses with* the deed. *Shakspeare.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing with* oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischief? *Ralegh.*

Rules of words may be *dispensed* with. *Watts.*

4. *To* DISPENSE *with*: before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison on Italy.*

5. *To* DISPENSE *with*. To obtain a dispensation from; to come to agreement with. This structure is irregular, unless it be here supposed to mean, as it may, to discount; to pay an equivalent.

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath? *Shakspeare.*

DISPE'NSE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption: not in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing the example from Paradise Lost. This is a word, it may be added, which Milton repeatedly uses in his prose-writings.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

DISPE'NSER.† *n. s.* [from *dispense*.]

1. One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributer.

They are not Peter's commissaries, but Christ's embassadours, ministers, and *dispensers*. *Fulke against Allen*, (1580,) p. 112.

The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith. *Sprat.*

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours. *Atterbury.*

2. One that frames excuses.

Under pain of those censures which are appointed for the reformation of such dalliers and *dispensers* with their own consciences and oaths. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so *dispeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenser.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy. *Bacon.*

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Kings, furious and severe,
Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPE'OPLER. *n. s.* [from *dispeople*.] A depopulator; a waster.

Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To DISPE'RGE. *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] To sprinkle; to scatter. *Shakspeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.

And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 19.

2. To dissipate.

Soldiers, *disperse* yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood. *Bacon.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *adv.* [from *dispersed*.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared of errour. *Hooker.*

Those minerals are either found in grains *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules. *Woodward.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *disperse*.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPE'RSENESS.† *n. s.* [from *disperse*.] Thinness; scatteredness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *disperseness* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

DISPE'RSER.† *n. s.* [from *disperse*.] A scatterer; a spreader.

I will mortify my outward senses, the windows by which death steals into my soul, the hinderers of my heart's tranquillity, the destroyers of true devotion, the *dispersers* of inward recollection. *Spiritual Conquest*, (1651,) P. ii. p. 59.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION.† *n. s.* [from *dispersio*, Lat.]

1. The act of scattering or spreading.

The tragedy of Absyrtus, and the *dispersion* of his members by Medea. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being scattered.

Noah began from thence his *dispersion*. *Ralegh.*

After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together. *Pope.*

DISPE'RSIVE.* *adj.* [from *disperse.*] Having the power to disperse.

Oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley. *Dyer.*

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit.*]

1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold. *Clarendon.*

The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual. *South.*

Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dispirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

It is supposed that matter is from their stupefaction or *dispiritedness*. *Cabilistical Dialogue*, (1682,) p. 7.

DISPI'TEOUS.* *adj.* Malicious; furious. See DESPITEOUS.

Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DISPI'TEOUSLY.* *adv.* Maliciously; without pity. See DESPITEOUSLY.

Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispiteously was murder'd and opprest.
Mir. for Mag. p. 438.

To DISPLA'CE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]

1. To put out of place; to place in another situation: as the chessmen are *displaced.*

A late writer of our own, in his microcosm, hath made bold to *displace* it, [Nineveh,] affirming that it was built upon Euphrates. *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650,) p. 191.

Hereby no part is any way distorted or *displaced*, out of his true and natural situation, upon his meridian. *Ibid.* p. 304.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be *displac'd*, and thou shalt strait succeed him. *Denham.*

A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it. *South.*

One then may be *displac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryd.*

3. To disorder.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shakspeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY.† *n. s.* [*displicentia*, Lat.]

1. Incivility; disobligation.

2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it, though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity, striking fast unto corrupted nature, and often too hard for humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* i. 13.

Vice is often at civil wars with itself; and the vehement inclination to one, ingenders a *displacency* to another. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *desplanter*; *dis* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.

I did not think, a look,
Or a poor word or two, could have *displanted*
Such a fix'd constancy. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.*

2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their residence.

All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish desarts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost. *Spenser.*

I may justly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*. *Bacon.*

Curse on those French pirates, that *displanted* us,
That flung us from the happiness we found there!
Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

Three of these kings, saith Daniel, should the Antichristian horn depress and *displant*, to advance himself. *Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times*, p. 83.

DISPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant.

2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Ralegh.*

DISPLA'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *displant.*] Removal; ejection.

As this soil was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, and the Saracens possessing it, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 140.

Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To DISPLA'Y.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *plat.*] To untwist; to uncurl.

If any thing lie out of order, if every thing fall not even into their rings or curls, which of these would not rather choose that the state, whereof he is a member, should be in combustion, than his hair should be *displatted!* *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 422.

To DISPLA'Y.* *v. a.* [*desployer*, Fr.]

1. To spread wide.

The northern wind his wings did broad *display*,
At his command, and reared him up light.
Spenser, F. Q.

There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lillies softly laid. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle. *Shakspeare.*

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'st *display*,
The blush of morning, and the milky way. *Dryd.*

The works of nature, and the words of revelation *display* truth to mankind in characters so visible, that those, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The storm the dark Lycæan groves *display'd*,
And first to light expos'd the sacred shade.
Pope, Statius.

Say, how this instrument of love began;
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without restraint.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness. *Shaks.*

5. To set ostentatiously to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night. *Shakspeare.*

6. To open; to unlock.

Her left [hand holds] a curious bunch of keys,
With which heav'ns gate she locketh and *displays*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

DISPLA'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny essays of human skill. *Spectator.*

DISPLA'YER.* *n. s.* [from *display.*] That which sets to view.

Nothing that has sense but is better for this *displayer*, [charity.] *Feltham, Res.* i. 86.

To DI'SPLE.* *v. a.* [from *disciple.*] To discipline; to chastise. Obsolete.

Bitter penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 27.

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer can *disple* them. *Milton, Of Ref. in England*, B. 1.

DISPLEA'SANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deplaisance.*] Anger; discontent. Obsolete.

Cordell said, she lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose simple answer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

DISPLEA'SANT.† *n. s. adj.* [from *displease.*] Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant.

Nothing may be to him more *displeasant* or painful, than to be neglected in his pain-taking. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 171. b.

To some I know this method will seem *displeasant*, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts. *Spenser, Letter to Ralegh.*

Thus the projector here is overthrown;
But I have now a project of mine own.
If it may pass, that no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will, nor we.
B. Jonson, Epilogue.

What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasant*; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched on a bed of roses. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

DISPLEASA'NTLY.* *adv.* [from *displeasant.*] In an unpleasing manner.

Whereunto the said emperour *displeasauntly* answering, said in this manner. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 148.

To DISPLE'ASE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *please.*]

1. To offend; to make angry.

God was *displeased* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

2. With *at.*

Wilt thou be *displeased at* us for ever? *Psalm* lxxxv. 5.

3. To make sad.

Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arriv'd at Heaven-gate, *displeas'd*
All were who heard; dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages, yet mix'd
With pity, violated not their bliss. *Milton, P. L.*

To DISPLEA'SE. *v. n.* To disgust; to raise aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeasing*; though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *displeased.*] Pain received; uneasiness.

We must be advised not to enter into any sharp or froward *displeasedness* upon the occasions of our defects and frequent lapses.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. II.

What a sad damp is there upon the heart! what a confusion and *displeasedness* covers the whole soul! *South, Serm.* viii. 150.

DISPLEA'SINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *displeasing.*] Offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeasingness* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

DISPLEA'SURE. *n. s.* [from *displease.*]

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure.* *Judges*, xv. 3.

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He should beware that he did not provoke Soliman's heavy *displeasure* against him. *Knolles.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *displeasure.* *Milton, P. L.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgements from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

Y' have shewn how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine? *Dryden.*

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men as the *displeasure* of their prince. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for over much familiarity. *Peacham on Musick.*

To DISPLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To displease; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat. *Bacon.*

DI'SPLICENCE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *displicentia.*] Discontent; dislike.

He is then the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I.

Their time has been in a manner divided between the alternate returns of devotion towards heaven, and of a general *displicence* and peevishness towards every thing besides.
Coventry, Philem. to Hyd.

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Latin.] To disperse with a loud noise: to vent with violence.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton, P. L.*

DISPLO'SION.† *n. s.* [from *displosus*, Lat.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow!
The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Th. 9.

DISPLU'MED.* *adj.* [*dis* and *plumed*; Fr. *desplume.* See *To* DEPLUME.] Stripped of feathers.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed, their shields broken, their impresses defaced; and so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them.
Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

To DISPO'NGE.* See *To* DISPUNGE.

DISPO'RT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *deport*; *dis* and *sport.* Chaucer uses *disport* for *sport.*] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd:
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd.
Spenser.

They have in matters of religion, taken their *disport*, and solace. *Bacon, Advert. Controv. Ch. Eng.*

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned somewhat.
Hayward on Edward. VI.

She busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field.
Milton, P. L.

To DISPORT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *deporter.*] To divert.

Disporting themselves in divers towns and villages. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 209.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *disport* himself. *Shaksp.*

When Nearchus sailed to the bottom of the Persian gulph, (leaving his fleet near Balsora,) he found Alexander *disporting* himself a little before his death upon the Euphrates.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 255.

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton, P. L.*

Loose to the winds, their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *dispose.*] Capable of being employed to any particular purpose; as, the enemy has a large *disposable* force.

DISPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *dispose.*]

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded.
Milton, S. A.

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal?* *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.
Tatler, No. 75.

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr. *dispono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse.

Thus whilst she did her various pow'r *dispose*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes.
Prior.

2. To give; to place; to bestow.

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well *dispos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakspeare.*

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *disposed* much in works of publick piety.
Sprat.

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
To future good, our past and present woes.
Dryden.

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose.

These, when the knights beheld, they gan *dispose*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose.
Spenser.

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with *to.*

Suspicions *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it, easily *disposed* them to do this.
Clarendon.

He knew the seat of Paradise,
And, as he was *dispos'd*, could prove it
Below the moon, or else above it. *Hudibras.*

This *disposes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it advises. *Temple.*

A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to *dispose* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to *dispose* us to be more objects of his grace. *Bp. Smalridge.*

If mere moralists find themselves *disposed to* pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them.
Swift.

6. To make fit; with *for.*

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, *for* the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjust.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakspeare.*

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To direct. See DISPOSING.

12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

13. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose of* me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside.
Dryden Fab.

14. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed of*, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete.

When she saw you did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead. *Shakspeare.*

DISPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; disposal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakspeare.*
It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian at *dispose*.
Milton, P. R.
Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispose*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse.
Dryden, Indian Emp.

2. Distribution; act of government; dispensation.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton, S. A.*

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false.
Shakspeare, Othello.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete.

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

DISPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Distributor; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt, Bill of Mortality.*

2. Governour; regulator; director.

I think myself obliged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the success, to do my duty, and leave events to their *disposer*. *Boyle.*

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been *disposer* of thy stars,
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPO'SING.* *n. s.* [from *dispose*.] Direction.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 33.

The preparations [in the margin, *disposings*] of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord. *Prov.* xvi. 1.

DISPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [from *dispositio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; distribution.

Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *disposition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden, Dufres.* Pref.

I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and of five or six syllogisms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitness; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, and passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or state.

This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear. *Shakspeare.*

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your *disposition*, if
You had not shew'd them how you were dispos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to cross you. *Shaks. Coriol.*

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves. *Pope.*

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife.
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shaksp. Othello.*

DISPO'SITIVE.† *adj.* [from *dispose*.]

1. That implies disposal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Inclinable.

Conversation — so impertinent and extravagant, as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 84.

DISPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *dispositive*.]

1. In a dispositive manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DISPO'SITOR. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess*.]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly;
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossest*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagorus, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou *dispossess* the soul of thy grandame. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell
How some have been dispos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they *dispossess'd*.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

I will chuse
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *dispossess* her all. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *dispossess'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the stroke,
To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd.
Fairfax.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *dispossessed* the Amorite which was in it. *Numb.* xxxii. 39.

This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of deity supreme, us *dispossess'd*,
He trusted to have seiz'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Restless Amata lay,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossest*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest.
Dryden, Æn.

2. It is generally used with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to *dispossess* the pyrate *of* Tunis. *Knolles, Hist.*

No pow'r shall *dispossess*
My thoughts *of* that expected happiness. *Denham.*

O fairest of all creatures, last and best
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *dispossess'd*
Of all thy native glories!
Dryden, State of Innocence.

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *dispossess* him *of* this conceit. *Tillotson.*

3. Formerly with *from*.

They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth.
Milton, P. L.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South.*

DISPOSSE'SSION.* *n. s.* [from *dispossess*.] The act of putting out of possession.

Seven devils were cast out of her [Mary Magdalen] by the command of Christ. That heart which was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*, was now possessed with a free and gracious bounty to her deliverer. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Rapes, murders, treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits!
Quarles Judg. and Mercy, The Vain-glorious Man.

DISPO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *dispose*.]

1. Disposal; government; power; management.

In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
Sandys, Job, p. 49.

They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his *disposure*. *Sandys, Journey.*

Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a a diffformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. State; posture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

DISPRA'ISE.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *praise.*] Blame; censure; dishonour.

I purpose to declare something concerning dauncing, wherein is merit of praise and *dispraise.* *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 63.

If I can do it,
By aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Shaksp.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, distrust, and all *dispraise.* *Milton, P. L.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breasts; no weakness; no contempt,
Dispraise or blame. *Milton, S. A.*

I need not raise
Trophies to thee from other men's *dispraise.* *Denham.*

Looks fright not men: the general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's. *Dryden.*

If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author. *Addison.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *dispraise* to me that they will not: the clearness of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To DISPRAI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I have *disprais'd* Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing. *Spectator.*

DISPRAI'SER. *n. s.* [from *dispraise.*] A censurer; one who blames. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *dispraise.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

DISPRAI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *dispraise.*] With blame; with censure.

Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shaksp. Othello.*

To DISPREA'D.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *spread.*] To spread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the same force as in Latin composition, and means different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to poetry; and I therefore add a prose example.

As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Over him art, striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His prickling arms, entail'd with roses red. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The Church had certainly *dispread* itself into all these quarters of the world by that time. *More, Expos. of the Seven Churches*, (1669,) p. 166.

Above, below, around, with art *dispread*,
The sure inclosure folds the genial bed. *Pope, Odyss.*

To DISPREA'D.* *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.

Half in a blush of clust'ring roses lost,
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires,
There on the verdant turf or flow'ry bed
By gelid founts and careless rills to muse;
While tyrant heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream. *Thomson, Summer.*

DISPREA'DER. *n. s.* [from *dispread.*] A publisher; a divulger.

If learned men be the first receivers out of books, and *dispreaders* both of vice and errour, how shall the licensers themselves be confided in? *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To DISPRI'VILEGE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *privilege.*] To deprive of a privilege.

The Lord Scudamore has lately *disprivileged*, and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abby Dore, &c. *Jura, Cleri*, &c. 1661, p. 11.

To DISPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prize.*] To undervalue; to set in low estimation.

Dishevel sweet thy yellow hair,
Whose ray does burnish'd gold *disprize.* *Cotton, Ode to Lydia.*

To DISPROFE'SS.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *profess.*] To abandon the profession of.

His arms, which he had vow'd to *disprofess*,
She gather'd up. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. xi. 20.

DISPRO'FIT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. Langued. dial. *desproufite*; *dis* and *profit.*] Loss; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

Whereas he sought profit, he fell into double *disprofit*, that neither with good men he could avoid secret shame, nor yet with evil men the note of dissimulation. *Fox's Acts and Mon. of Abp. Cranmer.*

DISPROO'F. *n. s.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falsehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other. *Rogers.*

To DISPRO'PERTY.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To dispossess of any property.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

DISPROPO'RTION. *n. s. dis* and *proportion.*] Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of symmetry; disparity.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*; with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, so many fold to this one use. *Milton, P. L.*

Perhaps from greatness, state, and pride,
Thus surprized, she may fall:
Sleep does *disproportion* hide,
And, death resembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their strength,
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence. *Denham, Sophy.*

What, did the liquid to th' assembly call,
To give their aid to form the pondrous ball?
First, tell us, why did any come? next, why
In such a *disproportion* to the dry. *Blackmore, Creation.*

That we are designed for a more exalted happiness, than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul. *Rogers.*

To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mismatch; to join things unsuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There sits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part. *Shakspeare.*

Distance and men's fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow. *Suckling.*

Musick craveth your acquaintance: many are of such *disproportioned* spirits, that they avoid her company *Peacham.*

We on earth with undiscording voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till *disproportion'd* sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton, Ode.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.* [Unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *disproportionable* differences of season. *Brown.*

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual. *Bp. Smalridge.*

There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a *disproportionable* quantity of water as sixty parts. *Broome.*

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disproportionable.*] Unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another. *Tillotson.*

DISPROPO'RTIONAL.† *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

It is very *disproportional* to the understanding of childhood. *Locke.*

DISPROPORTIONA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitableness in bulk or form.

The world so is setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie.*
More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 60.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *disproportional.*] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *adj.* [from *disproportion.*] Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

DISPRO'PORTIONATELY.† *adv.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

He who hath not taken leave of the follies of his youth, and in his maturer state scarce got out of that division, *disproportionately* divideth his days, crowds up the latter part of his life, and leaves too narrow a corner for the age of wisdom. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* ii. 8.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *disproportionate.*] Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value. The learned Henry More writes this word *disproportionatedness.*

No such vast eccentricity as there, nor *disproportionatedness* of orbs and motions.
More, Notes upon Psych.

To DISPRO'VE. *v. a* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an assertion; to convict of errour or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Westmoreland maintains,
And Warwick shall *disprove* it. *Shakspeare.*

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.
Dryden, Fables.

It is easier to affirm than to *disprove.* *Holder.*

That false supposition I advanced in order to *disprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury.*

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such is not hitherto as yet *disproved*, although papists were unto us as heathens were unto Israel. *Hooker.*

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

DISPRO'VER.† *n. s.* [from *disprove.*]

1. One that disproves or confutes.

We may observe what a weak *disprover* he is of pre-existence.
Annot. on Lux Orient. &c. 1682, p. 68.

2. One that blames; a censurer, if the following passage be not ill printed for *disapprover.*

The single example that our annals have yielded — of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial.
Wotton, Rem. p. 324.

To DISPU'NGE.* *v. a.*

1. To expunge; to raise out. [Lat. *dispungo.*]

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death,
Be to me now, on Thee I call,
My life, my strength, my joy, my all!
Sir H. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

2. To discharge, as a saturated sponge, when squeezed. [*dis* and *sponge.*] The later editors of Shakspeare correctly print it *disponge.*

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

DISPU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*dis* and *punishable.*] Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste.
Swift's Last Will.

To DISPU'RSE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purse.*] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse.*

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

To DISPURVE'Y.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *dispourvoir.*] To deprive; to unprovide.

Dispurveyed of friends; lacking friends.
Barret.

DISPURVE'YANCE.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *purveyance.*] Want of provisions.

No fort so fensible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive,
Or daily siege, through *dispurvayaunce* long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 10.

DISPU'TABLE.† *adj.* [from *dispute.*]

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; containing something which may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject. *Swift.*

3. Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

DISPUTA'CITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *disputatio.*] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation. *Bp. Ward, Serm. Jan.* 30, 1674, p. 33.

DI'SPUTANT.† *n. s.* [from *dispute; disputans*, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

Then Elihu his speech directs to those,
Who in a ring the *disputants* inclose.
Sandys, Job, p. 49.

Notwithstanding these learned *disputants*, it was to the unscholastick statesman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke.*

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skuttle-fish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible. *Spectator.*

DI'SPUTANT. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R.

DISPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disputatio*, Lat.]

1. The skill of controversy; argumentation.

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds. *Locke.*

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till some admirable or unusual accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *disputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker.*

DISPUTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. *Addison.*

DISPU'TATIVE.† *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Their *disputative* and scrupulous zeal.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 59.

I have always looked upon this *disputative* religiousness as no better than a new-fashioned knight-errantry, which puts men continually upon quest of adventures, and makes monsters of every windmill that comes in their way.
Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth.
Watts, Improvem. of the Mind.

To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing.* *Decay of Piety.*

The atheist can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should *dispute* against religion.
Tillotson.

Did not Paul and Barnabas *dispute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency?
Atterbury.

To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

One says the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll *dispute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.
—— I shall do so:
But I must also feel it as a man. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

DISPU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute.* *Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute.*
Bentley.

DISPU'TELESS. *adj.* [from *dispute.*] Undisputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

DISPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *dispute.*] A controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet.*

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stifled their convictions. *Rogers.*

DISPU'TING.* *n. s.* [from *dispute.*] Disputation; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings and *disputings.* *Phil.* ii. 14.

Perverse *disputings* of men of corrupt minds.
1 *Tim.* vi. 5.

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *disqualify.*] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. It has commonly *for* before the objective noun.

I know no employment *for* which piety *disqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* all conversation; I mean my deafness. *Swift.*

3. To deprive a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. Swift has *from*.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, *from* sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators.

Swift on the Sacramental Test.

To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity*.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be entreated of fifty to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainders that shall still depend,
To be such men as may besort your age. *Shaksp.*

DISQUI'ET. *n. s.* [*dis* and *quiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *disquiet* of thought, may be said to be happy. *L'Estrange.*

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet*. *Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were so content. *Shaksp.*

To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *disquieted*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me? *Psal.* xlii. 5.

By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*, and is not able easily to compose itself to prayer. *Bp. Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art secure
From all the torments we endure;
Despair, ambition, jealousy,
Lost friends, nor love *disquiets* thee. *Roscommon.*

DISQUI'ETER.† *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] A disturber; a harasser.

Weapons of all the villainy in the world, the *disquieters* of the honour and peace of Christendom; — our passions and appetites. *Hammond, Serm.* i.

DISQUI'ETFUL.* *adj.* [from *disquiet*.] Producing uneasiness or vexation.

Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, incommodious, and mischievous to us. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. i. S. 15.

DISQUI'ETING.* *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Vexation; disturbance.

There reigned in all men, without exception, blood, manslaughter, theft, and dissimulation; corruption, unfaithfulness, tumults, perjury; *disquieting* of good men; forgetfulness of good turns. *Wisdom*, xiv. 25, 26.

DISQUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *disquiet*.] Without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He rested *disquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiseman.*

DISQUI'ETNESS. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety; disturbance.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness*.
Spenser, F. Q.

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETOUS.* *adj.* [from *disquiet*.] Causing disquiet.

Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous* to her spouse.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 44.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distasteful and *disquietous* to a number of men. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.*

DISQUI'ETUDE. *n. s.* [from *disquiet*.] Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind. *Addison, Spectator.*

'Tis the best preservative from all those temporal fears and *disquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISI'TION. *n. s.* [*disquisitio*, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions*. *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *disquisition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The royal society had a good effect, as it turned many of the greatest geniuses of that age to the *disquisitions* of natural knowledge. *Addison, Spectator.*

The nature of animal diet may be discovered by taste, and other sensible qualities, and some general rules, without particular *disquisition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISRA'NK.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank*, old Fr. *desreng*.]

1. To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

2. To put out of the rank; to throw into confusion. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene;
Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action!
Decker, Satiro-Mastix.

So cranes, in winter, Strymon's cold forsake,
To drink warm Nile; and in their first flight make,
As chance directs, of letters various forms;
When their spread wings are by the violent storms
Of strong south-winds assailed, by and by
In a confused globe all mingled fly;
The letter's lost in their *disranked* wings.
May's Lucan, B. 5.

DISREGA'RD.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *regard*.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

The *disregard* of melodious air was a necessary consequence of this affectation of harmonical science. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 99.

To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Sprat.*

Those fasts which God hath *disregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *disregarded* fame,
And useful knowledge was his eldest aim.
Blackmore.

DISREGA'RDER.* *n. s.* [from *disregard*.] One who slights or contemns a thing.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*.
Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 174.

DISREGA'RDFUL. *adj.* [*disregard* and *full*.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY. *adj.* [from *disregardful*.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRE'LISH.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *relish*.]

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

We may not hope to partake of Christ without sensible *disrelishes* of nature, without outward afflictions, without a true contrition of spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 188.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shewn not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them. *Locke.*

The satiety and *disrelish* attending sensual enjoyments, the relish for things of a more pure and spiritual kind, the restless motion of the mind from one terrene object or pursuit to another, and often a flight or endeavour above them all towards something unknown and perfective of its nature, are so many signs and tokens of this better state, which in the stile of the Gospel is termed Life Eternal.

Bp. Berkeley, Serm. before the Soc. for Prop. Gospel.

To DISRE'LISH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream.
Milton, P. L.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taste of; to dislike.

I ask again, as before in the animadversions, how long is it since he hath *disrelished* libels?
Milton, Apology for Smectym.

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished*. *Pope.*

DISRE'PUTABLE.* *adj.* [from *disrepute*.] Not creditable.

Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself?

Bp. Watson, Apol. for the Bible, 6th ed. p. 66.

DISREPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *reputation*.]

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

DISREPU'TE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *repute*.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute*. *South.*

To DISREPU'TE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring into disgrace or dishonour; to disregard.

I think you *disrepute* them, as all of your fathers do. *Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, (1625,) p. 183.

The Virgin was betrothed, lest honourable marriage might be *disreputed*.

Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, i. § 1.

Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be *disreputed* by God, exposed to most disgraceful condemnation at his bar, and thrown into that state of everlasting ignominy?

Barrow, Serm. vol. iii. S. 34.

DISRESPE'CT. *n. s.* [*dis* and *respect*.]

Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarendon.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons. *Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect?* *Pope.*

To DISRESPE'CT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shew disrespect to.

It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suiter, and *disrespected* the commander. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters, Rem.* p. 557.

DISRESPE'CTFUL. *adj.* [*disrespect* and *full.*] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *adj.* [from *disrespectful.*] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. *Addison, Spect.*

To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To undress; to uncover; to strip.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Kill the villain straight,
Disrobe him of the matchless monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the savages. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgement, the author by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRO'BER.* *n. s.* [from *disrobe.*] One who strips off a garment.

Disrobers of gypsies. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.*

DISRU'PTION.† *n. s.* [*disruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking asunder.

These iron chains are no sooner fast than broken: there was more than an human power in this *disruption.* *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B.* 3.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air. *Blackmore.*

DISSATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *satisfaction.*] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. *L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.* *Addison, Spect.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *dissatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *dissatisfy.*] Unable to give content.

To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *satisfy.*]

1. To discontent; to displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy.* *Collier.*

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To DISSEA'T.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *seat.*] To put out of a seat.

This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

[He] seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough jadery, to *disseat*
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*disseco*, Lat.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roscommon.*

Following life in creatures we *dissect*,
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample. *Atterbury.*

DISSE'CTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *dissect.*] That may be dissected.

Keill has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles *dissectible.* *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

DISSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*dissectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection*, found her just like other hens. *L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

DISSE'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *dissect.* Sometimes written *dissecter.*] One who dissect or cuts asunder; an anatomist.

They had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a *dissector* or anatomist, a pollinctor or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

To DISSE'IZE. *v. a.* [*dissaiser*, French.] To dispossess; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act.

He so *disseized* of his griping gross,
The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been *disseized* of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession. *Locke.*

DISSE'ISIN.† *n. s.* [from *disseisir*, French.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowel.*

In case of *disseisin*, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not re-enter without action, unless he had, as it were, made a present and continual claim. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* s. 17.

He [was] fined before the justices itinerant at Dunstable a 100*l.* a piece for thirty forcible entries and *disseisins* made by him upon divers men. *Stephens, Add. to Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege.*

DISSE'IZOR.† *n. s.* [from *disseize.*] He that dispossesses another.

In case of disseisin, the law hath been, that the *disseisor* could not re-enter without action, unless he had, as it were, made a present and continual claim. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb.* s. 17.

To consider themselves as novel *disseizors*, usurpers, and intruders. *Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.*

DISSE'MBLANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *dissemblance.*] Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne, Adv. to a Son*, 1658.

To DISSE'MBLE.† *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Latin; *semblance*, *dissemblance*, and *dissembler*, old Fr.]

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections. *Shaksp.*

He soon *dissembled* a sleep; and she, pleased that his thoughts were composed, fell into a real one. *Tatler*, No. 172.

In vain, on the *dissembl'd* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove. *Prior.*

To DISSE'MBLE.† *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. *Jer.* xlii. 20.

I would *dissemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, requir'd
I should do so in honour. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Shakspeare uses it for fraudulent, unperforming, Dr. Johnson says. But it rather means, in the passage which he has cited, to make unlike others; the opposite to the verb *resemble*, and not allied to the Latin *dissimulare;* as Mr. Douce also has noticed. So *dissemblable*, old Fr. unlike, Cotgrave. See also DISSEMBLANCE. If this be admitted, the verb in the example must be transferred to the active.

I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

DISSE'MBLER.† *n. s.* [from *dissemble.*]

1. An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou. *Shakspeare.*

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler*, shall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him, Thou *dissembler*, would'st thou fly
Out of my arms by stealth? *Denham.*

Men will trust no farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered

dissembler can achieve nothing great and considerable. *South.*

2. One who pretends that not to be, which really is.

For ought I know, all husbands are like me;
And every one I talk with of his wife,
Is but a well *dissembler* of his woes,
As I am. *Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

3. One who feigns what he does not feel or think.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

DISSE'MBLING.* *n. s.* [from *dissemble.*] Dissimulation; fallacious appearance.

They are not upright, or sincere, as to their very being; but by such disguises, and *dissemblings*, make themselves a real and visible (though a silent) lie. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 149.

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling*.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

DISSE'MBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *dissemble.*] With dissimulation; hypocritically.

St. Peter was *dissemblingly* divided between scandal and conscience from off the Jews and his judgement, in point of eating meats and conversing with the Gentiles, till God better informed him. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 113.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To DISSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dissemino*, Lat.] To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison, Spect.*

By firmness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was *disseminated* at first, and must still be maintained. *Atterbury.*

DISSEMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*disseminatio*, Lat.] The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination*, whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription. *Brown.*

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*.
Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ, i. § 4.

Those eight persons saved in the Ark, descending from the Gordiæan mountains, and multiplying to a large collection in the Plain of Sinaar, made their first division at that place: and that dispersion, or rather *dissemination*, hath peopled all other parts of the world, either never before inhabited, or dispeopled by the Flood.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

DISSE'MINATOR. *n. s.* [*disseminator*, Lat.] He that scatters; a scatterer; a sower; a spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION. *n. s.* [*dissensio*, Lat.] Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friends now, fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a *dissension* of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *dissension* hinder government. *Shakspeare.*

He appeased the *dissension* then arising about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But first among the priests *dissension* springs.
Milton, P. L.

Debates, *dissensions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to destroy.
Dryden.

DISSE'NSIOUS. *adj.* [from *dissension.*] Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissensious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such *dissensious* rumours.
Shakspeare.

You *dissensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To DISSE'NT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Lat.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *dissenting* Christians?
Decay of Piety.

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. *Addison.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the established church.

How will *dissenting* brethren relish?
What will malignants say? *Hudibras.*

DISSE'NT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there suspense or *dissent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. Not in use.

The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dissent* of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

DISSENTA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [from *dissent.*] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

They do not only disapprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion, but likewise as a matter undecent, and savouring too much of the flesh and sensuality of concupiscence.
Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 306.

The capacities of the Jews were very low and gross, — being *dissentaneous* and repugnant to the common humour and genius of mankind.
Barrow, Serm. vol. ii. S. 15.

DI'SSENTANY.* *adj.* [from *dissent.*] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete, or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

DISSE'NTER.† *n. s.* [from *dissent.*]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 104.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church. The word is supposed to have been assumed by the Presbyterians soon after the Restoration.

They had been used but as tools to prevent the *dissenters* from uniting with the Church of England, whenever the common danger should come to threaten both. *Welwood's Memoirs*, p. 196.

The independents gradually, after the Restoration, mingled with the mass of Presbyterians, and now lie undistinguished in the herd of *dissenters*.
Swift on the Presbyt. Plea of Merit.

DISSE'NTING.* *n. s.* [from *dissent.*] Declaration of difference of opinion.

I shall never think myself conscientiously tied to go as oft against my conscience as I should consent to such new proposals, which my reason, in justice, honour, and religion, bids me deny. — And if my *dissentings* at any time were, as some have suspected and uncharitably avowed, out of errour, opinion, activeness, weakness, or wilfulness; — yet can no man think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness, and importunate obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled.
K. Charles, Eicon Basil. ch. 6.

DISSE'NTIOUS.* See DISSENSIOUS.

To DISSE'RT.* *v. n.* [Lat. *disserto.*] To discourse; to dispute on matters.
Cockeram.

Could I however repeat you the words of a venerable sage, (for I can call him no other,) whom once I heard *disserting* on the topick of religion, and whom still I hear, whenever I think on him; you might accept perhaps my religious theories as candidly, as you have my moral.
Harris, Dialogue concerning Happiness.

DISSERTA'TION. *n. s.* [*dissertatio*, Lat.] A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgement in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction.
Broome on the Odyssey.

DI'SSERTATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *disserto.*] One who discourses or debates upon a subject.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

To DISSE'RVE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *desservir.*] To do injury to; to mischief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another.
Rogers.

DISSE'RVICE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *desservice.*] Injury; mischief; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relaters who have well deserved. *Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disservice*. *Collier.*

DISSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [from *disservice.*] Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLY.* *adv.* [from *disserviceable.*] So as to be injurious.

I did nothing *disserviceably* to your majesty, or the duke.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, P. II. p. 17.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *disserviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*

To DISSE'TTLE.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *settle.*] To unsettle; to unfix.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.

More, Expos. of Sev. Churches, Pref.

To DISSE'VER.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever.* In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language, Dr. Johnson says. Our word, in fact, is the old French *desseverer.*] To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up. *Sidney.*

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Ralegh.*

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shaksp.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

DISSE'VERANCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *desseverance.*] Separation. Used by Hoccleve and G. Douglas. Obsolete.

DISSE'VERING.* *n. s.* [from *dissever.*] Separation.

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Ralegh.*

DI'SSIDENCE. *n. s.* [*dissideo*, Lat.] Discord; disagreement. *Dict.*

DI'SSIDENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *dissideo, dissidens.*] Varying; not agreeing.

But in that new-found part of the world, which is scarcely so far from us beyond the line equinoctial, as our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs, no trust nor confidence is in leagues.

Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia, (1551,) ch. 9.

DI'SSIDENTS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A name applied to those of the Lutheran, Calvinistick, and Greek profession in Poland.

The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the *dissidents* with great moderation, as to the free exercise of their worship, which gave some flattering expectations that the affair would be happily terminated. *Guthrie, Poland.*

DISSI'LIENCE. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of starting asunder.

DISSI'LIENT. *adj.* [*dissiliens*, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

DISSILI'TION. *n. s.* [*dissilio*, Lat.] The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *dissilition* of that air was great.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

DISSI'MILAR. *adj.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet-oil. *Boyle.*

The light whose rays are all alike refrangible I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *dissimilar.* *Newton.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *dissimilar* parts can have a like situation. *Bentley.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *dissimilar.*] Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *dissimilarity* forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. *Cheyne.*

DISSI'MILE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dissimile.*] A dissimilitude; a comparison with, and illustration by, contraries. "Contraria juxta se posita magis elucescunt." Such is the definition of a *dissimile*, following that of a *simile*, in the Instructions for Oratory, Oxf. 1682, p. 63. In the parts of rhetorick, *dissimiles* and contraries are there placed among "the ornaments of speech," sign. A. 3.

DISSIMI'LITUDE.† *n. s.* [*dissimilitudo*, Lat.]

1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter *dissimilitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker.*

The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images, shews that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. *Stilling fleet.*

As humane society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain *dissimilitudes.* *Grew.*

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *dissimilitude*, have the pleasure of hinting unchastity. *Pope, Odyssey*, Notes.

2. Comparison by contraries. See DISSIMILE.

Dissimilitudes are expressed either by disjunction, or by commutation and conversion, and several ways of comparing together and reflecting upon them. *Instruct. for Oratory*, p. 63.

DISSIMULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dissimulatio*, Latin. "The learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation.* Simulation is a pretence of what is not; and *dissimulation* is a concealment of what is." *Tatler*, No. 213.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions.

Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan bowing low
His grey *dissimulation*, disappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton, P.R.*

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries. *South.*

To DISSI'MULE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *dissimuler*; Lat. *dissimulo.*] To dissemble. Not now in use. Chaucer presents us both with this verb, and with the substantive *dissimuling.*

To the intent he would not discomfort hi friend Titus, [he] *dissimuled* his heaviness. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 124.

In the church some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

DI'SSIPABLE. *adj.* [from *dissipate.*] Easily scattered; liable to dispersion.

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as consisting of corpuscles which are extremely small and light, and therefore the more easily *dissipable.* *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To DI'SSIPATE.† *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Lat.]

1. To scatter every way; to disperse.

Martin, the legate of Pope Innocent VIII., revoked and *dissipated* all former grants. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, ii. § 4.

The heat at length grows so great, that it again *dissipates* and bears off those corpuscles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with skin and hair to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *dissipated* storm. *Thomson.*

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated.* *Savage's Life.*

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

DISSIPA'TION. *n. s.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dispersion.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of languages happened. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now
Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton, P.L.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations.* *Swift.*

DISSOCIABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *dissociable.*] Want of sociability.

This *dissociability*, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful. *Dr. Brett's Friendly Call to the R. Catholicks in Ireland*, 1757, p. 12.

DISSO'CIABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *dissociabilis.*] Not to be brought to good fellowship. *Cockeram.*

A company of scribbling parasites, fiery-spirited friars, zealous anachorists, hypocritical confessors, and those Pretorian soldiers, his janisary jesuits, that *dissociable* society, as Languis terms it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 650.

To DISSO'CIATE.† *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Cockeram.*

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form. *Boyle.*

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with, on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DISSOCIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *dissociate.*] Separation; division.

Before the *dissociation* of the seventeen provinces, this town [Antwerp] was one of the greatest marts of Europe. *Howell, Lett.* i. ii. 15.

DISSO'LVABLE.† *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted.

The body is *dissolvable* and mortal.
More, Song of the Soul, To the Reader.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste. *Newton.*

DI'SSOLUBLE.† *adj.* [*dissolubilis,* Latin.] Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

That which is commonly known among us being properly a gummous body, and *dissoluble* also in water. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 12.

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble,* are left behind.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

DISSOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DISSO'LVE *v. a.* [*dissolvo,* Latin.]

1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce.
Dryden.

The whole terrestrial globe was raken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to disunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved,* what manner of persons ought ye to be?
2 *Pet.* iii. 11.

3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witness these ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *dissolv'd.*
Milton, P. R.

The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To separate persons united; as, to *dissolve* a league.

She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us.
Shakspeare.

5. To break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved,* but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To solve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts.
Dan. v. 16.

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* these magick spells.
Milton, S. A.

8. To be relaxed by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *dissolves,* as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away.
Addison, Ovid.

2. To sink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve,*
Hearing of this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT. *adj.* [from *dissolve.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the spittle is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

DISSO'LVENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent,* and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly. *Arbuthnot.*

DISSO'LVER.† *n. s.* [from *dissolve.*]

1. That which has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver,* putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One who solves or clears a difficulty.

Dissolving of doubts were found in the same Daniel, [in the margin, a *dissolver.*] *Daniel,* v. 12.

DISSO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *dissolve.* It is commonly written *dissolvable,* but less properly.] Liable to perish by dissolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible,* must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

DI'SSOLUTE. *adj.* [*dissolutus,* Latin.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarm'd, *dissolute,* dismay'd,
Unawares surpriz'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch and rob our passengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to support
So *dissolute* a crew. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A man of little gravity, or abstinence in pleasures; yea, sometimes almost *dissolute. Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,
Worldly, or *dissolute,* on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton, P. L.*

The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *dissolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual serenity. *Addison, Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

DI'SSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *dissolute.*] Loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations. *Wisdom,* xii. 25.

DI'SSOLUTENESS.† *n. s.* [from *dissolute.*] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

Their painting, their nakedness, their inconstancy in all fashions, the instruments of *dissoluteness. Dr. J. White's Two Serm.* (1615,) p. 67.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue.
Locke.

Instead of speaking the language of a serious, rational, unaffected piety, they abound wholly with rapturous flights of unhallowed love, and strains of mystical *dissoluteness.*
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

DISSOLU'TION.† *n. s.* [*dissolutio,* Latin.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.

2. The state of being liquefied.

3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure. *South.*

5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution.* *Bacon.*

6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution.*
Raleigh, Hist.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution,* which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Destruction.

He determined to make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence shall come,
When this world's *dissolution* shall be ripe.
Milton, P. L.

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an assembly.

If I can but hold them all together,
And draw them to a sufferance of themselves,
But till the *dissolution* of the dinner,
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial. *B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.*

A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament.
Blackstone.

10. Looseness of manners: laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Cry we not out daily against all manner of excess, riot, and *dissolution?*
Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 315.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind loose and gayish, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of *dissolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail, and a professed disregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *n. s.* [*dissonans,* Lat. *dissonance,* Fr.] A mixture of harsh, unpleasing, unharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,
But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton, P. L.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of these times. *Garth, Pref. to Ovid.*

DI'SSONANCY.* *n. s.* [*dissonance*, Fr.] Discord; disagreement. *Bullokar.*

DI'SSONANT.† *adj.* [*dissonans*, Lat.]

1. Harsh; unharmonious.

You are too harsh, too *dissonant;*
There's no true musick in your words, my lord. *Beaum. and Fl. Woman-hater.*

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

2. Incongruous; disagreeing: with *from.*

For it must needs be, that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing *from* the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief. *Robinson, Tr. of More's Utopia,* (1551,) ch. 6.

What can be more *dissonant from* reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

Questionless this was a hard-heartedness of divorcing, worse than that in the Jews, which they say extorted the allowance from Moses, and is utterly *dissonant from* all the doctrine of our Saviour. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

3. With *to:* less properly.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it. *South.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. To represent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worse;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades.* *Milton, P. L.*

Not diffident of thee, do I *dissuade*
Thy absence from my sight. *Milton, P. L.*

I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade.* *Addison, Ovid.*

DISSUA'DER.† *n. s.* [from *dissuade.*] One that dissuades. *Huloet.*

This R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a *dissuader* of such gentlemen, that he knows, from sending their children to the university. *Life of A. Wood,* p. 291.

DISSUA'SION.† *n. s.* [*dissuasio*, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation.

How long shall I live with those,
Whose savage minds sweet peace oppose,
Where fury by *dissuasion* grows! *Sandys, Psalms,* (1636,) p. 204.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *dissuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

Raucus harangues with a *dissuasive* grace,
And Helluo invites with a forbidding face. *Congreve, Epistle on Pleasing.*

He [Abraham] dutifully submitted, without seeking excuses from any *dissuasive* reasonings. *Abp. Secker, Serm.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *n. s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DISSU'NDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sunder.* This is a barbarous word. See DISSEVER.] To sunder; to separate.

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd,*
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thunder'd. *Chapman.*

To DISSWEE'TEN.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *sweeten.*] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened,* grow sour and loathsome.
Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 296.

DISSYLLA'BICK.* *adj.* [διασύλλαβος.] Consisting of two syllables.

DISSY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [διασύλλαβος.] A word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables:* whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF.† *n. s.* plur. *distaves.* [distæf, Saxon.]

1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,
With greater power than she did make them wend
Each way, as she that ages praise did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *distaff* hold, come thou and spin. *Fairfax.*

I would fain counsel you, but to what I know not; he's so below a beating, that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves;* and to hang him, were to cast away a rope. *Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band,
And Malkin, with her *distaff* in her hand. *Dryd.*

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of France never falls to the *distaff.*

In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff* was too busy. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

DISTAFF-THISTLE. *n. s.* A species of thistle.

To DISTA'IN.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *destaindre.*]

1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain.* *Dryden, Virg.*

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.

He understood,
That lady whom I had to me assign'd,
Had both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If he that's prais'd, himself bring the praise forth. *Shakspeare.*

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward.*

DISTA'IN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] We had formerly this substantive in both the senses of the verb; but it is now wholly disused.

DI'STANCE. *n. s.* [*distance*, Fr. *distantia*, Lat.]

1. *Distance* is space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell the wine. *Addison, on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *distance* from her father's house, he had frequent opportunities of seeing her. *Addison.*

2. Remoteness in place.

Cæsar is still dispos'd to give us terms,
And waits at *distance* till he hears from Cato. *Addison.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance,*
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy *distance.* *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

4. Contrariety, opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance,*
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance,* and won the race. *L'Estrange.*

6. Space of time.

You must do it by *distance* of time. 2 *Esdr.* v. 47.

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' *distance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteness in time either past or future.

We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of. *Tillotson.*

To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a *distance,* we must be able to know things future. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Respect; distant behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know, what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *distance,* the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment given. *Milton, P. L.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distances* the object. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the dang'rous race:
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *distanc'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *adj.* [*distans*, Lat.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heaven which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton, P. L.*

I felt,
Though *distant* from the worlds between.
Milton, P. L.

The wondrous rock the Parian marble shone,
And seem'd to *distant* sight of solid stone. *Pope.*

Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own. *Watts, Imp. of the Mind.*

The senses will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things *distant* also, so far as they relate to our necessary use. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Remote in time either past or future.

3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten years, ten miles *distant*.

4. Reserved; shy.

5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it?
Gov. of the Tongue.

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural. *Addison, Spect.*

DISTA'STE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *taste*.]

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon, Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæsar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people shewed great murmur and *distaste* at it.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*,
Anger, and just rebuke. *Milton, P. L.*

With stern *distaste* avow'd,
To their own districts drive the suitor crowd.
Pope, Odyssey.

To DISTA'STE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or disrelish.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons; Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*; But, with a little act upon the blood, Burn like the mines of sulphur. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To dislike; to loath.

I'd have it come to question:
If he *distaste* it, let him to my sister.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them. *Stilling fleet.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them. *Davies.*

If we have
Distasted his opinion any way,
Make peace again. *Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.*

There were others of a different nature, and which had a contrary effect by *distasting* and disobliging many of the chief nobility, and most or all of the clergy. *Temple, Introd. Hist. of Eng.* p. 174.

4. To vex; to exasperate; to sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Ess. of Suitors.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls.
Pope.

5. To corrupt; to make distasteful.

Her brainsick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Nothing but continuance, and abuse, hath *distasted* these things. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 314.

DISTA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*distaste* and *full*.]

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTA'STEFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *distasteful*.]

1. Dislike.

Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished.
E. of Bristol to K. James I. Supp. to Cabala, p. 121.

2. Disagreeableness.

But to leave the *distastefulness* of comparison, let us view what is fit they should be.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 343.

DISTA'STIVE.* *n. s.* [from *distaste*.] That which occasions aversion or disgust.

Pride in the advised, mixed with jealousy of the pride of the adviser, (and very often not without cause,) or of other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof, which is here principally meant by moral chirurgery.
Whitlock, Manners of the English.

DISTE'MPER.† *n. s.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases. *Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.
Ralegh, Hist.

4. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.

8. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*, but
I cannot name the disease, as it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

9. [In painting.] A term used, when colours are worked up with something besides mere water or oil. See the sixth sense of the verb *distemper*.

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To disease.

Young son, it argues a *distemper'd* head,
So soon to bid good morrow to thy bed.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. To disorder.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *distempering* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To start my guilt? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study. *Boyle, Hist. of Fluids.*

3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou see'st me much *distemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.
Dryden.

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate,
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.

They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality.
Addison, Freeholder.

5. To make disaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakspeare.

6. A term in painting.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Petty, Spratt's Hist. R. Soc. p. 286.

DISTE'MPERANCE.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *temperance*.] Distemperature. Obsolete.

Diseases grew; *distemperance* made me swell.
Mir. for Mag. p. 112.

DISTE'MPERATE.† *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.]

1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Their habit is for the most part nakedness; the zone, by reason of its *distemperate* heat, well excusing clothing. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 348.

2. Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate*, and out of rule.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623,) p. 295.

Is it possible there can be, even to the most *distempered* palate, any such sweetness in it?
Whole Duty of Man.

DISTE'MPERATURE.† *n. s.* [from *distemperate*.]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *distemperature* we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose. *Shaks.*

Head-melancholy is commonly caused by a cold or hot *distemperature* of the brain.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 175.

How now, Anaides! what is it hath conjured up this *distemperature* in the circle of your face?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air. *Abbot.*

2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.

3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature*. *Shaks.*

4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandam earth, with this *distemperature*,
In passion shook. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow.
Daniel.

5. Indisposition; slight illness.

So rest you all in silent quietness;
Let nothing wake you till the power of sleep,
With his sweet dew, cooling your brains inflam'd,
Hath rectified the vain and idle thoughts
Bred by your surfeit and *distemperature*.
Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

He complained the same night of a great cold, which he had then taken in the mould of his head. Notwithstanding which *distemperature*, for performance of his accustomed duty unto the king's majesty, he went upon the next Sabbath following unto the court at Whitehall.
Sir G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 119.

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts is as unseemly. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

DISTE'NSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *distensus.*]

1. The act of stretching. See DISTENTION.

Woe is me, how are thy joints and sinews torn, and stretched till they crack again, by this torturing *distension!*
Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.

2. The state of things stretched.

The *distension* of his [Noah's] uncovered limbs.
Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. (1720,) i. 252.

DISTE'NT.† *part. pass.* [*distentus*, Lat.] Spread. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Spenser. But this is a mistake. Others use it for *extended* and *swollen.*]

Some others were new driven and *distent*,
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates withouten moniment.
Spenser, F. Q.

But those potential parts, how be they meint
With those that now be actually *distent?*
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 56.

The effusive South,
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers *distent.*
Thomson, Spring.

DISTE'NT. *n. s.* [from *distend.*] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION. *n. s.* [*distentio*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, where there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*. *Wotton, Architecture.*

DISTE'RMINATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *disterminatus.*] Divided; separated by bounds.

Where there is a communion in the same blessed sacraments, instituted by our Lord Jesus, there is one and the same church of Christ; however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severalized in persons.
Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.

DISTERMINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *disterminatio.*] Division; separation.

Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total exclusion or *determination*, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final.
Hammond, Of Conscience.

To DISTE'R.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *terra*, Lat.] To banish from a country.

They commonly call it the second Italy, which made the Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary, to think that paradise was in that part of the heavens which hung over this city. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 24.

They [the Jews] were all suddenly *disterred* and exterminated. *Ib.* i. iii. 32.

To DISTHRO'NE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone. Not now in use.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise. *Smith, Old Age*, 1666, Pref. A. 4. b.

To DISTHRO'NIZE.† *v. a.* [*desthroner*, old Fr.] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized.*
Spenser, F. Q.

DI'STICH.* *n. s.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems enchased in enamelled gold.
Camden, Rem.

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To DISTI'L.† *v. n.* [*distillo*, Lat. *distiller*, Fr.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall *distil* as the dew. *Deut.* xxxii. 2.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope.

Crystal drops from min'ral roofs *distil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia.
Ralegh. Hist.

3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve?
Shakspeare, Cymb.

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly. *Job*, xxxvi. 28.

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had *distill'd*,
To pure rose water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd.
Drayton's Cynthia.

From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to exalt, separate, or purify by fire; as, *distilled* spirits.

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

3. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid, *distilled* from benzoin, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness. *Boyle.*

4. To dissolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.
Addison.

DISTI'LLABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *distillable.*] Fit to be distilled. *Sherwood.*

DISTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*distillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. The substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths.
Shakspeare.

DISTI'LLATORY. *adj.* [from *distil.*] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtile nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels.
Boyle.

DISTI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *distil.*]

1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LLERY.* *n. s.* [from *distil.*]

1. The art of distilling spirits.

2. The place, where the distiller exposes his spirits for sale.

DISTI'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT. *adj.* [*distinctus*, Lat.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all. *Stilling fleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons. *Locke.*

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies. *Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the four-fold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name. *Milton, P. L.*

To DISTI'NCT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo, distinctum.*] To distinguish. One of our oldest verbs; but not now in use.

There can no wight *distinct* it so,
That he dare saie a word thereto.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 6199.

Distincted with points, pauses, or rests. *Barret.*

DISTI'NCTION.† *n. s.* [*distinctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shaks.*

2. Note of difference.

Nice *distinctions* in phraseology, and minute differences in words, should be observed by accurate translators.
Abp. Newcome, View of Bib. Translations.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men.
Shenstone.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgement
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out.
Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all errour: to take away therefore that errour, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite. *Hooker.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*. *Bacon, Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick
And *distinctions* to answer it. *Denham, Sophy.*

From this *distinction* of real and apparent good, some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Discernment; judgement.

Was it not ever one of Nature's glories,
Nay, her great piece of wonder, that amongst
So many million millions of her works
She left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from th' other?
Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

DISTI'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *distinct.*]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *distinctive* names
One common right the great and lowly claims.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *distinctive.*] Particularly; not confusedly. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, in which the true word is *intentively*, not *distinctively*.

In learning's better part her skill was such,
That her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively*
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 855.

DISTI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

On its sides it was bounded pretty *distinctly*, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly.
Newton, Opticks.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew.
Dryden.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. *Addison.*

DISTI'NCTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *distinct.*]

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness* of vision.
Ray on the Creation.

The better to serve *distinctness* of apprehension in this subject, I shall consider all the wonderful impressions of the airy region, apart from the apparitions of spirits. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 183.

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

He seems justly to wonder, that artists have so seldom had recourse to this great storehouse of beautiful and noble images, so proper for the employment of their pencils, and delivered with so much force and *distinctness*, that the painter has nothing to do but to substitute his colours for the words of Homer. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

The effects of the rising sun on a vernal landscape, with its accompaniments, are thus delineated in the manner of Lydgate, yet with more strength, *distinctness*, and exuberance of ornament.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 264.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, *distinguish'd* actions lie.
Prior.

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss.
Burnet, Theory.

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been seen in any house,
Nor can we be *distinguish'd* by our faces,
For man or master. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.
Watts, Logick.

5. To discern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward shew! *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

6. To constitute difference; to specificate; to make different from another.

Saint Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH. *v. n.* To make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom.
Child, Disc. on Trade.

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

[They] left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain.
Milton, P. R.

The acting of the soul, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aversion, is *distinguishable* to us. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

I shall distribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *distinguishable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *distinguishable* from the solvent body. *Boyle.*

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED. *participial adj.* [from *distinguish.*] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour shine
With rays so strong, *distinguish'd* and divine.
Pope, Odyss.

DISTI'NGUISHER. *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY.† *adv.* [from *distinguishing.*] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

If we observe *distinguishingly*, and exactly apply and proportion the arguments to the imperfect christian state, you shall find that promises are the most proper, congruous, agreeable argument, most apt and hopeful to do the deed, to have the impression upon the heart.
Hammond, Serm. vi.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me.
Pope.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT.† *n. s.* [from *distinguish.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

In all parts of the world where wealth and traffick is, are such *distinguishments*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.

To make corrections upon the searcher's reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

To DISTI'TLE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *title.*] To deprive of right.

That were the next way to *distitle* myself of honour. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

To DISTO'RT. *v. a.* [*distortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so obligingly am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*

Now mortal pangs *distort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or posture.

With fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTO'RT.* *adj.* Distorted; writhed.

Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xii. 36.

DISTO'RTION.† *n. s.* [*distortio*, Lat.]

1. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

By his *distortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears, and by his sighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm.
Addison, Spect.

2. A wresting from the true meaning.

Those absurdities are all framed by himself, either by a willing mistake of my meaning, or by a childish *distortion* of my words.
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, (1659,) p. 147.

To DISTRA'CT.† *v. a. part. pass.* distracted; anciently *distraught, distraughted*, and *distract.* [*distractus*, Lat.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian, but being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To separate; to divide.

By sea, by sea.
— Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Once it was well compacted, and built as a city that is at unity in itself; but now *distracted* from itself. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 275.

3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

Vouchsafe then, O Thou most Almighty Spright!
From whom all gifts of wit and knowledge flow,
To shed into my breast some sparkling light
Of Thine eternal truth, that I may show
Some little beams to mortal eyes below
Of that immortal beauty, there with Thee,
Which in my weake *distraughted* mind I see.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

While I suffer thy terrours I am *distracted*.
Psalm lxxxviii. 15.

Come, cousin, canst thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terrour?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distract* to know well what I utter.
Milton, S. A.

He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us! We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unsettled and vagrant fancy; but popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?
——To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery.
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his decease, and fell *distracted* of her wits.
Bacon.

You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *distractus.* See *To* DISTRACT.] Mad.

Alone she being left, the spoil of love and death,
In labour of her grief, outrageously *distract*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.

DISTRA'CTEDLY.† *adv.* [from *distract.*] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in starts *distractedly*.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

It is fine sport to see in our authors, how the devil with his famous oracles and prophets foreseeing by his skill in the Scripture that Christ was near his birth, did droop upon it and hang the wing; did sensibly decay in his courage; began to breathe quick, and speak imperfectly; and sometimes as men in the extremity of a fever, *distractedly*, wildly, without any coherence, and scarce sense. *Hammond, Serm.* xvi.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *distract.*] The state of being distracted; madness.

Lo, thou, to whom the greatest throng was a solitude in respect of the fruition of thy Father, thou, who wert uncapable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one, wouldest yet so much act man, as to retire for the opportunity of prayer; to teach us, who are nothing but wild thoughts and giddy *distractedness*, to go aside when we would speak with God. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

DISTRA'CTER.* *n. s.* [from *distract.*] That which draws aside, or which perplexes and confounds.

Such inspiration as this, is no *distracter* from, but an accomplisher and enlarger of, human faculties. *More, Conj. Cabb.* Preface.

DISTRA'CTION.† *n. s.* [*distractio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency to different parts; separation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Thou, to whom the greatest throng was a solitude in respect of the fruition of thy Father, thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him with whom thou wert one, wouldest yet so much act man as to retire for the opportunity of prayer.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.

That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

Never was known a night of such *distraction*;
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade? *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.

The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, the concupiscible *distractions*, the crasis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madness; frantickness; loss of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a mere *distraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shaks.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his distemper'd ears:
Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*

Commiserate all those who labour under a settled *distraction*, and who are shut out from all the pleasures and advantages of human commerce.
Atterbury.

5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to.
Clarendon.

DISTRA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *distract.*] Causing perplexity.

In these perilous and *distractive* times.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 104.

Who is not too thick-sighted, may see how hurtful and *distractive* it is to the house, the church, and commonwealth.
Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

Oft grown unmindful through *distractive* cares,
I've stretched my arms, and touch'd him unawares.
Dryden.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. a.* [Fr. *destraindre.*]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use. *Shaks.*

2. To rend; to tear. Spenser. Not in use.

To DISTRA'IN. *v. n.* To make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt. *Camden, Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvel.*

DISTRA'INER. *n. s.* [from *distrain.*] One that seizes.

DISTRA'INT. *n. s.* [from *distrain.*] Seizure
Dict.

DISTRA'UGHT.† *part. adj.* [from *distract.*] Distracted. See *To* DISTRACT.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits.
Camden, Remains.

At length I wisdom ponder'd in my thought,
And madness weigh'd: for folly is *distraught*.
Sandys, Eccles. p. 3.

DISTRA'UGHTED.* See the 4th sense of *To* DISTRACT.

To DISTREA'M.* *v. n.* [from *stream*, with the unmeaning addition of *dis*. A poetical word of modern times.] To flow.

Still as the village caught the waving sound,
A swelling tear *distream'd* from every eye.
Shenstone, Elegy.

DISTRE'SS. *n. s.* [*destresse*, Fr.]

1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Quoth she, some say, the soul's secure
Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused.
Cowel.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes. *Shaks.*

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth *distress* of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring.
Luke, xxi. 25.

People in affliction or *distress* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To DISTRE'SS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

2. To harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan.
2 *Sam.* i. 26.

DISTRE'SSEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the part. *distressed.*] The state of being distressed.
Scott.

DISTRE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*distress* and *full.*]

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in *distressful* cries.
Pope, Odyssey.

Distressful and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shakspeare.

DISTRE'SSFULLY.* *adv.* [from *distressful.*] In a miserable manner.

I am *distressfully* deaf. *Johnson.*

DISTRE'SSING.* *adj.* [from *distress.*] Harassing; afflicting; tormenting; painful.
Ash.

To DISTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*distribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out; to dispensate.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The spoil got on the Antiates
Was not *distributed*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred. *Judith*, xvi. 24.

DISTRI'BUTER.† *n. s.* [from *distribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.

He is a *distributer* of the church goods.
A fruitful Serm. on Rom. xii. 3, &c. (1584,) p. 65.

We might cast in also the consideration of that divine Nemesis, which God has placed in the frame and nature of the universal creation, as he is a *distributer* to every one according to his works.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 153.

There were judges and *distributers* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions.
Addison on Italy.

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and *distributer* to the parts of those bodies. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBU'TION. *n. s.* [*distributio*, Lat.]

1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Providence has made an equal *distribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. *L'Estrange.*

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the *distribution* of offices in his disposal.
Swift.

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species. *Watts.*

DISTRI'BUTIVE.† *adj.* [from *distribute.*]

1. That is employed in assigning to others their portions: as, *distributive* justice, that which allots to each his sentence or claim.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds: the one is named Justice *distributive*, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefice, or other thing semblable: the other is called commutative or by exchaunge.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 142.

If justice will take all, and nothing give,
Justice methinks is not *distributive*. *Dryden.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best criticks. *Swift.*

2. That assigns the various species of a general term.

The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call *distributive* or divisive, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septini, &c. which they mostwhat supply by repetition. *Mede on Dan.* p. 12.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *distributive.*]

1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone. *Watts, Logick.*

DISTRI'BUTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *distributive.*] Desire of distributing.

The carving at the table he always made his province, which he said he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch: but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

DI'STRICT. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
Cowel.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarque, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*. *Addison.*

With stern distaste avow'd,
To their own *districts* drive the suitor crowd.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. Region; country; territory.

Those *districts* which between the tropicks lie,
The scorching beams, directly darted, fry.
Blackmore.

DISTRI'CTION. *n. s.* [*districtus*, Lat.] Sudden display. A word little used.

A smile plays with a surprizing agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distriction*, and sits like a glory upon the countenance.
Collier on the Aspect.

To DISTRU'ST.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *trust.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him. *Wisdom*, i. 2.

Not *distrusting* mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness. 2 *Macc.* ix. 22.

DISTRU'ST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Discredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,
To have my faith no better understood:
Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
Dryden.

DISTRU'STFUL.† *adj.* [*distrust* and *full.*]

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Go boldly home, and let thy mind
No *distrustful* crosses find.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.

Let other men — rail then, and scoff at women. These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 589.

Generals often harbour *distrustful* thoughts in their breasts. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

Notwithstanding he must not shew himself diffident or *distrustful* utterly.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, p. 68.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY.† *adv.* [from *distrustful.*] In a distrustful manner.

They so labour, as neither to labour anxiously, nor *distrustfully*, nor profanely.
Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 14.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say,
No help for him in God there lies. *Milton, Ps.* iii.

DISTRU'STFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *distrust-*

ful.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

It is behooful for christian brethren to be firmly joined in the bands of concord and unity, without being acquainted with *distrustfulness* of God's Word; and that no man, having built his faith upon God's Word, and truly depending on Christ, should need to doubt of a perfect peace.
Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 14.

Overwhelmed with *distrustfulness* and grievous doubtings of his salvation.
Professor Benefield's Serm. (1615,) p. 21.

DISTRU'STING.* *n. s.* [from *distrust.*] Want of confidence.

God hath created the physician for thy help; therefore use him temperately, without violent confidences; and sweetly, without uncivil *distrustings,* or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impotent fear. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying,* ch. 4. § 1.

DISTRU'STLESS.* *adj.* [*distrust* and *less.*] Without suspicion or distrust.

Poets, ever void
Of guile, *distrustless,* scorn the treasur'd gold,
And spurn the miser, spurn his deity.
Shenstone, Economy.

To DISTU'NE.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *tune.*] To disorder; to untune.

Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to *distune* his well-composed rest;
Whose heart so just and noble strokes did beat?
Sir H. Wotton to a Friend in Sickness.

But is he gone? and live I rhyming here,
As if some muse would listen to my lay,
When all *distun'd* sit waiting for their dear,
And bathe the banks where he was wont to play?
Sir H. Wotton, Tears at the Grave of Sir A. Morton.

To DISTU'RB.† *v. a.* [*destourber,* old Fr. *disturbo,* low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;
Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *disturbs* study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels *from* their destin'd aim.
Milton, P. L.

DISTU'RB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd. *Milton, P. L.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *n. s.* [from *disturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance. Watts on the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befal: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares.
Milton, P. L.

DISTU'RBER. *n. s.* [from *disturb.*]

1. A violater of peace; he that causes tumults and publick disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. *Hooker.*

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addison.*

Ye great *disturbers,* who in endless noise,
In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys;
For what is all this bustle, but to shun
Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone!
Granville.

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers.*
Shakspeare.

To DISTU'RN.† *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off; to turn aside. Not now in use.

He glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallow'd them.
Daniel.

For thee vain foolish things thy prophets sought;
Thee thine iniquities they have not taught,
Which might *disturn* thy bondage: but for thee
False burthens, and false causes, they would see.
Donne, Poems, p. 357.

DISVALUA'TION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *valuation.*] Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue; to set a low price upon.

Her reputation was *disvalu'd*
In levity. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has.
Gov. of the Tongue.

DISVA'LUE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Disregard; disgrace.

The whole man, yea, Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue. B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Despise the world's injurious *disvalue.*
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. p. 229.

To DISVE'LOPE.† *v. a.* [*developer,* Fr.] To uncover. It is yet an heraldick term for *display. Dict.*

DISU'NIFORM.* *adj.* [*dis* and *uniform.*] Not uniform; heterogeneous.

The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

DISU'NION. *n. s.* [*dis* and *union.*]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion. Glanville, Scepsis.*

Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain. *Addison, State of the War.*

The strength of it will join itself to France, and grow the closer to it by its *disunion* from the rest.
Addison on the War.

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]

1. To separate; to divide.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite,* and so become unable to support the whole. *South.*

DISUNI'TER.* *n. s.* The person or cause that breaks concord.
Johnson, in V. Divider.

DISU'NITY. *n. s.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. *More.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another.
Shakspeare.

DISU'SAGE.† *n. s.* [*desusage,* old Fr.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time.
Hooker.

DISU'SE. *n. s.* [*dis* and *use.*]

1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.

The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Cessation of custom.

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse,* but by fifty consecutive years.
Arbuthnot.

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use.*]

1. To cease to make use of.

'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course:
As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd. Dryden, Fables.*

Priam, in arms *disus'd,* invests his limbs decay'd.
Dryden.

2. To disaccustom: with *from* or *to;* more properly *from.*

Disuse me *from* the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*

He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war.
Dryden, Æn.

To DISWA'RN.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *warn.*] To direct by previous notice.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me, (from his Majesty,) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.
L. Keeper Williams to the D. of Buckingham, Cab. p. 73.

DISWI'TTED. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. A word not now in use.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted. Drayton, Nymphid.*

To DISWO'NT.* *v. a.* [*dis* and *wont.*] To deprive of accustomed usage.

As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 19.

DISWO'RSHIP.* *n. s.* [*dis* and *worship.*] Cause of disgrace.

It is a reproach and *disworship. Barret.*

I had written, that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *disworship,* that his law should countenance.
Milton, Colasterion.

DIT. *n. s.* [*dicht,* Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obsolete.

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit.*
Spenser, F. Q.

To DIT.* *v. a.* [Sax. ðyttan, to shut.] To close up. Still a northern word: pronounced also *dilt.* See Craven Dial. 1824.

Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
More, Cupid's Conflict, Poems, 1647.

DITA'TION. *n. s.* [*ditatus*, Latin.] The act of enriching.

Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in the form of poverty. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations.*

DITCH.† *n. s.* [ðic, Saxon; *diik*, Erse. Our word was formerly *dich*, *dyche*, and *dyke*; as *ditcher* was *diker*. And thus our old lexicography gives *dich*. See the Dict. of Barret.]

1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.

Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

Sudden the *ditches* swell, the meadows swim.
Thomson.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: used sometimes of a small river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*

3. The moat with which a fortress is surrounded.

The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over. *Knolles.*

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for sallets, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch*-dog. *Shakspeare.*

To DITCH.† *v. n.* [Sax. ðician, to ditch.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels. *Swift.*

To DITCH.* *v. a.* To surround with a ditch or moat.

The towns were *ditched* about. *Barret.*

Where was this lane? —
Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

DITCH-DELIVERED. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðicepe.] One who digs ditches.

There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners, *ditchers*, and grave-makers; they hold up Adam's profession. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Spinola's but a *ditcher* to her.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

DI'THYRAMB.* *n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.] A song in honour of Bacchus.

This Cyclian chorus was the same with the *dithyramb*. *Bentley on Phalaris*, § xi.

He won them all by his *dithyrambs* with the Cyclian choruses. *Ibid.*

DITHYRA'MBICK.† *n. s.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]

1. A song in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated.

Hymns and *dithyrambicks* were for gods.
Roscommon.

2. Any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambicks*.
Walsh.

DITHYRA'MBICK. *adj.* Wild; enthusiastick.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DI'TION.* *n. s.* [*dition*, old Fr. power; Lat. *ditio*.] Dominion. Evelyn somewhere uses this word.

Lords of the *dition* of Kessell in the dutchy of Gelderlandht. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* ed. 1692, ii. 110.

DITTA'NDER. *n. s.* The same with pepperwort.

DI'TTANY. *n. s.* [*dictamnus*, Lat.]

Dittany hath been renowned for many ages, upon the account of its sovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant.
Miller.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts.
More, Antid. against Atheism.

DI'TTIED. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to musick.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus.

DI'TTO.* *adv.* [Ital. *detto*, spoken, named.] A word, in the enumeration of articles in the accounts of tradesmen, signifying *the same*; that which has already been named in the preceding article.

DI'TTY.† *n. s.* [*dicht*, Dutch; *dickt*, Swedish. Wicliffe writes this word *dite*, Ex. xiv. Formerly, this was a very serious word. It is now used in a light manner, and generally connected with *dismal* or *doleful*, to heighten the burlesque.] A poem to be sung; a song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled. *Hooker.*

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an English *ditty*, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shaksp.*

It is a heavenly hymn, no *ditty*, father,
It passes through my ears unto my soul,
And works divinely on it.
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

Bearing evermore a part in that heavenly *ditty* of the Angels, Blessing, and Glory, and Wisdom, and Thanksgiving, and Honour, and Power, and Might, be unto our God for ever and ever.
Bp. Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 12.

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sing. *Sandys.*

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a summer's day.
Milton, P. L.

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to the oaten flute;
Rough satyrs danc'd. *Milton, Lycidas.*

They will be sighing and singing under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*

DIVA'N.† *n. s.* [An Arabick or Turkish word, signifying *the supreme council*. Sandys calls it the *divano*, as well as *divan*, Trav. 1615, pp. 32. 61. But Shaw says, that *divan* is a corruption of *douwanne*. Travels, 4to. p. 248.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton, P. L.*

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan*.
Fenton, Odyssey.

To DIVA'RICATE.† *v. n.* [*divaricatus*.] Lat.] To be parted into two; to become bifid; to stride. See the substantive STRIDE. *Cockeram.*

The partitions are strained across; one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones. *Woodward.*

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take. *Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Extension.

Two generals — are to play the bullies and buffoon, to shew their legerdemain, their activity of face, and *divarication* of muscles.
Rymer on Tragedy, p. 155.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ðippan, Sax.]

1. To sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Around our pole the spiry Dragon glides,
And, like a winding stream, the Bears divides,
The less and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to dive beneath the Southern sea.
Dryden, Virgil.

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in *diving*, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes, the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain.
Pope.

3. To go deep into any question; doctrine; or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply.
Dryden.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity. *Locke.*

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*

You should have *div'd* into my inmost thoughts.
Philips.

4. To immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can distinguish. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink.

Dive thoughts down to my soul. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame.
Denham.

To DIVE'L. *v. a.* [*divello*, Latin.] To pull; to separate; to sever.

They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To DIVE'LLICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *vellico.*] To pull; to tear.

DI'VER.† *n. s.* [from *dive.*]

1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

Perseverance gains the *diver*'s prize. *Pope, Dunc.*

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skreened from our sight. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Wotton, Architecture.*

4. A water fowl; a didapper. *Barret.*

The word *colymbus* is by later naturalists appropriated to this kind, [the didapper or dabchick,] and *mergus* used for another sort of *divers* more like to ducks. *Ray, Dict. Tril.* p. 21.

DI'VERB.* *n. s.* [Latin, *diverbium*, a by-word.] A proverb.

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 601.

He that marries a wife out of a suspected inn or alehouse, buys a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Paules, as the *diverb* is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant honest woman to his wife. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 631.

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points. *Newton.*

DIVE'RGENCE.* *n. s.* [from *diverge.*] Tendency to various parts from one point.

Perhaps you mean thus, The angle being once made by the *divergence* of straight lines, remains an angle, though one or both of those lines be afterwards made crooked. Very good! But doth it remain the same angle? the same quantity of *divergence?* *Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, sect. 9.

DIVE'RGENT. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *adj.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one.

We have *divers* examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, repented, and kept still the office of preaching the Gospel. *Whitgift.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the affusion of spring water. *Boyle on Colours.*

DIVERS-COLOURED.* *adj.* [*divers* and *coloured.*] Having various colours.

Smiling cupids;
With *divers-coloured* fans. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears;
The *divers-colour'd* mantle which she wears. *Sandys, Job*, p. 55.

DI'VERSE. *adj.* [*diversus*, Latin.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. *Dan.* vii. 3.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his. *B. Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care:
His papers light, fly *diverse* tost in air. *Pope, Dunc.*

To DIVE'RSE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *diverto, diversum.*] To turn aside. Obsolete. See *To* DIVERT.

The red-cross knight *divers'd*; but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iii. 63.

DIVERSIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *diversify.*]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.

If accents and *diversification* of voice be wholly rejected, the prayers will seem cold and lifeless, the attention will languish, and the devotion lose its spirit and fervour. *Abp. Hort's Charge.*

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison, Spect.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods, and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter which may be much *diversified.* *Bacon.*

DIVE'RSION. *n. s.* [from *divert.*]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversion* seems to be something lighter than *amusement*, and less forcible than *pleasure.*

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison, Spect.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* *diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitutions arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity.* *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

DI'VERSLY. *adv.* [from *diverse.*]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business, displeasing to his people, was *diversly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diversly* interpreted by such as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood. *Ralegh, Hist.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diversly* assay'd
To curb his power. *Philips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shaksp.*

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.
Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted.* *Newton.*

2. To draw to from a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!
Milton, P. R.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSION.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To subvert; to destroy; in Shakspeare, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVE'RT.* *v. n.* To turn aside; to depart from the principal design of an argument or subject.

So Maro's Muse
—— commodious precepts gives
Instructive to the swains; not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsels. *Philips, Cider,* B. 1.

DIVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness. *Walton.*

DIVE'RTICLE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *diverticulum.*] A turning; a by-way.

The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread.
Hales. Rem. p. 12.

I suspect there was a *diverticle* of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury, through Fyfield. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 52.

To DIVERTI'SE. *v. a.* [*divertiser,* Fr.; *diverto,* Lat.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise,* and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word *salt.* *Dryden.*

DIVE'RTISEMENT.† *n. s.* [*divertissement,* Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use, Dr. Johnson says. It is frequent in our old writers; and, in later times, Bp. Hurd has used it. It is also now a term for a musical composition.

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement,* it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.
Gov. of the Tongue.

When there is no recreation abroad, I have a company of honest old fellows in leathern coats, which find me *divertisement* at home.
Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf. P. i.

DIVE'RTIVE.† *adj.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; amusing; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the modern authority of Dr. Rogers. But it seems to be well authorized by the examples which I add.

His [Æsop's] ingenious and *divertive* fables — entertain and please us extremely.
Boyle on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 271.

There are some exercises and recreations, both of body and mind, which are very ingenious as well as *divertive.* *Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf.* P. i.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.
Rogers.

To DIVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devestir,* French. The English word is therefore more properly written *devest.* See *To* DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests;*
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Denham.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up. *Rogers.*

DIVE'STURE. *n. s.* [from *divest.*] The act of putting off.

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. *Boyle, Seraphic Love.*

DIVI'DABLE.† *adj.* [from *divide.* Shakspeare places the accent on the first syllable. But the word is perhaps peculiar to him.] Separate; different; parted. A word not used.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores? *Shaksp.*

DIVI'DANT. *adj.* [from *divide.*] Different; separate. A word not in use.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce a *dividant,* touch with several fortunes.
Shakspeare.

To DIVI'DE.† *v. a.* [*divido,* Lat.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 *Kings,* iii. 25.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryden, St. Cecilia.*

They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To separate; to keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters.
Genesis, i. 6.

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you.
Dryden.

3. To disunite by discord.

There shall be five in one house *divided.*
St. Luke, xii. 52.

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

Then in the midst a tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakspeare.*

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation.
Numbers, xxxi. 27.

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

5. [In musick.] To play divisions. See the 7th sense of DIVISION.

And all the while most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musick did *divide.*
Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 17.

To DIVI'DE.† *v. n.*

1. To part; to sunder.

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retir'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To break friendship.

Love cools, friendship falls off,
Brothers *divide.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To be of different opinions.

Commentators and criticks have *divided* upon this matter. *Waterland, Script. Vindic.* P. ult.

DIVI'DEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *divided.*] Separately. *Sherwood.*

The apostle calls them (Heb. v. 14.) ministering spirits jointly, whom he here (Heb. i. 7.) calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly.*
Knatchbull, Annot. p. 260.

DI'VIDEND. *n. s.* [from *divide.*]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends.* *Decay of Piety.*

If on such petty merits you confer
So vast a prize, let each his portion share:
Make a just *dividend;* and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall.
Dryden, Fables.

2. [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided.
Cocker's Arithmetick.

DIVI'DER. *n. s.* [from *divide.*]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A distributer; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you?
Luke.

3. A disuniter; the person or cause that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVI'DING.* *n. s.* [from *divide.*] Separation.

Piercing even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit. *Heb.* iv. 12.

DIVI'DUAL.† *adj.* [*dividuus,* Lat.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

So that a man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable, and goes and comes near him, according as that good man frequents the house.
Milton, Areopagitica.

She shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds,
With thousand thousand stars! *Milton, P. L.*

DIVINA'TION. *n. s.* [*divinatio,* Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret or hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations.* *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob neither is there any *divination* against Israel. *Numbers.*

His count'nance did imprint an awe;
And naturally all souls to his did bow,
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where sov'reign gold doth grow. *Dryden.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. *Addison.*

2. Conjectural presage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

DI'VINATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *divinator.*] One that professes divination.

Matthew Riccius, the Jesuit, informeth us, in his commentaries of those countries, of all nations they are most superstitious, and much tormented in this kind, attributing so much to their *divinators.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 166.

Of this number are all superstitious idolaters, Ethnicks, Mahometans, Jews, hereticks, enthusiasts, *divinators,* prophets, sectaries, and schismaticks. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 641.

DIVI'NATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *divinatus.*] Professing divination.

There is no necessity of supposing this a divining sacrifice. — However, the Apostate Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly affirms, that this intercourse was properly *divinatory.* *Biblioth. Bibl.* (Ox. 1720,) *on Gen.* xv. 9.

DIVI'NE. *adj.* [*divinus,* Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine.* *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Instructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this sense it may admit of comparison.

The *divinest* and richest mind,
Doth by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Davies.*

4. Presageful; divining; prescient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him; he the fault'ring measure felt. *Milton, P. L.*

DIVI'NE. *n. s.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines,* and have all charitable preparation. *Shakspeare.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour. *Bacon, Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. *Swift.*

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cause, in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines.* *Denham.*

To DIVI'NE.* *v. a.* To deify. Not now in use.

At length out of the river it was rear'd,
And borne above the clouds to be *divin'd.* *Spenser, Ruins of Time.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. a.* [*divino,* Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow; to presage.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakspeare.*

To DIVI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Cæsar and he knit together. —— If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophecy so. *Shakspeare.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

2. To feel presages.

If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss. *Shakspeare.*

3. To conjecture; to guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryden, Juv.* Dedic.

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for nought design'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be ease,
Could you *divine* what lovers bear;
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no vulture like despair. *Granville.*

DIVI'NELY. *adv.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton, P. L.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech, Juvenal.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addison.*

DIVI'NENESS.† *n. s.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Every comet or burning meteor strikes more wonder into the beholder, than those glorious lamps of nature, with their admirable motions and order, in which the heathen have acknowledged a *divineness.* *Bp. Reynolds on the Pass.* ch. 1.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is human? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

DIVI'NER. *n. s.* [from *To divine.*]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner,* laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners,* and such inferior seducers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

DIVI'NERESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *devineresse.*] A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain,
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

DIVI'NIFIED.* *adj.* [Lat. *divinus* and *fio.*] Participating of the divine nature.

In the Canticles the Virgin saith, "My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand;" white, for his blessed and *divinified* soul; red, for his precious flesh embrued with his blood. *Partheneia Sacra,* (1633,) p. 204.

DIVI'NITY. *n. s.* [*divinité,* French; from *divinitas,* Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stilling fleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities,* and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient *divinities.* *Cheyne.*

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in *divinity,*
And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate. *Shakspeare.*

Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity,*
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting errour. *Shakspeare.*

Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity,* as it is a science. *Swift.*

6. Something supernatural.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakspeare.*

DIVI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*divisibilis,* Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts; discerptible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive. *Bentley, Serm.*

DIVISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*divisibilité,* Fr.] The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility.* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

This will easily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts loose in the vast expansion of space, or *divisibility* of matter. *Locke.*

DIVI'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *divisible.*] Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter. *Boyle.*

DIVI'SION.† *n. s.* [*divisio,* Lat.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

My having is not much;
I'll make *division* of my present with you. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

2. The state of being divided.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters. *2 Esdr.* vi. 41.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation. *Addison, Spectator.*

5. Disunion; discord; difference.

There was a *division* among the people, because of him. *John*, vii. 43.

As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of musick, or parts of a musical composure; just time. This is Dr. Johnson's definition. But a division in musick is a variation of melody upon some given fundamental harmony. To *run a division* is the technical expression.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. *Exod.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

Abound
In the *division* of each several crime,
Acting in many ways. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

DIVI'SIONER.* *n. s.* [from *division*.] One who divides. Obsolete.

Division was made, and I not minded. The *divisioner*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present; but afterwards, understanding that I knew both of the money and of the circumstances wherewith it was to be divided, they, fearing lest I would make the partiality known to the state, gave me a part.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 181.

DIVI'SIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divisus*.]

1. Forming division of distribution.

The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septeni, &c. which they mostwhat supply by repetition.

Mede on Dan. p. 12.

2. Having the quality of creating division or discord.

The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

DIVI'SOR. *n. s.* [*divisor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which sheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE. *n. s.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Lat.]

1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had passed betwixt the emperour and Scribonia.

Dryden, Dedic. to the Æn.

2. Separation; disunion.

Such motions may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between those things that are so near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

To DIVO'RCE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

Whosoever shall marry her that is *divorced*, committeth adultery. *St. Matt.* v. 32.

Dearly I love you, and would be lov'd fain,
But am betroth'd unto your enemy;
Divorce me, untie, or break that knot again,
Take me to you, imprison me; for I,
Except you enthral me, never shall be free.
Donne, Poems, p. 323.

2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker.*

The continent and the island were continued together within men's remembrance, by a drawbridge; but is now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

So seem'd her youthful soul not easily forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To separate from another.

If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring an adultress. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Aerial pasture the lungs with gentle force
Constant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*.
Blackmore.

DIVO'RCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

He that is once married, cannot but with the mutual consent of his wife abstain, nor may give a libel of *divorcement* to her that hath not trespassed.

Martin, Mar. of Priests, (1555,) sign. X. b.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house.

Deut. xxiv. 1.

Since her *divorcement*, and his decay of estate, it is known they have met.

Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

DIVO'RCER.† *n. s.* [from *divorce*.]

1. The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage.

Drummond, Cypr. Grove.

If she consent, wherein has the law to right her? or consent not, then is it either just, and so deserved? or if unjust, such in all likelihood was the *divorcer*. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

2. One of a sect, called *divorcers*; of which Milton was deemed the father.

Those I term *divorcers*, that would be quit of their wives for slight occasions; and, to maintain this opinion, one hath published a tractate of Divorce. *Pagit's Heresiography*, (1654,) p. 129.

DIVO'RCIVE.* *adj.* [from *divorce*.] Having power to divorce.

To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this *divorcive* law.

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

DIURE'TICK. *adj.* [διερήτικος.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*

DIURE'TICK.† *n. s.* *Diureticks* are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment.
Milton, P. L.

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?
Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal. *Milton, P. L.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind. *Locke.*

DIU'RNAL.† *n. s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk, than any other writers; by which means we use words of respect sometimes very unfortunately. *Tatler*, No. 204.

DIU'RNALIST.* *n. s.* [from *diurnal*.] A journalist.

Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the relation of our *diurnalists*) have by this means found a damnable passage, to the great dishonour of God, and shame of this church.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

DIU'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *diurnal.*] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *diuturnus.*] Lasting; of long continuance.

We thought it conducing to the common good of both republicks, to send George Downing, a person of eminent quality, and long in our knowledge and esteem for his undoubted fidelity, probity and diligence, in many and various negotiations, dignified with the character of our agent, to reside with your lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal.*

Milton, Letters of State.

DIUTU'RNITY. *n. s.* [*diuturnitas*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity.*

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To DIVU'LGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *divulgo.*] To publish that which is secret.

Huloet, and Barret.

Which [thing] is *divulgated* or spread abroad. *Huloet.*

DIVU'LGATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divulgatus.*] Published; made known.

The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly *divulgate.*

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 34. b.

DIVULGA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *divulgatio.*] A publishing or reporting abroad.

Secrecy hath no less use than *divulgation.*

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed than the contrary much *divulged.*

Hooker.

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and *divulge* Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

These answers in the silent night receiv'd,
The king himself *divulg'd*, the land believed.

Dryden, Æn.

You are depriv'd of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises. *Milton, P. R.*

DIVU'LGER.† *n. s.* [from *divulge.*] A publisher; one that exposes to publick view.

It is true that, by confessions, we find that false priest Watson, and arch-traitor Percy, to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *Proceedings against Garnet,* &c. (1606,) sign. M. 4. b.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers.*

King Charles.

DIVU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*divulsio*, Lat.] The act of plucking away; laceration.

Many an unpleasing potion, many tormenting incisions and *divulsions* did she endure from their hands: the remedy was equal in trouble to the disease. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Aristotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testacles.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

DIVU'LSIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *divulsus.*] Having power to tear away.

Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea *divulsive*, thoughts of the world.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 49.

To DI'ZEN.† *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted from *dight.*] To dress; to deck; to rig out. A low word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the ludicrous application of it by Swift. It is of much higher date than the time of Swift; and and it is yet in use in the north of England.

I put my clothes off, and I *dizen'd* him.

Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

Go saddle my fore-horse, put his feather on too,
He'll prance it bravely, friend; he fears no colours;
And take the armour down, and see him *dizen'd.*

Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleased.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

To DIZZ.* *v. a.* [Sax. ðyꝛ.] To astonish; to puzzle; to make giddy or dizzy in the head. Sherwood has this forgotten verb in his dictionary.

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached, but never entered; beside the unsupportable torment of feeding horses, the noise of grinding the beloved corn, the smell of hay and litter.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.

DI'ZZARD. *n. s.* [from *dizzy.*] A blockhead; a fool. See DISARD. *Dict.*

DI'ZZINESS.† *n. s.* [from *dizzy.*] Giddiness; whirl in the head.

As we see children turn round so long in sport, that they fall down at last, when they would stand; so there are many, who, playing in the mazes of little faults, bring their minds to such a *dizziness*, as throws them down when they mean to stand and intermit that amusement.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654.)

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY.† *adj.* [ðyꝛı, ðyꝛıȝ, Saxon]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
In darkness. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a *dizzy* megrim, they would soon tie up their tongues, and discern themselves like that Assyrian blasphemer, all this while reproaching not man, but the Almighty, the Holy One of Israel. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?

Milton, P. L.

4. Rotatory; whirling.

The reeling clouds
Stagger with *dizzy* poise, as doubting yet
Which master to obey. *Thomson, Winter.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cres.*

To divide him inventorially would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakspeare.*

To DO.† *v. a.* Thou *dost*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. pass. *done.* [ðon, Sax. *doen*, Dutch. The word is traced, by Junius, to the Goth. *taujan*; whence, by dropping the *j*, the Theotis. or Alam. *tuan*, *duan*, *tuon*, *duon*, as well as the Sax. ðon. Some have fancied the Gr. τεύχω, to prepare, to build, as the origin of *do.* This verb is often called the auxiliary verb; but the exact power which it now has in our language, as an auxiliary, is not easy, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, to be defined, and still less to be accounted for from analogy. It is derived from the same root, and is pronounced by Mr. Tooke to be the same word as *to*; and therefore for the same reason that *to* is put before the infinitive, *do* used formerly to be put before such other parts of the verb which likewise were not distinguished from the noun by termination: as we still say, I *do* love, instead of, I love; I *did* love, instead of, I loved; but if a distinguishing termination is used, then the distinguishing *do* or *did* must be omitted, the termination fulfilling its office: and therefore we never find "I *did* loved," or "he *doth* loveth." See Tyrwhitt's Ess. on Chaucer, and Tooke's Div. of Purley. See also the verb neuter.]

1. To practise or act any thing good or bad.

Thou hast *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Psalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt so small;
And he hath nothing *done*, that doth not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'st die so too;
To live and die is all we have to *do.* *Denham.*

What is the reason a man's arm won't smile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual postures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Pindarus is come
To *do* you salutation from his master.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye.

Spenser, F. Q.

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to respire.

Spenser, F. Q.

We *do* you to wit. 2 *Cor.* viii. 1.

5. To transact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner.

Acts, xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou hast, Sebastian, *done* good feature shame.

Shakspeare.

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and satisfy'd my vengeance.

Rowe.

You *do* her too much honour: she hath neither sense nor taste, if she dares to refuse you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort, commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer.* v. 81.

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. *Sam.* xxii. 3.

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, shall be accepted and rewarded, as *done* to our Saviour himself. *Atterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourse or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indisposition from having much to *do* with steams of so dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had cast me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much, that a jest with a sad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilst we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Shakspeare.*

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never see his pardon. *Shakspeare.*

Go to the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carelessly, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have *done*, but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to settle.

They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*

When all is *done*, there is no man can serve his own interest better than by serving God. *Tillotson.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death?
Shakspeare.
The lord Aubrey Vere,
Was *done* to death? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

16. The phrase, *what to* DO *with*, signifies how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to ged rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themselves, or how to enjoy themselves for one hour. *Tillotson.*

To Do.† *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 *Kings.*

As every prince should govern as he would desire to be governed, so every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude. This is only in the compound preterite.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place. *Spectator.*

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound preterite.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done* with them. *Stilling fleet.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections. *Dryden.*

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms. *Locke.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown. *Pope.*

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab *did*, and how the people did. 2 *Sam.* xi. 7.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?
—— The better that it pleases your good worship to ask. *Shakspeare.*

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.

They say yet in the north, when a thing has lost its force or virtue, that it *does* not. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 7.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him. *Addison.*

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling.*

6. To deal with.

No man who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon.*

7. *To* Do is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away; that is, if I *come not.*

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney.*

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*. *Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, help me, *do;* make haste, *do.*

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

— Loose me. — I will free thee.
— *Do*, and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

9. *To* Do is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, I *do* love, or, I love; I *did* love, or, I loved.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest. *Bacon, Holy War.*

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden, Æn.*

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope.*

10. Sometimes emphatically; as, I *do* hate him, but will not wrong him.

Perdition catch my soul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

11. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, I *did* love him, but scorn him now.

12. Sometimes emphatically, by way of strong negation; as, I *do* not know the man.

13. Sometimes, for the purpose of interrogation; as, *Do* you not remember me?

DO. [In musick.] Adopted by us from the Italians for the syllable *ut;* the first note of the gamut, or scale of musick.

Do.* *n. s.* See Doe, and Ado.

Do-little.* *n. s.* [*do* and *little.*] A term of contempt for him who professes much, and performs little.

Great talkers are commonly *do-littles.*
Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 281.

To Doat. *v. n.* See *To* Dote.

Do'cent.* *adj.* [Lat. *docens.*] Teaching; instructing.

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs. *Abp. Laud against Fisher,* § 33.

DO'CIBLE.† *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

The asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles — is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age. *Milton, of Education.*

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull, Serm.* vi.

Docibi'lity.* *n. s.* [from *docible.*] Readiness to learn. *Bullokar.*

Do'cibleness. *n. s.* [from *docible.*] Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general. *Walton, Angler.*

DO'CILE.† *adj.* [*docile*, Fr. *docilis*, Lat.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful. *Ellis's Voyage.*

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior.*

Doci'lity.† *n. s.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. *Huloet.*

God both teacheth men, and giveth them the capacity to learn. He giveth *docility*, together with his doctrine. *Fotherby, Atheomastix,* (1622,) p. 359.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous. *South.*

What is more admirable than the fitness of every creature for use? The *docility* of an elephant, and the insitiency of a camel for travelling in deserts? *Grew.*

Dock. *n. s.* [bocce, Saxon.] A plant; a weed.

The species are seventeen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said to be the true rhubarb. *Miller.*

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall *dock* that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill sprout again; but know
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift.*

Dock.† *n. s.* [As some imagine of δοχεῖον, Dr. Johnson says; and some from δοχὴ, capacity of receiving or containing. But the Goth. *dok*, a deep or gulfy place, may be the parent of the word, though we have it directly from the Teut.

docke.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

The boatswain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please. *Howel.*

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations. *Addison.*

DOCK-YARD.* *n. s.* A place or yard, where ships are built, and naval stores repositeed; as, at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, &c.

I suggested that he might go to a *dock-yard*, and work, as Peter the Great did.

Boswell's Tour to the Heb. p. 304.

DOCK. *n. s.*

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.
2. The solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula. *Grew, Museum.*

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass. *Swift, Examiner.*

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.
4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET. *n. s.* A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing. *Dict.*

To DO'CKET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; to distinguish, as by a docket.

Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DO'CTOR. *n. s.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physick. In some universities they have doctors of musick. In its original import it means a man so well versed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shaks. Merch. of Venice.*

Then stood there up one in the council, a pharisee named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts*, v. 34.

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle *doctors* scriptures made their prize,
Casuists, like cocks, struck out each other's eyes.
Denham.

Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

How does your patient, *doctor?*
— Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with thick coming fancies.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Children will not take those medicines from the *doctor*'s hand, which they will from a nurse or mother. *Government of the Tongue.*

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd prescribe,
That men may die without a double bribe:
Let them, but under their superiors, kill,
When *doctors* first have sign'd the bloody bill.
Dryden.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleasure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earnest. *Collier.*

In truth, nine parts in ten of those who recovered, owed their lives to the strength of nature and a good constitution, while such a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift.*

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school. *Digby of Bodies.*

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To physick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL.† *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

The bed of a sick man is a school; a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline.

Bp. King, Thanksg. Serm. (1619,) p. 42.

But why do I anticipate the more acceptable and prevailing voice of learned Bucer himself, the pastor of nations? And O that I could set him living before ye in that *doctoral* chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet!

Milton, Judg. of Martin Bucer concerning Div.

If church and state were made the theme, then the *doctoral* degree of wit was to be taken at Billingsgate. *Dryden, Relig. Laici*, Pref.

DO'CTORALLY.† *adv.* [from *doctoral.*] In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill.*

I told you he sinned in cathedrâ, Ps. i. 1. that is also *doctorally* and magisterially.

Hammond, Serm. xii.

DO'CTORATE.* *n. s.* [from *doctor.*] The degree of a doctor.

I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.

Hurd to Warburton, Letters, L. 206.

An English or Irish *doctorate* cannot be obtained by a very young man.

Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

To DO'CTORATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a doctor.

The parson was master of arts; but whether *doctorated* by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not. *Lilly, Life, &c.* p. 77.

[He was] an advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterwards *doctorated* in medicine at Oxford.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 395.

DO'CTORESS.* *n. s.* [from *doctor.*] She who professes the skill of doctor.

Glorying in nothing more than to be called the *doctoress* of all nations.

Tr. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 71.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter!

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 47.

DO'CTORLY.* *adj.* [from *doctor.*] Like a learned man.

For instance, his not unlearned and bold Maldonate (as we shall see afterwards) upon a text of this very question, confessing the current of the stream of antiquity, can come in, at last, with a *doctorly* wipe of "Adduci non possum ut sequar;" I cannot go with them.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of Marr. Clergy, i. 5.

DOCTORS-COMMONS.* *n. s.* The college of civilians, residing in the city of London; so called, perhaps, from their collegiate manner of living. See the 3d sense of COMMONS.

You told me that a dignitary of our church, (whose name you acquainted me not with,) in friendship to the gentleman's father had been at *Doctors-Commons;* and there fee'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are conusable.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 365.

I caused an enquiry to be made at *Doctors-Commons*, concerning the number of divorces.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

DO'CTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *doctor.*] The rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*. *Clarendon.*

DO'CTRINAL.† *adj.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject. *South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker.*

What special property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy. *Hooker.*

Whether those dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripedes reign, shall be found more *doctrinal* and exemplary to a nation.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Government.

In a *doctrinal* way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? You hurt yourself, not me; he that throws a stone at another, hits himself. *Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. 28.

DO'CTRINAL.† *n. s.* Something that is part of doctrine; "a book to instruct the unlearned." *Huloet.*

Comedies, which they suppose to be a *doctrinal* of ribaudry, be undoubtedly a picture, or as it were a myrrour, of man's life; wherein evil is not taught, but discovered.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 42. b.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture, can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

DO'CTRINALLY.† *adv.* [from *doctrine.*] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; whereas it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or *doctrinally*, and only by changing the mood, to speak prayingly. *Milton, Apology for Smectym.*

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points. *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE. *n. s.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. The principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other? *Hooker.*

Ye are the sons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury.*

That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies towards each other.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine*. *Mark*, iv. 2.

DO'CUMENT.† *n. s.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1. Precept; instruction: direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers. *Bacon.*

Learners should not be too much crouded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept in an ill sense; a precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trifling.

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes.

Hervey on Consumptions.

3. [In law.] A written evidence produced in proof of what is asserted; a record.

To DO'CUMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to direct; to instruct.

Not *documented* in love's art.

Cleaveland's Poems, ed. 1659, p. 170.

I am finely *documented* by my own daughter.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

DOCUME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *document.*] Belonging to instruction.

Documental sentences.

More, Myst. of Godl. 1660, p. 265.

DOCUME'NTARY.* *adj.* [from *document.*] Pertaining to written evidence in law.

To DODD.* *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.] To *dodd* sheep, is to cut the wool away about their tails. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 95. Still thus used in the north. Brockett's N. C. Words.

DO'DDED.* *adj.* Without horns: applied to sheep. An abbreviation of *doe-headed.* Craven Dial. 1824.

DO'DDER.† *n. s.* [*touteren*, to shoot up, Dutch. Skinner.]

Dodder is a singular plant: when it first shoots from the seed, it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them. It has no leaves, but consists of capillaments or stalks, brownish with a cast of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices destined for its nourishment. *Hill.*

There are two cells in each berry, and two seeds in each cell.

Veget. Syst. ix. 18.

DO'DDERED, *adj.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrescent plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whose boughs encompass round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.
Dryden, Æn.

The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.
Dryden, Fables.

DODE'CAGON. *n. s.* [δωδεκα and γωνια.] A figure of twelve sides.

DODECA'HEDRON.* *n. s.* [Gr. δωδεκα and ἑδρα.] In geometry, one of the regular bodies, comprehended under twelve equal sides, each whereof is a pentagon. *Chambers.*

DODECATEMO'RION. *n. s.* [δωδεκαἡμόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows streight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs.
Creech.

DODECATE'MORY.* *n. s.* A denomination sometimes applied to each of the twelve signs of the zodiak. See DODECATEMORION.

The *dodecatemories*, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 248.

To DODGE. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to shift and play sly tricks like a dog.]

1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation; to play mean tricks; to use low shifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends. *Hale, Contemplations.*

The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God. *South, Serm.* i. 352.

2. To shift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, on Hobson the Carrier.

3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me: she *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addison.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

DO'DGER.* *n. s.* [from *dodge.*] One who is guilty of mean tricks; "a scurvy hagler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner." *Cotgrave in V. Caguerafle.*

DO'DGERY.* *n. s.* [from *dodge.*] Trick.

When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 98.

DO'DKIN.† *n. s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin*.
Lily's Gram. construed.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton, Don Quixote.*

DO'DMAN.† *n. s.*

1. The name of a fish.

Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise. *Bacon.*

2. A shell-snail, called also hodmandod, in several parts of England.

DO'DO.* *n. s.* A bird somewhat larger than a swan, but wholly different from it in shape; though by some esteemed a kind of that bird. *Chambers.*

The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eersen*; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulency. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 382.

DOE. *n. s.* [ðа, Saxon; *daa*, Danish; *dama*, Lat.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.
Dryden, Virgil.

DOE. *n. s.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*. *Hudibras.*

DO'ER. *n. s.* [from *To do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrest. *Daniel.*

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.
Shakspeare.

They are great speakers, but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed. *Knolles, Hist.*

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.
Common Prayer.

In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom. *Hooker.*

DOES. The third person from *do* for *doth.*

Though lending to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between those countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dress.

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Doff those links. *Milton, S. A.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown.
Dryden, Juv.

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To strip; to devest of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.
Crashaw.

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.——
Can'st thou so *doff* me? *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

DOG.† *n. s.* [*dogghe*, Dutch; *doggur*, Icel. *dogue*, old Fr.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various

in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Why should we not think a watch and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a *dog?* *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men and boys, and *dogs*.
Thomson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets. *Shaksp.*

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.
Phil. iii. 2.

4. Not always a reproachful name, but sometimes applied in sport, to a buck or blood, a gay young man; as by Johnson himself.

I love the young *dogs* of this age: they have more wit and humour and knowledge of life than we had; but then the *dogs* are not so good scholars.
Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson.

5. *To give or send to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have sent it to the *dogs!* *Pope.*

6. It is used as the term for the male of several species; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakspeare.*

The same ill taste of sense will serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and sheer the swine.
Dryden.

7. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness; as *dog* rose.

8. *Sick as a* Dog. See Dogsick.

9. *A pair of* Dogs. Machines of iron for burning wood upon. Uncertain etymology.

10. *Dog*, among carpenters and sawyers, means a piece of iron, or iron rod, about ten or twelve inches long, with a hook at each end, at right angles to each other, with which they fasten a log of timber to the roller at the sawpit, where they saw it.

To Dog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shaksp.*

I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.
Shakspeare.

Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Afflictions sorted. *Herbert.*

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton, Comus.*

These spiritual joys are *dogged* by no sad sequels.
Glanville.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their flight, and insult mocks their end. *Vanity of Human Wishes.*

Dog-fight.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *fight*.] A battle between two dogs.

Alas, men are more ready to clap their hands, as boys are wont to do in *dog-fights*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 61.

Dog-fisher. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fisher*.] A kind of fish.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness. *Walton.*

Dog-keeper.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *keeper*.] One who has the management of dogs.

I have had it by me some time, it was written by a *dog-keeper* of my grandfather's.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

Dog-latin.* *n. s.* A word usually denoting barbarous Latin, which is also called apothecary's Latin; and sometimes, that species of burlesque Latin poetry, called the *macaronick*. See Macaronick.

Dog-mad.* *adj.* [*dog* and *mad*.] Mad, as a dog sometimes is.

He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run *dog-mad*, at the noise of musick, especially a pair of bag-pipes. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Dog-teeth. *n. s.* [*dog* and *teeth*.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs or incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Dog-trick.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *trick*.] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

To kill men scurvily, 'tis such a *dog-trick*,
Such a rat-catcher's occupation.
Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.

Nor those,
With their court *dog-tricks*, that can fawn and fleer,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a moth.
B. Jonson, Fox.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*; I'll make you know your rider.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

Do'gbane. *n. s.* [*dog* and *bane*.] A plant.
Miller.

Dogberry-tree. A kind of cherry.

Do'gbolt.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *bolt*.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flour is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called *dogbolt*, or flour for *dogs*. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement respecting this word; and he cites a passage from Hudibras in proof of it. It appears, however, to have been a word of contempt applied to persons; but why, I am yet to learn.

In his reply he doth nothing but quarrel, like a *dogbolt* lawyer. *Dr. Fulke's Confut. of the Papists*, &c. (1583,) p. 33.

For to say truth, the lawyer is a *dogbolt*,
An arrant worm; and though I call him worshipful,
I wish him a canoniz'd cuckold, Diego.
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras.*

Do'gbriar.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *briar*.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

The hip-briar is also named κυνοσβάτος, or the *dogbriar* or bramble. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 9.

Do'gcheap. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap*.] Cheap as dogs' meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap?*
Dryden.

Do'gdays.† *n. s.* [*dog* and *days*.] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome. Rarely used in the singular number.

They are a company of giddy, afternoon men; it is midsummer moon still; and the *dogdays* last all the year long; they are all mad.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 74.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a *dogday?*
Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 35.

Do'gdraw. *n. s.* [*dog* and *draw*.] A manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand.
Cowel.

Doge. *n. s.* [*doge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

Do'gfish. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *fish*.] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark or *dogfish*.
Woodward.

Do'gfly. *n. s.* [*dog* and *fly*.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dog-fly*, what's the cause
Thou mak'st gods fight thus? *Chapman, Iliad.*

Do'gged.† *adj.* [from *dog*.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.
Shaksp. K. John.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Shaksp. K. John.

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By false accuse doth level at my life.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

So churlish, proud, insolent, so *dogged*, of so bad a disposition. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 109.

A *dogged* man, or a cynick: And so the Syriack and Arabick.
Bp. Patrick, on the first B. of Samuel.

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged*. *Hudibras.*

Do'GGEDLY.† *adv.* [from *dogged.*]

1. Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely; "currishly." *Sherwood.*

He pincheth most *doggedly.*

Overbury, Charact. sign. P. 7.

2. With an obstinate resolution, as Mr. Boswell supposes.

Dr. Johnson wrote a long letter to Mrs. Thrale: I wondered to see him write so much so easily. He verified his own doctrine, that "a man may always write when he will set himself *doggedly* to it." *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Do'GGEDNESS.† *n.s.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you.
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

Do'GGER.† *n. s.* [from *dog*, for its meanness. Skinner. From the Icel. *dugga*, a fishing vessel; *duggarar*, sailors. Serenius. A small ship with one mast.

Do'GGEREL.† *adj.* [from *dog.* What might be called in French, "rime de *chien.*" See Cotgrave in V. CHIEN. "Chose de *chien*, a paltry thing, a trifle." Tyrwhitt on Chaucer's expression of "rime doggerel." Another old poet mentions "bastard *rime* after the *dog'rell* gyse." Skelton in his Interlude of Magnificence.] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times,
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden.

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb,
And in his sphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme.
Dryden.

It is a dispute among the criticks, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroick verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addison, Spect.*

Do'GGEREL. *n. s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *dogg'rell*, or who pin'd in prose.
Dryden, Juv.

The vilest *dogg'rell* Grubstreet sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

Do'GGISH.† *adj.* [from *dog.*] Churlish; brutal.

At Rome, in the time of Nero, there was a philosopher called Demetrius, which was of that sect, that forasmuch as they abandoned all shamefacedness in their words and acts, they were called *cynici*, in English *doggish.*
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 67.

He was taken, beside, with a *doggish* appetite, which called for meat almost every moment.
Fotherly, Atheom. p. 156.

Do'GHEARTED. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Do'GHOLE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakspeare.*

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year.
Dryden, Juv.

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.

DOGKE'NNEL. *n. s.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finish the palace he had contrived. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack. *Tatler.*

Do'GLEECH.* *n. s.* [*dog* and *leech.* See LEECH.] A dog-doctor; a word of contempt.

Am I grown,
Because I have been a little peevish to you,
(Only to try your temper,) such a *dogleech*,
I could not be admitted to your presence?
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

Do'GLOUSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.

Do'GLY.* *adv.* [from *dog.*] In manner like a dog; churlish. Huloet. Not in use.

Dyogenes, otherwyse called *dogly*, because he had some condycyons of a *dogge.*
Ld. Rivers, Dictes, &c. sign. C. i.

DO'GMA.† *n. s.* [Latin. The Latin plural, *dogmata*, is sometimes used. "Those unworthy *dogmata* which have clogged and encumbered it, [the Christian Religion."] Worthington to Hartlib, 1660. Epist. 2.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *dogma.*] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magisterial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man seldom prosperously adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vastness or littleness. *Boyle.*

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination.
Spectator.

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically*, in a controversy, which I look never to see decided.
South.

DOGMA'TICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

This induced Socrates and all of them to confess their ignorance, and believe that nothing could be known, comprehended, or understood: not out of obstinacy or *dogmaticalness*, but from the narrowness of their senses, the weakness of their minds, the shortness of life, and truth being hid as it were in a deep well.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 20.

The right state and disposition of the mind to make proper improvements—in this will be considered the notions of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition.
Warburton to Hurd, Letters, L. 24.

DOGMATICK.* *n. s.* One of a sect of physicians, called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empiricks and Methodists. They brought physick into a form and arrangement.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and *Dogmaticks:* we have now a fourth, that go under the name of Chymicks, Hermeticks, or Paracelsians.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 244.

Do'GMATISM.* *n. s.* [from *dogma.*] Positiveness in opinion, or in disputation.

The presbyterian clergy, more eminent for zeal than for policy, often contradicted James's opinions, with a freedom equally offensive to his *dogmatism* as a theologian, and to his pride as a king. *Robertson, Hist. of Scotland*, ii. 177.

Do'GMATIST. *n. s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asserter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in.
Glanville, Scepsis.

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

To Do'GMATIZE.† *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

Not to conclude or *dogmatize* upon this or that peremptorily.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

These, with the pride of *dogmatizing* schools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way.
Blackmore.

This father, violating all these laws, had accused me as a *dogmatizing* heretick.
H. Wharton, Inquist. of Goa, ch. 6.

Do'GMATIZER.† *n. s.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

We must condemn him [Amadis de Gaul] to the fire, without all remission, as the *dogmatizer* and head of a bad sect. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.*

Such opinions, being not entered into the confessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

Do'GROSE. *n. s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

Do'GSEARS.* *n. s.* An expression for the creases made on the leaves of books by their being folded down at particular places.

With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the *dogsears* throughout our great Bible. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mem. of P. P.*

Under a tea-cup he might lie,
Or creas'd like *dogsears* in a folio.
Gray, Long Story.

Do'GSICK.* *adj.* [*dog* and *sick.*] Sick as a dog.

He that saith, he is *dog-sicke*, or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog.
Dyet's Dry Dinner, 1599.

Do'GSKIN.* *adj.* [*dog* and *skin.*] Made of the skin of a dog.

Also a small cabinet, with six drawers inlaid with tortoise-shell, and brass-gilt ornaments at the four corners, in which were two leather forehead-cloths, three pair of oiled *dog-skin* gloves, seven cakes of superfine Spanish wool, half a dozen of Portugal dishes, and a quire of paper from thence. *Tatler*, No. 245.

Do'GSLEEP. *n.s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep*. *Addison.*

Do'GSMEAT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

Do'GSTAR. *n. s.* [*dog* and *star; canicula*, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar*'s sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Addison.*

Do'GSTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Do'GTROT. *n. s.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode,
A *dogstrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

Do'GWEARY. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary*. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Do'GWOOD. *n. s.* A species of cornelian cherry.

Do'ILY. *n. s.*

1. A species of woollen stuff so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

2. It is now the name of a small napkin, coloured, or plain, placed on our tables after dinner with the wine and dessert.

Do'INGS. *n. s.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any singular.]

1. Things done; events; transactions.

I have but kill'd a fly,
—— But! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air? *Shakspeare.*

2. Feats; actions, good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, speeches and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. *Sidney.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties, nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*; let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their *doings* great dislike declar'd,
And testified against their ways. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High. *Hooker.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings?* *Hooker.*

6. Festivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings*.

7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low, mean language.

After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

DOIT.† *n. s.* [*duyt*, Dutch; *doyght*, Erse. The Dutch *duyt* is the eighth part of a penny; Fr. *d'huit.*] A small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night,
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit*. *Pope.*

DOLE.† *n. s.* [from *deal*; bælan, Sax. *dailjan*, Goth.]

1. The act of distribution or dealing.

The Holy Ghoost maketh his *dole* in otherwise than other people; for they *dele* as lyketh them, &c. *Liber. Fest.* fol. 42. b.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop. *Shakspeare.*

The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a custody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no solid use to the owner. *Bacon, Ess. of Riches.*

At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleaveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.

Now, my masters, happy man be his *dole* say I; every man to his business. *Shakspeare.*

Let every man beg his own way, and happy man be his *dole*. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.*

But lest some may haply think, or thus expostulate with me after this debatement, who made you the busy almoner to deal about this *dole* of laughter and reprehension, which no man thanks your bounty for. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be's *dole*. *Hudibras.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time; formerly at funerals more especially.

I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole* beer to aqua-vitæ men. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Our *doles* and funeral meals, if they be our own early provisions, will then spend the better. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § 9. ch. 4.

They had such firm dependence on the day,
That Need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the *dole*, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall. *Dryden.*

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. Blows dealt out.

I have seen him——
——In the head of a troop stand as if he had been rooted,
Dealing large *doles* of death. *Beaum. and Fl. Isl. Princess.*

What if his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way? *Milton, S. A.*

5. [from *dolor*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says; it is rather from the old Fr. *dole.*] Grief; sorrow; misery.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Bound or division of land. [Sax. bælan, to divide, to mark out. However, "les *doles* de forest," are the bounds of the forest, in old French. Kelham, Norm. Dict.] This sense is yet used in some parts of England; a *dole-stone* in Norfolk is a *land-mark*.

Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and *doles* of his neighbour.

Injunctions of Q. Eliz. 1559, sign. B. iii.

Accursed be he, saith Almighty God by Moses, who removeth his neighbour's *doles* and marks. *Homilies*, B. ii. *Exhort. for Rog. Week.*

To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute. *Dict.*

DOLE. *n. s.* Void space left in tillage. *Dict.*

Do'LEFUL. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread so *doleful* lay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With screwed face and *doleful* whine, they only ply with senseless harangues of conscience against carnal ordinances. *South.*

Just then the hero cast a *doleful* cry,
And in those ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorifick.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befal men in this present life. *Hooker.*

No light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow! *doleful* shades! where peace
And rest can never dwell! *Milton, P. L.*

Happy the mortal man! who now at last
Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry past;
Who to his destin'd stage has carry'd on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

Do'LEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

These and such other things she said so *dolefully*, as no one could hear her that would not deem her to be one of the most esteemed and loyal damsels of the world. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 7.

They tragically exaggerate the matters they take to be ill, and *dolefully* forebode worse, to cast a damp on their own spirits, and exasperate or deject all whom they can influence. *B. Jenks, Serm. 5 Nov.* 1689, p. 26.

Do'LEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulousness.
3. Dismalness.

Do'LENT.* *adj.* [old Fr. *dolent*; Lat. *dolens.*] Sorrowful. Old English. *Chalmers.*

DO'LESOME. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach, descry
The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

DO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *dolesome.*] In a dolesome manner.

DO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *dolesome.*] Gloom; melancholy; dismalness.

DOLL.† *n. s.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearsheet. *Shakspeare.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby. Of this word Dr. Johnson gives no derivation. It may have been adopted from the old French *dol*, trumpery, a trick; or it may be an abbreviation of *idol.* Cooper, in his old Latin Dictionary, (1578,) renders *capitulum lepidissimum*, "O pleasant companion, O little pretie *doll* polle!"

DO'LLAR.† *n. s.* [*daler*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke strangely thinks that Skinner's opinion respecting this word is reasonable, viz. that it belongs to the Sax. ðal, a *portion*, because it is *half* a ducat! This word, which is the Teutonick *thaler*, is rather from *thale* or *dale*, a valley; this coin having first been coined in the valley of St. Joachim. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 252. See also Du Cange in V. DALERUS.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and sixpence.

He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our gen'ral use.
Shakspeare, Macb.

DO'LOR.* See DOLOUR.

DOLORI'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*dolor* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing pain.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

DOLORI'FICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *dolorificus.*] Causing sorrow. See DOLORIFICK.
Cockeram.

DOLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] Causing grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorifick.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DO'LOROUS.† *adj.* [*doloreux*, *doloros*, old Fr. from *dolor*, Latin.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake t' you for your comfort. *Shakspeare.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They pass'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. *Milton, P. L.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cry'd, can ease my doom.
Pope.

2. Painful.

How doth thine own weight torment thee, whiles thy whole body rests upon this forced and *dolorous* hold, till thy nailed feet bear their part in a no less afflictive supportation!
Bp. Hall, Contemp. The Crucifixion.

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.
More, Antid. against Atheism.

DO'LOROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *dolorous.* Old Fr. *doloreusement.*] Sorrowfully; mournfully.

It provoketh us also—with Christ and his apostles *dolorously* to lament the sore decay of the wicked.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. i. sign. L. 8. b.

The widow and children for some days exclude themselves; and, when abroad, go *dolorously* habited. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 378.

DO'LOUR. *n. s.* [*dolor*, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant dolour of the heart.
Shakspeare.

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of their own and other folks' misfortune. *Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

DO'LPHIN.† *n. s.* [*delphin*, Latin; though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish. But our word is the Teut. *dolfyn.*] The name of a fish.

His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakspeare.*

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles, and *dolphins.* *Peacham.*

DOLT.† *n. s.* [*dol*, Teutonick; *dolheyd*, Teut. madness; *dal*, Su. stupid; Sax. ðol, and Goth. *dwalla*, the same; whence the Sax. verb ðpolian, to stupify, to make dull. *Dolt* is *dulled*, as Mr. H. Tooke has observed. The French word for our *dolt* is *badault*, or *lourdault.*] A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickscull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high powers which idly sit above. *Sidney.*

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull; oh, *dolt!*
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*

Wood's adult'rate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

To DOLT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make dull. I have heard the word so spoken, but know no instance of it in books.

To DOLT.* *v. n.* To behave foolishly; to consume time like a dolt.

Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much.
New Custom.

DO'LTISH.† *adj.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.

Your argument is, as you are; unlearned, fantastical, and *doltish.*
Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543,) fol. 62. b.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

Their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of all *doltish* and monastical schoolmen, daily increased.
Milton, Animad. Rem. Def. i. 193.

DO'LTISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *doltish.*] Folly; stupidity.

We have nothing but scurrility, unworthy of any chaste ears; or some extreme shew of *doltishness*, indeed, fit to lift up a loud laughter, and nothing else. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

DOM.* Sax. ðom, power, dominion. Dr. Johnson in *birthdom* refers to *dom*, of which, however, there is no notice in his dictionary. It is found only in composition.

Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, — meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterwards applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as *freedom.*
Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 210.

DO'MABLE.† *adj.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tamable. *Cockeram.*

DOMA'IN.† *n. s.* [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperour, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r.
Milton, P. L.

Ocean trembles for his green *domain.* *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains.*
Dryden, Æn.

3. The land about a mansion-house occupied by the lord.

But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,
Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;
Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet *domain*
With softer pleasures and with fairer fame.
Shenstone.

DO'MAL.* *adj.* [low Lat. *doma*, house.] Relating to the astrological use of house. See HOUSE.

Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.
Addison, Drummer.

DOME.† *n. s.* [*dome*, French, from *domus*, Lat.]

1. A building; a house; a fabrick.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly guest:
Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share.
Pope, Odyss.

2. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.

And urns, and *domes*, and cells, and grottoes.
Shenstone.

DOMESDAY.* See DOOMSDAY.

DO'MESMAN.* *n. s.* [ðome, Sax. *judgement.*] An umpire; a judge. Not now in use.

And Jesus stood before the *domesman*, and the justise axide him and seide, Art thou kyng of Jewis? *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* xxvii.

The *domesman* is one of those that sit in the court in judicature with the steward.
Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 165.

DOME'STICAL. }
DOME'STICK. } *adj.* [*domesticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things publick.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implyeth, saying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman.
Richardson, Clarissa.

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domestical* celebration of the Passover, they divided supper into two courses.
Hooker.

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but shift the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither she must come, at least at night.
Granville.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal. *Addison, Spect.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Domestical evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them.
Hooker, Dedication.

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestick* and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Such they were, who might presume t'have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domestical* of late. *Daniel.*

Next to the sin of those who began that rebellion, theirs must needs be who hindered the speedy suppressing of it, by *domestick* dissentions.
King Charles.

DOME'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *domestical.*] Relatively to the domestick character or affairs; privately; not openly.

Is it not a miracle, that so many of your Priests, Ignatians, and Monks feeding here in England, daintily, arrayed gallantly, lodging softly, should be very *domestically* and privily conversant with ladies, dames, matrons, maids of all sorts, and yet none of all these be scorched?
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 135.

He was glad — to return to Sheene, where he lived *domestically* as usual, till the death of Sir W. Temple. *Orrery on Swift*, Lett. 2.

DOME'STICANT.* *adj.* [from *domestick.*] Forming part of the same family.

The power — was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 71.

To DOME'STICATE.† *v. a.* [from *domestick.*]

1. To make domestick; to withdraw from the publick. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. To familiarize; to render, as it were, of the same family. This is the primitive sense of the word, which is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

It is true, that the symptoms are well allayed, or otherwise peradventure custom hath taught me to bear them better, being now familiarized and *domesticated* evils, *Jam mansueta mala.*
Sir H. Wotton, Letters, p. 366.

Having the entry into your houses, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, Lett. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.

DOME'STICK. *n. s.* One kept in the same house.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes; he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too. *South.*

DO'MICILE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *domicile*; Lat. *domicilium.* Burke uses the Latin word, as if he had not known of the English. It is not indeed in our lexicography. But the example which I adduce, is of the date of a century and a half since.] A house.

This famous *domicile* was brought with these appurtenances in one night from Nazareth over seas and lands by mighty Angels; and can, if honoured with a visit, with an offering, or with a vow, cure in a moment all diseases.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 303.

DO'MICILED.* *part. adj.* [from the noun.] Having an abode.

P. Ryan, an Irishman by birth, but for many years *domiciled* in Denmark, died in London, &c.
Dr. Phillimore's Reports, vol. 2. p. 332.

DOMICI'LIARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *domicilium.* This word, as Mr. Mason also has observed, has arisen out of the practice of the late French republican tyranny.] Intruding into private houses.

Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation. *Burke.*

To DOMICI'LIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *domicilium.*] To render domestick or familiar. A modern word.

The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 61.

To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* [*domifico*, Lat.] To tame. *Dict.*

DO'MINANT.† *adj.* [*dominant*, French; *dominans*, Lat.] Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

By the then *dominant* party it [Milton's Eiconoclastes] was esteemed an excellent piece!
A. Wood, of Milton, Fasti Oxon. sub ann. 1635.

Observing the scurvy and the dropsy to be the epidemical and *dominant* diseases of this nation.
Evelyn's Acetaria.

To DO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*dominatus*, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream.
Dryden.

To DO'MINATE.* *v. a.* To govern.

He was, during twelve years, *dominated* by his step-mother. *Transl. of a Spanish Sonnet, App. to Twiss's Travels, in* 1772.

DOMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*dominatio*, Lat.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The *domination*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust *domination* of Opilius Macrinus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. One highly exalted in power: used of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring *dominations*. *Milton, P. L.*

Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs.
Milton, P. L.

DO'MINATIVE.† *adj.* [from *dominate.*]

1. Imperious; insolent. *Dict.*

2. Presiding; governing.

To each thing hath the goodness of that Architect imparted a peculiar badge of honour, that nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

DO'MINATOR.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this North-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous. *Camden, Remains.*

2. The absolute governour, or ruler.

God, who is the *dominator* of glory, gives and takes it away, as seemeth good to him.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 155.

To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without controul.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons. *South.*

Both would their little end secure;
He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r;
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

To DOMINE'ER.* *v. a.* To govern.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?
Walpole, Myster. Mother, ii. 2.

DOMI'NICAL.† *adj.* [*dominicalis*, Lat.]

1. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

2. Noting the prayer of our Lord Christ.

The *Dominical* Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed, (whereof there was such a hot dispute in our last conversation,) are two Acts tending to the same object of devotion. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 29.

DOMI'NICAL.* *n. s.* The Lord's day, or Sunday.

The whole space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every *dominical* in the year.
Hammond, Serm. ix.

DO'MINO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy; also a dress formerly much worn at Venice; and adopted in this country as a masquerade-garment.

DOMI'NION. *n. s.* [*dominium*, Lat.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exercise, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton, P. L.*

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton, P. L.*

Blest use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty, whence *dominion* springs.
Tickell.

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another.
Locke.

3. Territory; region; district; considered as subject.

The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest.
Davies on Ireland.

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and transient.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers. *Col.* i. 16.

DON. *n. s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] The Spanish title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone,
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*

To DON.† *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to invest with; the contrary to *doff*.

He *dyde on* his clothes.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 53. b.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermillion hue.
Fairfax.

Her helm the virgin *don'd*. *Fairfax.*
Then up he rose, and *don'd* his clothes.
Song in Hamlet.

What! should I *don* this robe, and trouble you?
Tit. Andronicus.

DO'NARY.† *n. s.* [*donarium*, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses.

Æsculapius of old, that counterfeit god, did as many famous cures; his temple (as Strabo relates) was daily full of patients, and as many several tables, inscriptions, pendants, *donaries*, &c. to be seen in his Church.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 225.

DONA'TION. *n. s.* [*donatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton, P. L.*

After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given; which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all. *Ralegh, Essays.*

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd,
Other *donation* none thou canst produce.
Milton, P. R.

DO'NATIVE. *n. s.* [*donatif*, Fr. from *donatus*, Lat.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperour's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowel.*

Never did steeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleaveland.*

DONE.† *part. pass.* of the verb *To* Do. Formerly written *doen*.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof who so did eat, eftsoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DONE.*

1. *The infinitive of* Do, in our old language; as in Spenser, "as maydens used to *done*."

2. Sometimes used for *do* in the indicative mood.

Ne to your lady will I service *done*.
Spenser, F. Q.

DONE. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded; when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says *done*.

Done: the wager? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
— *Done*: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleaveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. *L'Estrange.*

DONEE'.* *n. s.* [from *dono*, Lat.] The person to whom a gift is made.

There is an errour all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the *donee*; if one would not give, the other could not receive.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634,) p. 217.

Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and granters, as the *donees* or grantees. *Spelman.*

DO'NJON.† *n. s.* [now corrupted to *dungeon*, from *domnionum*, low Latin, according to Menage; old Fr. *dongeoun*, or *donjon*. V. Cotgrave.]

1. A strong tower in the middle of a castle or fort, wherein the besieged make their last efforts of defence, when the rest is forced. *Cotgrave.*

The *keep* or *dungeon* [was] generally a large square tower, flanked at its angles by small turrets, having within them one or more wells.
Grose, Military Antiq. ii. 3.

2. A tower or place in which prisoners were kept; now used of subterraneous prisons.

The grete toure, that was so thicke and strong,
Which of the castle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in prison,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

DO'NNAT.* *n. s.* [*do* and *naught*.] An idle, good-for-nothing person; who is employed only in *doing mischief*. A word yet used in the north of England, where it is also applied to the devil. Pronounced sometimes *dannot*.

Crafty and proud *donaughts*.
Granger on Ecclesiastes, (1621,) p. 248.

DO'NOR. *n. s.* [from *dono*, Lat.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick besiege the *donor*'s gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden, Juv.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the *donors* themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

DO'NSHIP. *n. s.* [from *don*.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,
Your bosom-friends, as you suppose,
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out o'th' mire.
Hudibras.

DO'NZEL.* *n. s.* [Italian; low Lat. *domicellus*. See DAMSEL.] A page.

He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels. *Butler's Characters.*

DOO'DLE. *n. s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*, Faineant.] A trifler; an idler.

DOOLE.* So Spenser sometimes writes *dole*, as he also writes *doleful*, doolful.

To DOOM.† *v. a.* [deman, Saxon; *doemen*, Dutch; Su. *doma*; Icel. *dema*; Goth. *domjan*.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
So strictly, but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to shame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus shall mount his throne.
Smith.

Justly th' impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?
Shakspeare.

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land.
Dryden, Æn.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
Granville.

DOOM.† *n. s.* [dom, Saxon; *doem*, Dutch.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgement.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death. *Shaks.*

To Satan, first in sin, his *doom* apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.
Milton, P. L.

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* severe. *Milton, P. L.*

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgement.

Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out:
Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shaksp.*

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou do'st evil. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently used.
— Revoke that *doom* of mercy; for 'tis Clifford.
Shakspeare.

5. The state to which one is destined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely household-task shall be her *doom*.
Dryden, Iliad.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
Pope.

7. Discrimination; discernment.

In him no point of courtesy there lact:
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mag. p. 175.

DOO'MSDAY.† *n. s.* [Sax. dom and dæg.]

1. The day of final and universal judgement; the last, the great day.

Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomsday*. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All-souls day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

DOOMSDAY-BOOK.† *n. s.* [*doomsday* and *book*. Sometimes also called *doom-book*, as in Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, 1649. Sax. dom-boc. Sometimes simply, *domesday*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

King Alfred, about the year 900, composed a book of this nature, which was extant at Winchester at the coming-in of the Conqueror, but is since lost. But the incomparable record of *domesday*, now remaining at the chapter-house at Westminster, and lately printed, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his parliament, in the year of our Lord 1080, and completed in the year 1086. Commissioners were sent into every county, and juries summoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give in upon oath to the commissioner, by verdict or presentment, due information. *Kelham.*

The Danes also brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomsday-book*. *Camden.*

DOO'MSMAN.* See DOMESMAN.

DOO'MFUL.* *adj.* [from *doom*.] Full of destruction.

As 'twere by scars to show
That still she must remain disfigur'd with the blow;
And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left,
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

DOOR.† *n. s.* [ᵹop, ᵹupe, Saxon; *dorris*, Erse; *daur*, M. Goth. *dyr*, *dur*, Icel. and old Goth. *darr*, Pers. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 317.]

1. The gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is used of houses, and *gates* of cities, or publick buildings, except in the licence of poetry.

All the castle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-will open flew.
Spenser, F. Q.

In the side a *door*
Contriv'd; and of provisions laid in large,
For man and beast. *Milton, P. L.*

To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, *doors*.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within *doors*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let him doubt whether his clothes be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel. *Arbuthnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. *Addison, Spect.*

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of* DOOR, or DOORS. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*.
Dryden, Persius.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the* DOOR *of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*, Pref.

7. *Next* DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult. *L'Estrange.*

DOO'RCASE. *n. s.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

DOO'RING.* *n. s.* [from *door*.] A door-case.

He reports of a whirlpool, between the Rost Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses in those islands ten miles off.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, chap. 5.

DOO'RKEEPER. *n. s.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. *Bp. Taylor's* Pref.

DOO'RNAIL.* *n. s.* [*door* and *nail*.] The nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck. See DEAD *as a door-nail.*

DOO'RPOST.* *n. s.* [*door* and *post*.] The post of a door.

He shall also bring him unto the door, or to the *doorpost*. *Exod.* xxi. 6.

DOO'RSTEAD.* *n. s.* [*door* and *stead*.] Entrance of the door.

Did nobody clog up the king's *doorstead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.
Warburton to Hurd, Letters, L. 191.

DO'QUET. *n. s.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath.
Bacon, Office of Alienation.

To DOR.* See *To* DORR.

DO'REE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dorée*.] A fish, corruptly called by us, and sometimes so written, *John Dory*. The word *John* is perhaps a corruption of the Fr. *jaune*, yellow; the sides of this fish being of a *gold-yellow* colour.

DO'RIAN.* *adj.* [Fr. *dorien*.] Used by Milton for *Dorick*.

The *Dorian* mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton, P. L.*

DO'RICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Dorick*.] A phrase of the Dorick dialect.

We have a letter writ by Dion of Syracuse to Dionysius, tyrant of that place; and part of another, written by Dionysius himself; both preserved among the Epistles of Plato; where there is not the least shadow of *Doricism*; but as well the prince, as the philosopher, have written their epistles in such a dialect, as if (to use Dr. Bentley's gentlemanlike phrase) they had gone to school at Athens.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 43.

DO'RICK.* *adj.* [from *Doris*, Fr. *Dorique*.]

1. Denoting a species of the ancient musick.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the Ionick; the other altogether in the *Dorick*.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 73.

No musick must be heard, no song be set or sung, but what is grave and *Dorick*.
Milton, Areopagitica.

2. Denoting an order of architecture.

Pilasters round
Were set, and *Dorick* pillars overlaid
With golden architrave. *Milton, P. L.*

DO'RMANCY.* *n. s.* [from *dormant*.] Quiescence.

The *dormancy* of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain.
Bp. Horsley, Parl. Reg. xxvi. 258.

DO'RMANT.† *adj.* [*dormant*, Fr.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach. *Grew, Museum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion wear the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*.
Brown.

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.
Bacon, War with Spain.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular; made in the roof of a house. See DORMANT, *n. s.*

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glass. *Cleaveland.*

DO'RMANT.* } *n. s.*
DO'RMAR. }

1. A large beam; a piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper.

Ropes —— the *dormant* toss'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.
Fairfax, Tasso.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chesnut.
Clubbe's Antiq. of Wheatfield.

2. A window made in the roof of a house, or above the entablature; being raised upon the rafters. *Chambers.*

DO'RMITIVE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dormio*.] A soporifick medicine; an opiate.

Does any distressed patient want an emetick —— or a *dormitive*? *Arbuthnot.*

This is the *dormitive* I take to Bedward.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 112.

DO'RMITORY.† *n. s.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]

1. A place to sleep in; used commonly for a room with many beds.

Sure it was in some obscure hole of the peak, or some blind *dormitory* of a convent.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of Marr. Clergy.

If we be then taken down from the cross and put into the quiet chambers or *dormitories*, if there be seasons of rest and peace yet behind upon this earth in these our days, O they will be rich seasons of opportunity to bring forth glorious proportionable fruits of such repentance. *Hammond, Serm.* x.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.

Pope, Dunciad.

Sloth is another principal personage: she also is discovered in the *dormitory* of a monastery.

Warton, Essay on Pope, p. 221.

2. A burial place. The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmiteria*, and in English *dormitories*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

New *dormitories* are bought for the dead, and furnished; neither might the corpses be allowed to lie single in their earthen beds, but are filled up like faggots in a stack, for the society of their future resurrection.

Bp. Hall, Serm. of Publick Thanksgiving.

He which numbreth the sands of the sea, knoweth all the scattered bones, seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and *dormitories* in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

He [bishop Rust] was buried in the quire of his own cathedral church of Dromore, in a vault made for his predecessour bishop Taylor, whose sacred dust is deposited also there: and what *dormitory* hath two such tenants? *Glanville, Lett. concerning Bp. Rust's Discourse of Truth.*

DO'RMOUSE.† *n. s.* [*dormio*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Dull as a *dormouse*. *Beaum. and Fl. Ph.*

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.

Collier on Thought.

DORN. *n. s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

DO'RNICK.† *n. s.* [of *Doornick* in *Flanders*, where first made.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table, Dr. Johnson says; but it means also linsey-woolsey, and sometimes coarse damask: written sometimes *darnick*.

Three yerds of *Dornek* for a pleyer's cote, 5 Hen. VIII. *Lysons, Env. of Lond.* i. 230.

I have got them painted with your arms,
With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own
Laid cross for the more state.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Gent.

DORP.* *n. s.* [Teut. *dorp*; Su. *torp*; Goth. *thorp*.] A small village.

Amsterdam — being from a mean fishing-*dorp* come, in a short revolution of time, by a monstrous increase of commerce and navigation, to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.

Howell, Lett. (dat. 1619,) i. i. 7.

What should they do, beset with dangers round,
No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

To DORR.† *v. a.* [*dor*, stupid, Teutonick; Dr. Johnson says. The Goth. and Su. *dara*, to infatuate, may be added.] To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in Skinner, Dr. Johnson says. It is thus used, however, by the learned, and memorable, John Hales.

When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.

Hale, Rem. p. 13.

DORR. *n. s.* [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vaginipennous, or sheathwinged, as beetles and *dorrs*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The *dorr*, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells, spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chesnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew, Muscum.*

DO'RRER.* *n. s.* [from *dorr*.] A drone.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*, of that which others have laboured for.

Robinson, Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, 1551, B. 1.

DORSE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *ders*, "a cloth of state, hanging full over, and falling low behind;" Cotgrave; probably from the Lat. *dorsum*.] A canopy. Obsolete.

Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet, with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters. *Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton*, p. 521.

DO'RSAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *dorsal*.] Belonging to the back.

The first *dorsal* fin is black. *Pennant.*

DO'RSEL.† } *n. s.* [*dorsale*, Lat. a packsad-
DO'RSER. } dle.] A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written *dossel*, Dr. Johnson says. He perhaps intended *dosser*; as Beaumont and Fl. and B. Jonson use the word. See DOSSER.

I may meet her
Riding from market one day, 'twixt her *dorsers*.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

DORSI'FEROUS. } *adj.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or
DORSI'PAROUS. } *pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DO'RSUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A ridge of a hill.

I know not if it had any connection with a similar ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley beneath the trench of the great encampment on the brows of Catharine hill near Winchester, suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 69.

DO'RTURE.† *n. s.* [contracted from *dormiture*; *dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, French. Sometimes written *dorter*.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

To a friar that begs, or to a monk in his *dorter*.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 2.

DO'RY.* See DOREE.

DOSE.† *n. s.* [Gr. δόσις, Fr. *dose*.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought.

Dryden, Virg.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place, that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so. *Granville.*

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his *dose*, that is, he can carry off no more.

To DOSE.† *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham, Physico-Theol.*

2. To give physic or any thing nauseous to any man in a ludicrous sense.

He may cast him upon a bold, self opinioned physician, worse than his distemper; who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem!*

South, Serm. i. 298.

DO'SIS. *n. s.* [Greek.] A dose.

As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world. *Dr. Jackson's Works*, (1673,) iii. 517.

DO'SSER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *dossier*.] A basket; a pannier. See DORSEL.

Mine old host of Ram-ally,
You ha' some market here;
Some *dosser* of fish,
Or fowl to fetch off. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Gent.

DO'SSIL.† *n. s.* [not corrupted from *dorsel*, as Dr. Johnson thinks; but adopted from the old French *dosil*, a stopple.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint, to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*. *Wiseman.*

DOST. [the second person of *do*.]

Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes, instead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly sorrow?

Addison, Cato.

DOT.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Skinner from *dotter*, German, *the white of an egg*, and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no such signification, and seems rather corrupted from *jot*, a point, Dr. Johnson says. But it may rather be considered as regularly derived from our old verb *dit*, to close; which, however, has hitherto found no place in our lexicography, and no comment from our

criticks, as to its usage by any English writer; though Mr. Tooke has observed it in the Scottish, Gawin Douglas.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing; usually a period.

To DOT.† *v. a.* To mark with specks.

Is it not a singular phenomenon, that while the philosophers of the shambles are pricking their *dotted* lines upon his hide, all the while they are measuring him, his Grace is measuring me? *Burke, Lett.*

To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE.† *n. s.* [from *dote.*]

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much driness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the sapless *dotages* of old Paris and Salamanca. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn. *Dryden.*

DO'TAL.† *adj.* [*dotal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own.
Garth's Ovid.

DO'TARD.† *n. s.* [from *dote.*] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a man in his second childhood; called in some provinces a *twichild*. Shakspeare once writes this word *dotant*. Mr. Tooke strangely thinks this word to be *doddered*.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgement be so frail.
Spenser, F. Q.

I am come to insult thee for an old fantastick *dotard*, as thou art, in ever defending the women. *Tatler*, No. 266.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior.*

DO'TARDLY.* *adj.* [from *dotard.*] Like a dotard; stupid.

That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of idolatry. *More, Antid. against Idolatry.*

DOTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*dotatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

2. Endowment.

That all the places and offices of the church be provided of such a *dotation*, that they may be maintained. *Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of Eng.*

When the Christian religion then had taken foot in the empire, what sumptuous monuments were erected by that pious Constantine (in whom our nation claimeth a just interest) let histories speak; no stones were too precious, no metal was too costly for that happy use; and so powerful influence had that example upon Christian kings and princes, that each strove who should exceed other in the cost and splendour of those holy fabricks, the riches of their *dotation*, the price of their sacred vessels. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 259.

To DOTE.† *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch; *radoter*, French; probably from the Goth. *datt*, weakness of mind.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion; to be delirious.

Unless the fear of death make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*; a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed. *Jeremiah*, l. 36.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war.
Dryden, Æn.

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a parish, she is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly offended at their life; a poor man that is proud, a rich man that is a liar, and an old adulterer that *doteth*. *Ecclus.* xxv. 2.

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance. *Shaksp.*

To DOTE *upon.* To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted* on
And bless'd, and grac'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote* upon my love. *Shaksp.*

All the beauties of the court besides,
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your person.
Denham.

Mark those who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you so *dote* upon your first desire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire?
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

We *dote* upon this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life. *Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope.

To DOTE.* *v. a.* To decay; to wither, to impair.

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow.
Bp. Howson, Serm. 1622, p. 33.

DO'TED. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not used.

His sensceless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DO'TER. *n. s.* [from *dote.*]

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass? *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair.
Shakspeare.

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

DO'TINGLY.† *adv.* [from *doting.*] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

So *dotingly* the old one loves her young one.
Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleased.

Henceforth, thou treacherous and murthering spring,
Be ever call'd the Fountain of Self-love:
And with thy water let this curse remain,
(As an inseparate plague) that who but tastes
A drop thereof, may, with the instant touch,
Grow *dotingly* enamour'd on themselves.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Thus did those tender-hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlot's language. *Milton, Apology for Smectym.*

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!
Dryden, Juvenal.

DO'TTARD.† *n. s.* This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Bacon. It seems also to mean a decayed tree, and perhaps should be written *dotard*. See *To* DOTE, *v. a.*

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

In China they speak of a tree called *maguais*, which affords not only good drink, being pierced, but all things else that belong to the subsistence of man.—It bears huge nuts, which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arm them; with the bark they make tents; and the *dotard* trees serve for firing. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 54.

DO'TTEREL. *n. s.* [from *dote.*] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and, in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

*DOUANEE'R.** *n. s.* [French.] An officer of customs.

The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time. *Gray, Lett. to West.*

DO'UBLE. *adj.* [*double*, French; *duplex*, Latin; *duple*, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with *to*, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but, on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double to* his joys,
In any dignity. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double to* what is sufficient. *Swift, Draper's Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon't. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Dryden, Ovid.

No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a *double* night. *Dryden.*

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be.
Davies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

I' th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

DOUBLE. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

DOUBLE is much used in composition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity, as *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING. *adj.* [*double* and *bite.*] Biting or cutting on either side.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.
Dryden, Fables.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay, Trivia.*

To DOUBLE-CHARGE.* *v. a.* [*double* and *charge.*] To charge or entrust with a double proportion.

I will *double-charge* thee with dignities.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

DOUBLE-DEALER. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealer.*] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING. *n. s.* [*double* and *dealing.*] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another. *Shaksp. Tw. Night.*

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*. *Broome, View of Epic Poetry.*

To DOUBLE-DIE. *v. a.* [*double* and *die.*] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimson.
Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-EDGED.* *adj.* [*double* and *edge.*] Having two edges: as, "a *double-edged* sword." *Huloet.*

DOUBLE ENTENDRE. *n. s.* [Fr.] A double signification of a sentence or expression; a species of low wit.

Selling of bargains and *double entendres.*
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

DOUBLE-EYED.* *adj.* [*double* and *eye.*] With deceitful aspect.

Deceitful meaning is *double-eyed.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

DOUBLE-FACED.* *adj.* [*double* and *face.*] With two faces.

Fame, if not *double-fac'd*, is double-mouth'd.
Milton, S. A.

DOUBLE-FORMED.* *adj.* [*double* and *form.*] Having a mixed form.

Till first I know of thee
What thing thou art, thus *double-form'd.*
Milton, P. L.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED. *adj.* [*double* and *fount.*] Having two sources.

Here the *double-founted* stream
Jordan, true limit eastward. *Milton, P. R.*

To DOUBLE-GILD.* *v. a.* [*double* and *gild.*] To gild with double colouring.

England shall *double-gild* his treble guilt.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

And *double-gilded* as the doors of day.
Crashaw, Poems.

DOUBLE-HANDED. *adj.* [*double* and *hand.*] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

DOUBLE-HEADED. *adj.* [*double* and *head.*] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour.
Mortimer.

DOUBLE-HEARTED.* *adj.* [*double* and *heart.*] Having a false heart.

So *double-hearted* hypocrites, so they
Who God forget, shall in their prime decay.
Sandys, Job, p. 14.

To DOUBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock.*] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MEANING.* *adj.* [*double* and *meaning.*] Having two meanings.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier. *Shakspeare, All's Well, &c.*

DOUBLE-MINDED. *adj.* [*double* and *mind.*] Unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.
James.

DOUBLE-MOUTHED. * *adj.* [*double* and *mouth.*] Having different mouths.

Fame, if not double-fac'd, is *double-mouth'd.*
Milton, S. A.

DOUBLE-NATURED.* *adj.* [*double* and *nature.*] Having a two-fold nature.

Two kinds of life has *double-natur'd* man,
And two of death. *Young, Night Th.* 7.

DOUBLE-PLEA. *n. s.* [*duplex placitum*, Lat.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowel.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferiour ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentical seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official: and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a *double-quarrel*, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. *Cowel.*

To DOUBLE-SHADE.* *v. a.* [*double* and *shade.*] To double the natural darkness of the place.

Now began
Night, with her sullen wings, to *double-shade*
The desart. *Milton, P. R.*

DOUBLE-SHINING. *adj.* [*double* and *shine.*] Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that there did take delight,
To see the sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue.*] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre. 1 *Tim.*

For much she fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden, Virgil.

To DO'UBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice, and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that. *Shaks.*

Our foes too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as the will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.

Thou shalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus. xxvi. 9.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*

6. To pass round a headland.

Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.
Dryden.

To DO'UBLE.† *v. n.*

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*.
Burnet, Theory.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.
Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer — the crown on Berenice's head:
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.
Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare!
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryd.*

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.
Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, Diligence; you *double* with me.
B. Jonson, Case is altered.

Do'UBLE.† *n. s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.
If the thief be found, let him pay *double*.
Exodus, xxii. 4.
In all the four great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.
Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. A turn used to escape pursuit; a trick; a shift; an artifice.
He [the hare] outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand *doubles*.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.
All their arch-villainies, and all their *doubles*,
Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.
Man is frail;
Convulsions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chas'd by rav'ning pains,
Through all his *doubles*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles*.
Addison.

4. In modern times, used for resemblance; as, his or her *double*, meaning another person extremely like the party.

Do'UBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *double*.]

1. The state of being double.
If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakspeare.*

2. Duplicity; doubleness of heart and tongue. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.
As though in this very point other men's confessions in particular beside your own in generality, had not left us marks and traces evident and plain enough to descry *doubleness* with diversity.
Proceedings against Garnet, &c. (1606,) sign. Aa, b.
Thus had these Neroes caught me in their net,
But to what end I could not throughly guess;
Such was my plainness, such their *doubleness*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 408.
On his seven heads were seven helmets crowned with seven streamers, on which were inscribed, Dissimulation, Delay, Discomfort, Variance, Envy, Detraction, *Doubleness*.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. ii. 232.

Do'UBLER.† *n. s.* [from *double*.]

1. One that doubles any thing. *Huloet.*

2. A large plate or dish, double-sized. A northern word. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, p. 95. Westmoreland and Craven Dial. Brockett's N. C. Words.

Do'UBLET.† *n. s.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double. [I once thought with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Malone says, that *doublet* meant a *waistcoat*; but that is not the fact; nor do one of the *early* instances, which here follow, prove it; though Addison seems to have so used the word. But doublet meant the *coat*, "the inner garment of a man," with respect to his *cloak* or outer covering. So Lord Capel, at his execution, in March 1648-9, says: "Stay, I must pull off my *doublet* first, *and my waistcoat*." So Hudibras's *doublet* of sturdy buff was not a waistcoat, but a coat, i. e. an outer garment.]
What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit!
Shakspeare.
His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword yet cudgel proof.
Hudibras.
It is common enough to see a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather.
Addison on Italy.
They do but mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our grandsires in their *doublets* drest.
Pope.

2. Two; a pair.
Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew, Museum.*

Do'UBLING.* *n. s.* [from *double*.] An artifice; a shift; a turn to escape pursuit.
Instruct my quivering pen,
To tell the rest of fortune's *doublings* then.
Mir. for Mag. p. 485.
At their turns and *doublings* no men readier, to the right, or to the left.
Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.
So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long.
Swift.
When, I say, you see those, or any such like shiftings and *doublings* in any party dissenting from the government, you may certainly conclude, that 'tis not their conscience sways, but their faction. *Scott, Works*, ii. 42.

DOUBLO'N. n. s. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

Do'UBLY.† *adv.* [from *double*.]

1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.
Young Hollis, on a muse by Mars begot,
Born, Cæsar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds. *Dryd.*
Haply at night he does with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

2. Deceitfully; with a double heart and face.
He is a man that deals *doubly*, that speaks what he thinks not, or that speaks one thing and thinks another. *Huloet.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*doubter*, French; *dubito*, Latin.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty.
Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgement, inclining neither to one side or other; as namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*
Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none.
South.
I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotson.*

2. To question any event, fearing the worst.
Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
Admitting motion in the heavens to shew
Invalid that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd.
Milton, P. L.

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing senses.
Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now also.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love and make you *doubt of* mine?
Dryden.

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.
I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there.
Otway.
If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work.
Baker on Learning.
This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice.
Swift.

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.
The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.
What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton, P. L.*
At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT.† *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.
He from the terrour of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To fear; to suspect.
He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*
If they turn not back perverse,
But that I *doubt*. *Milton, P. L.*
You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. To fill with fear; to fright.
I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

5. To distrust; to hold suspected.
To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own.
Pope.

DOUBT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.
Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*. *South.*
Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess. *Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

'Tis past a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

I'm bound in
To saucy *doubts* and fears. *Shakspeare.*

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

7. Dread; horrour.

Yet dread of shame and *doubt* of foul dishonour
Made her not yield. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. i. 8.

8. Difficulty; danger.

[He] forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. xi. 47.

Do'UBTABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *doutable.*] That may be doubted. *Sherwood.*

Do'UBTER.† *n. s.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Protagoras was no atheist: he was not a denier, but a *doubter* of the gods, at the most. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 101.

Such oracles of vain reason have all the *doubters* and disputers against religion been since the world began. *Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things,* p. 263.

Do'UBTFUL. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thus they their *doubtful* consultations dark
Ended. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in his meaning: as, a *doubtful* expression.

3. That about which there is doubt; that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgement upon a war, which is capital to thousands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* cases, reason still determines for the safer side; especially if the case be not only *doubtful,* but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. *South.*

Themetes first, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd, that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What Heaven's Lord had powerfullest to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

New counsels to debate
What *doubtful* may ensue. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power. *Hooker,* Dedication.

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson. *Milton, S. A.*

This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Partaking different qualities.

Looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton, P. L.*

Do'UBTFULLY.† *adv.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.

2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

3. In a state of dread. See the 4th sense of *To* Doubt, *v. a.*

With that she wak'd, full of fearful fright,
And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so uncouth sight. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. vii. 16.

Do'UBTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion; "flitting of mind." *Huloet.*

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: and therefore the answerer on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness.* *Baker on Learning.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Do'UBTING.* *n. s.* [from *doubt.*] Scruple; perplexity.

Lifting up holy hands without wrath and *doubting.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 8.

Doubtings, terrours, and disquietings of conscience. *Bp. Reynolds on the Passions,* ch. 19.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings?* *Atterbury.*

Do'UBTINGLY.† *adv.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly,* or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth than the contrary. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That life and immortality which was brought to light through the Gospel, was very *doubtingly* and obscurely spoken of by some of the wisest of the ages before. *Derham, Christo-Theology,* p. 14.

Do'UBTLESS. *adj.* [from *doubt.*] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

I am *doubtless;* I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Do'UBTLESS. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shakspeare.*

All their desires, deserts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by the estates of such as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtless* many innocent persons suffered in this kind. *Hale, Common Law.*

Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for, but their own. *South.*

Mountains have been *doubtless* much higher than they are at present: the rains have washed away the soil, that has left the veins of stones shooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtless, oh guest! great laud and praise were mine,
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Do'UBTLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *doubtless.*] Unquestionably; without doubt.

La. You would stay at home?
El. Lo. Yes, lady.
La. Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Do'UCED.* *n. s.* [from the Fr. *douce;* Lat. *dulcis,* sweet. This word is used by Chaucer, which Mr. Tyrwhitt imagines to be a corruption of *doucete,* the name of a musical instrument, in a manuscript poem of Lydgate's. *Douced* is admitted into some Musical Dictionaries, as another word for *dulcimer;* which the passage in Chaucer cannot be said to support; as it hardly implies an instrument with strings of wire.] A musical instrument. Obsolete.

Many an other pipe,
That craftily began to pipe,
Both in *douced,* and eke in rede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 131.

Do'UCET.† *n. s.* [*doucet,* French.] A custard. This word I find only in Skinner, and in Ainsworth, Dr. Johnson says. Cotgrave uses it under the word *flannet,* where he calls it "a little custard;" and in the list of diet for K. Charles I. when Duke of York, it repeatedly occurs, usually in conjunction with *tart,* under the form of *doulcet.* See Archælog. vol. xv. pp. 3. et seq.

Doucets *of a Deer.** See Dowsets.

*DOUCE'UR.** *n. s.* [French.] Flattery; a lure; a coaxing temptation.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur.* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

He has a *douceur* for Ireland in his pocket. *Burke on a Late State of the Nation.*

These are the *douceurs* by which we are invited to regicide fraternity and friendship. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

Do'UCKER. *n. s.* [*colymbus;* from *To douck,* corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers* or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them. *Ray.*

DOVE.† *n. s.* [*duvo,* old Teutonick; *taub, daub,* German; *dufva,* Swedish; Saxon, *buua,* i. e. *duva.*]

1. A wild pigeon.

So shews a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the *dove?* *Pope.*

Not half so swift the trembling *doves* can fly;
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky,

Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the skies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a dish of *doves*, that I will bestow upon your worship. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

DO'VECOT.† *n. s.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Every salmon usually returns to the same river; as young pigeons, taken out of the same *dove-cote*, have also been observed to do. *Walton, Angler.*

DO'VEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*dove* and *house.*] A house for pigeons.

The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouse*. *L'Estrange.*

But still the *dovehouse* obstinately stood. *Dryden.*

DO'VELIKE.* *adj.* [*dove* and *like.*]

1. Like a dove in quality.

Lay by your anger for an hour, and *dovelike*
Before the holy altars of your helpers
(The all-fear'd gods) bow down your stubborn bodies. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

If ye find these dispositions and actions *dovelike*, applaud them, as beseeming the true spouse of Christ, who is ever like herself, *columba perfecta*, yea *perfecta columba*, a true dove for her quiet innocence.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.

2. Resembling the appearance of a dove.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dovelike sat'st brooding on the vast abyss.
Milton, P.L.

DO'VESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *dove.*] The quality of a dove.

For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.

Bp. Hall, Serm. on the Unity of the Church.

DO'VETAIL. *n.s.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DO'VETAILED.* *adj.* [from *dovetail.*] Fastened in the dovetail way.

He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented, and whimsically *dovetailed*.

Burke, Speech on American Taxation.

DO'VISH.* *adj.* [from *dove.*] Having the innocence of a dove.

Contempte of thys world, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. G. iv. b.

DOUGH.† *n.s.* [ðah, Saxon; *deegh*, Dutch, from the Theotiscan *thihen*, to grow bigger, to *rise*, as the bakers speak; or it may be the past participle of the Sax. ðeapian, to moisten or wet, as Mr. Horne Tooke contends.]

1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
And how unlike the lump I took him for,
The piece of ignorant *dough*, he stood up to me,
And mated my commands.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.

She has found what *dough* you are made of, and so kneads you. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

When the gods moulded up the paste of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians.
Dryden.

You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to *dough*.
King.

2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakspeare.

DO'UGHBAKED.† *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

For when, through tasteless flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men, some harmlessness we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

The Lutherans, who by a *doughbak'd* reformation, striking off from the Romish errours, have rather changed than corrected this grand absurdity.

South, Serm. i. 20.

DO'UGHKNEADED.* *adj.* [*dough* and *kneaded.*] Soft; capable of being kneaded like dough.

He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a *doughkneaded* thing, that he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

DO'UGHTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *doughty.*] Valour; bravery.

The Biscayan, who perceived him come in that manner, perceived, by his *doughtiness*, his intention. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote.*

DO'UGHTY.† *adj.* [ðohtiȝ, Saxon; *deught*, virtue, Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. To this may be added the Sax. ðuȝuð, *valour, virtue:* the Theotiscan, *dugeth, dugatha, dohta*, and the Goth. *dugr*, the same. The Greek ἀγαθὸς will also be obvious.]

1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and things.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he atchieven might.
Spenser, F. Q.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years too,
And *doughty* of complexion.
Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*

She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain,
But at her smile the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

DO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; soft; unhardened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakspeare.*

To DOUSE.† *v.a.* [δύσις; but probably it is a cant word formed from the sound, Dr. Johnson says. But he gives no example. It is, however, no cant word. The learned Hammond employs it in a very serious way, writing the word with a *z* instead of an *s*.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

To profess such kindness to immaterial joys, and yet immerse and *douze* himself in carnal!
Hammond, Serm. ii.

I have washed my feet in mire or ink, *douzed* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world.
Hammond, Serm. vii.

To DOUSE. *v.n.* To fall suddenly into the water.

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

To DOUSE.* *v.a.* To strike. See *To* DOWSE.

To DOUT.* *v.a.* [*To do out.*] To put out. A word, like *doff*, now little used except in low language; as, *dout* the candle; *dout* the fire; which phrases are common in several counties. The commentators on Shakspeare have settled that *dout* is the true reading in the following passage, and that *doubt* has been there, and elsewhere in Shakspeare, as in other old books, misprinted for it.

The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance often *dout*,
To his own scandal. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

DO'UTER.* *n. s.* [from *dout.*] An extinguisher for a candle. *Ray, and Bailey.*

DO'WABLE.* *adj.* [from the obsolete verb *dow*, to give; old Fr. *dowé*, endowed.] Capable of being dowered.

At the age of nine years she is *dowable*. *Cowel.*

A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable*. *Blackstone.*

DO'WAGER. *n. s.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires,
Like to a stepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue.
Shakspeare.

Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution. *Addison.*

2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

DO'WCETS.* *n. s.* plur. With hunters, the testicles of a hart or stag.

I gave them
All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and *dowcets*. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

DO'WDY.† *n. s.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman; a dirty woman. Icel. *douda*, an idle person. Craven Dial. 1824.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench: Dido a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

The bedlam train of lovers use
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

DO'WDY. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifry the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew.
Gay.

DO'WER.† / DO'WERY. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, French.]

1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little store,
For who can seize fair virtue's better *dow'r*?
Melmoth.

2. That which the widow possesses. This is a very imperfect definition of this *legal* dower, as Mr. Mason has observed.

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a woman is seised of an estate of inheritance and dies: the wife shall have the third part of all lands and tenements

whereof he was seised during the coverture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural life. *Blackstone.*

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift, and I will give according as you shall say unto me; but give me the damsel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire!
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire! *Davies.*
I wonder by what *dower*,
Or patent, you had power
From all to rape a judgement.
Feltham, Answ. to B. Jonson.

Do'WERED. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; supplied with a portion.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Do'WERLESS.† *adj.* [from *dower.*] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakspeare.
Come to these groves, and these life-breathing glades,
Ye friendless orphans, and ye *dow'rless* maids!
Sir W. Jones, Solyma.

DOWLE.* *n. s.* [perhaps from *wool.* See WOOL.] Mr. Horne Tooke vehemently contends, against the commentators on Shakspeare, that this word is nothing more than the past participle of *deal*, i. e. a piece, a portion. They shew, that it is a feather, with Bailey; who also calls it the single particles of the down.

One *dowle* that's in my plume. *Shaks. Tempest.*

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called Pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool, whereof cloth was spun and made.
Humane Industry, or Hist. of Man. Arts, 1661.

Do'WLAS. *n. s.* A coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shakspeare.*

Do'WLY.* *adj.* [from *dole*, in the sense of grief or sorrow.] Melancholy; sad; applied to persons: lonely, to places. A northern word: sometimes written and spoken *daly*. Grose, Westmoreland Dial. Craven Dial. and Brockett. *Dowled* is also used in the north for *flat, not brisk*, as applied to liquour. Praise of Yorksh. Ale, p. 96, and Grose.

DOWN. *n. s.* [*duun*, Danish.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Watton.*
Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint.
Donne.
We tumble on our *down*, and court the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber. *Denham, Sophy.*
A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face. *Dryd.*
On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man.
Prior.

4. The soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Like scatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.
Sandys.

DOWN.† *n. s.* [ðun, Saxon; *dune*, Erse, a hill. This is the etymology given by Dr. Johnson. The Celt. and old Fr. *dun* may be added. In the earlier editions of his Dictionary, Dr. Johnson had said, that the word "is used now as if derived from the adverb; for it means, 1st, a large open plain or valley; and 2d, a hill or rising ground, which sense is very rare." He saw the impropriety of this statement, and converted the two definitions into that single one which has since stood in all the editions, viz. "a large open plain; *properly*, a flat on the top of a hill." Mr. Horne Tooke, however, long afterwards ungenerously commented on the mistake, without adverting to the rectification. Div. of Purley, i. 446. Our old lexicography thus defines the present word, Barret in V. DOWN. "*Downs* or plains, where corn cannot grow, bare earth, &c."] A large open plain: properly a flat on the top of a hill.

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sidney.
Lord of much riches which the use renowns;
Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys.*
Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich those *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Milton, Comus.
Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex. *Bay.*
How Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs, and pathless *downs*.
Gay.
To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope.*

DOWN.* *n. s.* [*Dun* or *dune*, says Verstegan, was our ancient name for *mountain*; but for such kind of mountains as lie stretching out in length, and commonly on the sea-side; as do *dunes* [*duyns*] or sand-hills on the sea-coasts in Holland; the like whereof some call in England *the downs*.] A sand-bank, or hill, properly; in the plural, the road in which ships lie on our hilly coast of Kent.

All in the *downs* the fleet was moor'd. *Gay.*

DOWN.* *adj.*

1. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials.
Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.

2. Dejected; as, a *down* look.

DOWN.† *prep.* [aðun, Saxon; *down*, Armor. *deep.*]

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
A man, falling *down* a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly. *Knolles.*

DOWN.† *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton, P. L.*
The overpowering stream carries them away, and *down* they sink into the bottomless pit.
South, Serm. ii. 229.
Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground.
Dryden.

2. Tending towards the ground.

From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropt. *Milton, P. L.*

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the conquest.

Described our pre-existing station
Before this vile terrene creation;
And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, came *down* to Adam!
Prior, Alma.

4. Out of sight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*: I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

5. To a total subjection: used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown,
We had so painfully preach'd *down*;
And forc'd us, though against the grain,
To have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*
It has been still preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces. *South.*
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down*. *Addison.*

7. [Answering to *up.*] Here and there.

Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *Psal.* lix. 15.

DOWN. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Go, some pull down the Savoy; others to the Inns of Courts: *down* with them all. *Shakspeare.*
If there be ten, shrink not; but *down* with them.
Shakspeare.
But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it.
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakspeare.

DOWN.† [*To go.*]

1. To be received, to be digested.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. *Locke.*
I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing. *Locke.*

2. To descend.

I tell thee, Fortune, and thee, wanton Love,
I will not *down* to everlasting night,
Till I have moralized this tragedy,
Whose chiefest actor was my sable dart.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.

To Down. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die.
Sidney.

Down-bed.* *n. s.* Bed of down.

If he loved too much to lie upon his own *down-bed* of ease, his subjects had the pleasure, during his reign, of lolling and stretching upon theirs.
Marq. of Halifax.

Do'wncast.* *n. s.* Sadness; melancholy look.

Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

Do'wncast. *adj.* [*down* and *cast.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of Modesty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound:
'Tis love said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise.
Dryden.

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison, Cato.*

Do'wncome.* *n. s.* [*down* and *come.*] A fall of rain; a fall in the market. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

Do'wned.* *adj.* [from *down.*] Covered with soft feathers; stuffed with down.

What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their nest so deeply *down'd*, and built so high!
Young, Night Th. 8.

Do'wnfal. *n. s.* [*down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfall?* *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal.* *South.*

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

3. Destruction of fabricks.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Do'wnfallen.† *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined; fallen.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom. *Shaks. Macb.*

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Downgy'ved.† *adj.* [*down* and *gyved.* Dr. Johnson has printed this word *down-gyred;* but the true reading is what I have given. His explanation of "let down in circular wrinkles" is of course removed.] Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines fetters round the ancles. *Steevens.*

Lord Hamlet, with — his stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *downgyved* to his ancles. *Shaks.*

Downhe'arted.* *adj.* [*down* and *heart.*] Dejected; spiritless; without heart. A colloquial word.

Do'wnhill. *n. s.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; descent.

Heavy the third, and stiff, he sinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Do'wnhill. *adj.* Declivous; descending.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

Do'wn-looked. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

Do'wnlying. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Do'wnlying.* *n. s.*

1. The time of lying down, of repose; night.

All these [servants] were daily attending, *downlying* and uprising. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

2. Lying-in. Sometimes called in the north *downliggin.*

Do'wnright.† *adj.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Who carry about them plain and *downright* dealing minds, humility, mercy, charity, and virtues acceptable unto God and man.
Brown, Ch. Mor. ii. 12.

3. Unceremonious; honestly surly.

Our first reformers, reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Serm. of Reformation, (1643,) p. 17.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fact so stared him the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb.
Addison, Count Tariff.

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Thou shalt not find a story, a riddle, a prophecy, a ceremony, a *downright* legal constitution, but hath some manner of aspect on this glass, some way drives at this mystery, God manifest in flesh.
Hammond, Serm. xvi.

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Do'wnright. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright.* *Hudibras.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves away;
We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay. *Shaks.*

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Do'wnrightly.* *adv.* [from *downright.*] In plain terms; bluntly; undisguisedly.

Though they do not *downrightly* assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers. *Barrow, Serm. on Prov.* x. 18.

Do'wnrightness.* *n. s.* [from *downright.*] Plainness; absence of disguise.

O profane *downrightness,* if it be opposed to this dawbing.
Gomersall's Serm. on St. Peter, 1634. Ded.

Do'wnsitting.† *n. s.* [*down* and *sit.*] Rest; repose; the act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off.
Psal. cxxxix. 2.

Death is but the uprising of consolation, and the *downsitting* of perturbation.
Sir M. Sandys, Ess. p. 251.

Downstee'py.* *adj.* [*down* and *steepy.*] Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne's Ess. (1613,) p. 197.

Do'wntrod.* } *part. adj.* [*down* and
Do'wntrodden. } *trod.*] Pushed down; trampled upon.

I will lift the *down-trod* Mortimer
As high i'the air as this ungrateful king.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton, of Ref. in England.*

Do'wnward. } *adv.* ðunepeapð, Sax.]
Do'wnwards. }

1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher situation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither sides,
With light from hence, shines. *Milton, P. L.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries.
Ray on the Creation.

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more:
Now looking *downwards,* just as griev'd, appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.
Pope.

3. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents. *Shaks.*

Do'wnward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the center; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there.
Dryden.

3. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'wnweed.* *n. s.* [*down* and *weed.*] Cottonweed. *Barret.*

Do'wny. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which stirs not:
Did he suspire, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakspeare.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves; as stock-gillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap consisteth of a subtile spirit, in a soft substance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In her hand she held
A bough of fairest fruit, that *downy* smil'd
New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Made of down or soft feathers.

A side breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,
And rest in those high beds his *downy* wings. *Dryd.*
Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; soothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of sorrow with a soft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breasts in a lethean band. *Crashaw.*

Do'WRE. } *n. s.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought to
Do'WRY. } be written *dower*.]

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.

I could marry this wench for this *dowre*. *Sidney.*
And ask no other *dowry* but such another jest. *Shakspeare.*

The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreskins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

To DOWSE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Su. Goth. *daska*, to strike; or *dust*, an assault.] To give a blow on the face; to strike. *Bailey.*

DOWST.* *n. s.* [from *dowse*.] A stroke; a blow on the face. Sometimes written *douce*, and also *dust*. See the etymon of the verb.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*. *Beaum. and Fl. Passionate Madman.*

Then there's your souce, your wherit, and your *dowst*. *Beaum. and Fl. Passionate Madman.*

Stand farther, gentleman,
Or I'll give you such a *dust* o' the chaps. *Beaum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

DOXOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [from *doxology*.] Having a form of thanksgiving to God.

A *Doxological* Chronogram including this present year MDCLV. and hath numeral letters enough to extend to the year nineteen hundred twenty-seven, if it please God this world should last so long. *Howell, Lett.* iv. p. 518.

The three first collects are noted to be *doxological*. *Hooper on Lent*, p. 353.

DOXO'LOGY. *n. s.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. *South.*

Do'XY.† *n. s.* A whore; a loose wench. Dr. Johnson. A sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shakspeare, and other play-writers. Brockett, North-Country Words, 1825.

When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shakspeare.*

To DOZE.† *v. n.* [ðpæȝ, Saxon; *dwaas*, Dutch; *dasast*, Icel. See *To* DAZE.]

1. To slumber; to sleep lightly.

There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To live in a state of drowsiness; to be half asleep.

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him soft. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Chiefless armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To DOZE. *v. a.* To stupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his understanding. *Clarendon.*

Two satyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his ease, their sire, Silenus, found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

DO'ZEN. *n. s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. It is seldom used but on light occasions.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouse straight. *Shakspeare.*

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Ralegh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of *a dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of dissenters was something under a *dozen* with them. *Swift.*

DO'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepiness; drowsiness. Little used.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

DO'ZING.* *n. s.* [from *doze*.] Sluggishness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and *dozing*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

DO'ZY. *adj.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise. *Dryden, Persius.*

DRAB.† *n. s.* [ðpabbe, Saxon, *lees*.]

1. A whore; a strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing, like a very *drab!* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds. *Shakspeare.*

Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch so venal, and so vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

2. A slut.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs* with mercenary tears. *King, Art of Cookery.*

3. A colour, approaching to that of stone or dry dirt, applied to cloth. From the same Saxon word ðpabbe.

To DRAB.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in's company freely. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

His whole employment is only to drink, *drab*, quarrel, scoff, slander, and seduce. *Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 35.

DRA'BBING.* *n. s.* [from *drab*.] Keeping company with drabs.

Drunkenness and *drabbing*. *Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.*

When the Muyezin is heard to cry aloud from the steeple of the mosque, they fall to prayer, though busied in prophane talk, drinking, *drabbing*, or the like. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 324.

To DRA'BBLE.* *v. a.* [from ðpabbe, Sax.] To make dirty; to draggle. Minsheu, and Craven Dial. 1824.

DRA'BLER.* *n. s.* In naval language, a piece added to the bonnet, when more sail is wanted.

DRACHM.† *n. s.* [*drachma*, Lat. *drachme*, or *dragme*, Fr. Wicliffe writes our word *dragme*.]

1. An old Greek coin.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce; pronounced *dram*.

The rogue has not a *drachm* of generous love about him. *Congreve.*

DRACU'NCULUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD.† *adj.* [for *dread*, or the part. passive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded; dreadful. *Huloet.*

Th' utmost sand-breach they shortly fetch,
Whilst the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRAD.* *pret.* of *To dread*. Feared.

She weakly started, yet she nothing *drad*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRAFF.† *n. s.* [ðpoȝ, dirty, Saxon; *draf*, Dutch, the sediment of ale; or Sax. ðpabbe, lees; Gael. *drabh*, *drav*, grains. In the north of England *draff* is used for *grains*. Ray.]

1. Refuse; lees; dregs: properly something fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from swinekeeping, from eating *draff* and husks. *Shaks. Henry IV.*

'Twere simple fury still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Husks, *draff*, to drink and swill. *Ben Jonson.*

I call'd, and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *draff* of servile food,
Consume me. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.

Younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryden.*

DRA'FFISH.* *adj.* [from *draff*.] Worthless.

The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c.* (1543,) fol. 97. b.

DRA'FFY.† *adj.* [from *draff*.] Worthless; dreggy.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy. *Beaum. and Fl. Island Princess.*

DRAFT.† A corrupt spelling of *draught*, both as a substantive and a participle. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shak-

speare, to illustrate *draft* as an adjective, which belongs to the fourth sense of the substantive *draught*. See DRAUGHT.

To DRAG.† *v. a.* [ᵹpaᵹan, Saxon; Su. Goth. *draga*; Lat. *traho*, to draw.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aspect, when, foil'd with bloody dust, *Dragg'd* by the cords which through his feet were thrust. *Denham.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burthensome; any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover?
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*

The constable was no sooner espied but he was reproached with disdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

To fall, that's justice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. *Dryden.*

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryden.*

A door is said to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

DRAG.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

They catch them in their net, and gather them in their *drag*. *Habak.* i. 15.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but instruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgements to them is just the same absurdity with theirs who burnt incense to the *drag*, and sacrificed to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwise. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear. *Gay, Trivia.*

He wore the same gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing. *Swift.*

To DRA'GGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras.*

DRA'GGLETAIL.* *n. s.* [*draggle* and *tail*.] A sluttish woman. *Sherwood.*

DRA'GMAN.* *n. s.* A fisherman, that uses a dragnet.

To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces. *Hale, H. P. C.* ch. 14. § 7.

DRA'GNET.† *n. s.* [ᵹpæᵹe-neᵹ, Sax. The Su. Goth. *draga* is also applied to net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Some large *drag-net* to enclose whole shoals of believers. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 193.

It is not to be expected that all should be fish which is caught in a *drag-net*. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 18.

Dragnets were made to fish within the deep,
And castingnets did rivers' bottoms sweep. *May's Virgil.*

Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last. *L'Estrange.*

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet*, great and small. *Dryden.*

Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet* has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shell-fish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straws, seaweeds or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GOMAN.* See DRUGGERMAN.

DRA'GON. *n. s.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go along,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen. *Shaks.*

Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

And you, ye *dragons!* of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On spiry volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRA'GON. *n. s.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *n. s.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful seed. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRA'GONFLY. *n. s.* [*dragon* and *fly*; *libella*.] A fierce stinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

DRA'GONISH. *adj.* [from *dragon*.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish*;
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. *Shaks.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like*.] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve as soon
As draw his sword. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD.† *n. s.* [ᵹpacanbloᵹ, Sax.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aqua vita*, and strain them together. *Peacham.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *n. s.* A plant.

DRA'GONTREE. *n. s.* A species of palm.

DRAGO'ON.† *n. s.* [from *dragen*, German, to carry, Dr. Johnson says. Others from the Roman *draconarii*, whose military standard was the representation of a *dragon*; which, in later times, according to Voltaire, was the distinction also of a French regiment of horse. V. Junius, Skinner, and Morin. The word in the bas Bret. is *dragoun*.]

1. A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

2. Formerly used for a *dragoonade*; which see.

I am persuaded that this most inhuman and barbarous persecution of the innocent French hereticks, (as they miscall them,) will make all sober papists abhor the Pope and his party, who use such unchristian and antichristian means to make proselytes, and endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons*, and imprisonments; not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 265.

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

DRAGOONA'DE.* *n. s.* [from *dragoon*.] An abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terrour of ill usage, and a *dragoonade* in conclusion.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, an. 1686.

To DRAIL.* *v. a.* [the same as *trail*, which see; Su. Goth. *draga*, Lat. *traho*.] To draw; to drag.

He returned with a sad heart and slow pace towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
More, Expos. of the Sev. Ch. To the Reader.

To DRAIL.* *v. n.* To draggle.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt.
South, Serm. vi. 449.

To DRAIN.† *v. a.* [*trainer*, French, Dr. Johnson says; the participle of the Sax. ᵹpyᵹan, to expel, and *therefore* to dry, according to Mr. Tooke. But it is more probably from the Sax. ᵹpehnᵹean *to strain*.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon, to Villiers.*

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and *drained* our treasures, luxury and expences increased at home. *Atterbury.*

The last emperour drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. *Swift.*

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.
Roscommon.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.
Dryden.

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*

Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Cheyne.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

DRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains. *Swift.*

DRA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *drain*.] Capable of being drained. *Sherwood.*

DRAKE.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. The drakefly.

But the *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air: though he is to be found upon flags and grass too, and indeed every where, high and low, near the river. *Walton, Angler.*

3. [from *draco*, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *n. s.* [from *drachm*, *drachma*, Lat.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A small quantity, in a kind of a proverbial sense.

One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Spenser, F. Q.

No *dram* of judgement with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind.
Dryden, Fables.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; distilled liquors.

A second see, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone;
From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRAM-DRINKER.* *n. s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.

Some tough *dram-drinker*, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 108.

DRA'MA. *n. s.* [δραμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Eurlpides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *drama*.] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } presented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *dramatick*.] Representatively; by representation.

Ignorance and errours are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST.† *n. s.* [from *drama*.] The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. *Burnet, Theory.*

It is among other things, from the impertinent figures unskilful *dramatists* draw of the characters of men, that youth are bewildered and prejudiced in their sense of the world, of which they have no notions but what they draw from books and such representations. *Tatler*, No. 191.

DRANK.† the preterite of *drink*; Goth. *draggk*.

To DRAPE. *v. n.* [*drap*, French; *drapus*, low Lat.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or satirize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is used in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] One who sells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper*'s shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may measure her. *Howell.*

DRA'PERY. *n. s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

3. The dress of a picture or statue.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *n. s.* [from *drape*.] Cloth; coverlet. Not in use.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viand should be ministred.
Spenser, F. Q.

DRA'STICK. *adj.* [δραστικος.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious. It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as jalap, scammony, and the stronger purges. *Quincy.*

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive*.] *Drove* is more used.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The foe rush'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death.
Pope, Iliad.

DRAUGH. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *draff*.] Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, still swine eat all the *draugh*.
Shakspeare.

DRAUGHT.† *n. s.* [from *draw*.]

1. The act of drinking.

They slung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by distempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small *draught*. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god.
Dryden.

Long *draughts* of sleep his monstrous limbs enslave;
He reels, and, falling, fills the spacious cave.
Dryden, Æn.

I have cured some very desperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleasure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer.
Milton, Comus.

Number'd ills, that lie unseen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave lustre to the purple *draught*.
Pope, Odyssey.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

Ulysses and old Nestor — yoke you like *draught* oxen, and make you plough up the wars.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. *Temple.*

The most occasion that farmers have, is for *draught* horses. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*. *Mortimer.*

6. Representation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her maid. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; sketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of sweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Estrange.*

11. The act of shooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds called allerions. *Camden, Remains.*

Both the bow and shaft I held
Unto her; which Love might take
At her hand, with oaths, to make
Me the scope of his next *draught*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenser on Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those, that might otherwise be employed. *Addison.*

14. A sink; a drain.

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*. *St. Matt.* xv. 17.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play resembling chess.

17. [In commerce.] A bill drawn for the payment of money.

DRAUGHT-HORSE.* } See the fourth sense
DRAUGHT-OXEN. } of DRAUGHT.

To DRAUGHT.* *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth.

You saw all the great men, who had done eminent services to their country but a few years before, *draughted* out one by one, and baited in their turns. *Addison, Freeholder*, No. 19.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE. *n. s.* [*draught* and *house*.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*. 2 *Kings*, x. 27.

DRA'UGHTSMAN.* *n. s.* [*draught* and *man*.]

1. One who draws pleadings or other writings.

2. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

To DRAW.† *v. a.* pret *drew*; part. pass. *drawn*. [ðpazan, Saxon; old Gothick, *draha*; Lat. *traho*.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 13.

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judg.* ii. 22.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterbury.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgement-seats? *James*, ii. 6.

4. To raise out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

Draw thee waters for the siege. *Nah.* iii. 14.

5. To suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus.* xiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt. *Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To *draw* and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous desire, and lead
At will the manliest resolutest breast,
As the magnetick hardest iron *draws*.
Milton, P. R.

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. *Dryden.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton, P. L.*

While near the Lucrine lake, consum'd to death,
I *draw* the sultry air, and gasp for breath,
You taste the cooling breeze. *Addison, on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They *drew* out the staves of the ark. 2 *Chron.* v. 9.

10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and serv'd, their hunger they appease. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

12. To pull a sword from the sheath

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no swords but what are sanctify'd. *Shakspeare.*

I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them. *Ex.* xv.

He proceeded so far in his insolence as to *draw* out his sword, with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cause your sword was *drawn*;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

15. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night. *Shaks.*

Go, *draw* aside the curtains, and discover
The sev'ral caskets to this noble prince. *Shaksp.*

Alarm'd, and with presaging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dryden.*

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then
A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men. *Dryden.*

16. To close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamella to open her grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves. *Cheyne.*

18. To procure as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death. *Locke.*

19. To produce or bring as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption and God's curse by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir J. Davies.*

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotson.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land, ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him by the sale of the product? *Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and *drawn* obscurity upon places of Scripture. *Locke.*

His sword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addison.*

20. To convey secretly or gradually.

The liers in wait *draw* themselves along. *Judg.* xx. 37.

In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red sea. *Ralegh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is *drawn*! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold! *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which merciless in length the midmost sister *drew*. *Dryden, Juv.*

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain. *Dryden, Æn.*

In some similes men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Classicks.*

22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryden, Fables.*

23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from consent and custom *draw*
The same right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from postulates.

From the events and revolutions of these governments are *drawn* the usual instruction of princes and statesmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred? *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall *draw* him on to his confusion. *Shaks. Macb.*

We have *drawn* them from the city. *Jos.* viii. 6.

Draw me not away with the wicked.
Ps. xxviii. 3.

Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so good memories of their losses in their former sallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is shorter;
My purposes do *draw* me much about. *Shaksp.*

Æneas wond'ring stood, then ask'd the cause
Which to the stream the crowding people *draws*. *Dryden.*

28. To persuade to follow.

I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Shakspeare.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakspeare.*

29. To induce; to persuade.

The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than discourses. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up: as, to *draw* money from the funds.

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.
—If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Shakspeare.*

32. To extort; to force.

So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast. *Dryden.*

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you *drew* from him in your last farewel? *Addison.*

33. To wrest; to distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compose; to form in writing: used of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants. *Shakspeare.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakspeare.*

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me. *Shaks.*

36. To withdraw from the combat; to leave a fight unfinished; as, when both sides claim the victory, it is called a *drawn* battle.

37. To eviscerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe. *King.*

38. To trace by scent; to *draw*, as a hound does. *Coles.*

39. *To* DRAW *in.* To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation. *Locke.*

40. To represent by picture; or in fancy.

I do arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantasy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the soft assaults of love
Poets and painters never are secure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's passions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

41. To form a representative image.

The emperour one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar. *Dryden.*

42. *To* DRAW *in.* To contract; to pull back.

Now, sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains. *Gay.*

43. *To* DRAW *in.* To inveigle; to intice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw in*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*

It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South.*

44. *To* DRAW *off.* To extract by distillation.

Authors who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature. *Addison, Freeholder.*

45. *To* DRAW *off.* To drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

46. *To* DRAW *off.* To withdraw; to abstract.

It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party. *Addison.*

47. *To* DRAW *on.* To occasion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy. *Hayward.*

48. *To* DRAW *on.* To cause; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtile matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

49. *To* DRAW *over.* To raise in a still.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

50. *To* DRAW *over.* To persuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Addison on the War.*

One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

51. *To* DRAW *out.* To protract; to lengthen.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

Notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn out*. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

52. *To* DRAW *out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, *draw* it *out*, till it comes to its breadth. *Moxon.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one. *Addison.*

53. *To* DRAW *out.* To extract; to pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

54. *To* DRAW *out.* To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this wrest to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

55. *To* DRAW *out.* To call to action; to detach for service; to range; to muster.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death. *Dryden.*

Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew. *Dryden, Æn.*

The numerous rabble was *drawn out*
Of several countries round about. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

56. To range in battle.

Let him desire his superiour officer, that the next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be posted near him. *Collier.*

57. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryden.*

58. *To* DRAW *up.* To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW.† *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.
They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison, Spect.*
3. To contract; to shrink.
I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
4. To advance; to move; to make progression any way.
You were Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god *drew* to the complexion of a goose. *Shakspeare.*
Draw ye near hither, all the chief of the people. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 38.
He ended; and th' archangel soon *drew* nigh, Not in his shape celestial, but as man Clad to meet man. *Milton, P. L.*
They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scotch *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence. *Clarendon.*
Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*
Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*, Whom from the shore the surly boatman saw, Observ'd their passage through the shady wood, And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dryden.*
And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh: In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Addison, Ovid.*
5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.
They muster there, and round the centre swarm, And *draw* together in a globous form. *Blackmore.*
6. To adhere; to cleave; to unite in concord and interest.
For this thing a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall *draw* to his wife. *Wicliffe, St. Mark,* x.
7. To draw a sword.
For his sake Did I expose myself, pure; for his love *Drew* to defend him, when he was beset. *Shaks.*
8. To practise the act of delineation.
So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he sees, should be got. *Locke.*
9. To take a card out of a pack; to take a lot.
He has *drawn* a black, and smiles. *Dryden.*
10. To make a sore run by attraction.
11. *To* DRAW *off.* To retire; to retreat.
When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*
12. *To* DRAW *on.* To advance; to approach.
The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall. *Dryd.*
13. *To* DRAW *up.* To form troops into regular order.
The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*
14. *To* DRAW retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to *pull*. It expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we *forge* a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We pour liquour quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.

DRAW.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broad sword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a *draw* threw it off his head. *Heath's Flagellum,* (1679,) p. 45.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WABLE.* *adj.* [from *draw.*] Capable of being drawn.
By a magick might *Drawable* here and there. *More, Song of the Soul.*

DRA'WBACK.† *n. s.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.
In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent; Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*
Of these encouragements what are called *drawbacks* seem to be the most reasonable. To allow the merchant to draw back upon exportation either the whole or a part of whatever excise or inland duty is imposed upon domestick industry, can never occasion the exportation of a greater quantity of goods than what would have been exported had no duty been imposed. *A. Smith, Wealth of Nations,* iv. 4.

DRA'WBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.
Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge.* *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

DRAWEE'.* *n. s.* [from *draw.*] One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.
The person who draws this letter is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee.* *Blackstone.*

DRA'WER.† *n. s.* [from *draw.*]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well.
From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deut.* xxix. 11.
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.
Stand in some by room, while I question my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the sugar. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses; Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.*
A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*
3. That which has the power of attraction; that which incites.
I usher Such an unexpected dainty bit for breakfast, As yet I never cook'd: 'tis not botargo, — Nor our Italian delicate, oil'd mushrooms; And yet a *drawer-on* too. *Massinger, Guardian.*
Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer.* *Swift.*
4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*
We will suppose the china dishes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals supplying their room. *Addison on Medals.*
5. One who draws a bill of exchange. See DRAWEE.
6. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dress.
The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

DRA'WING. *n. s.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; representation.
They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take, And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

DRA'WINGROOM.† *n. s.* [*draw* and *room.*]
1. The room in which company assembles at court.
What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. *Pope.*
2. The company assembled there, Dr. Johnson says; which, as Mr. Malone also observes, is not quite correct; for a drawing-room means also the room, in which company, or a private family, assemble *in a private house.* The word is an abbreviation of *withdrawing*-room; the room into which company retire; in which sense the phrase is old.
[After dinner] queene Aurelia sent for the chosen company, who [were] placed in the *drawinge* chamber. *Whetstone's Heptameron,* 1582.
In winter they are an incumbrance to the playhouse, and the ballast of the *drawing-room.* *Lord Halifax.*

To DRAWL.† *v. n.* [Teut. *draelen*, to delay.] To utter any thing in a slow, driveling way.
The nimble dactyl striving to outgo The *drawling* spondees, pacing it below. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* i. 6.
I never heard such a *drawling*, affecting rogue. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*
Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

To DRAWL.* *v. a.* To consume in a driveling way; with *out.*
Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl out* her time, without either profit or satisfaction; and, while I see my neighbours' wives helping in the shop, and almost earning as much as their husbands, I have the mortification to find, that mine is nothing but a dead weight upon me. *Idler,* No. 15.

DRAWL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A protracted modulation of the voice.
This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity. *Mason on Ch. Musick,* p. 223.

DRAWN.† participle from *draw.*
1. Collected.
An army was *drawn* together of near six thousand horse. *Clarendon.*
2. Pulled.
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow, With vigour *drawn*, must put the shaft below. *Dryden, Fab.*
3. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.
If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble. *Addison.*
4. With a sword drawn.
What, art thou *drawn* among those heartless hinds? *Shakspeare.*
5. Open; put aside, or unclosed.
A curtain *drawn*, presented to our view A town besieg'd. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*
6. Eviscerated. [This may be doubted in the example.]
There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakspeare.*
7. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be *drawn* to the English, than the English to the Irish government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As this friendship was *drawn* together by fear on both sides, so it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

DRA'WWELL. *n. s.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell:* the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up. *Grew.*

DRAY.† } *n. s.* [ðpaȝ, Saxon. Our
DRA'YCART.† } word means originally, and is so defined by Huloet and Barret, a *sled drawn without wheels.*] The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addison.*

When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

DRA'YHORSE. *n. s.* [*dray* and *horse.*] A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse.* *Tatler.*

DRA'YMAN. *n. s.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee. *Shaksp.*

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

DRA'YPLOUGH. *n. s.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

DRA'ZEL. *n. s.* [perhaps corrupted from *drossel*, the scum or dross of human nature; or from *droslesse*, French, a whore.] A low, mean, worthless wretch. See DROTCHEL.

As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD.† *n. s.* [ðpæð, Saxon; Icel. and Goth. *thra*, sadness. The Prompt. Parv. and Ort. Vocab. define this substantive, *dreadfulness.* It is not often used in the plural. "Whose *dreads* in his behalf were rarely so deposited." Fell, Life of Hammond.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job*, xiii. 21.

Was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotson.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal misery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread.* *Isaiah*, viii. 13.

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread;* to thee, our softer king.
Prior.

DREAD. *adj.* [ðpæð, Saxon.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth! *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

It cannot be, but thou hast murther'd him:
So should a murtherer look, so *dread*, so grim.
Shakspeare.

To be expos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep *dread* bolted thunder.
Shakspeare.

Terrour seiz'd the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so *dread* they saw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

Thou, attended gloriously from heav'n,
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send
The summoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton, P. L.*

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton.

3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase *dread majesty.* Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be *metuendissimi regis*, our *dread* sovereign's.

To DREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 8.

DRE'ADABLE.* *adj.* [from *dread.*] To be dreaded or feared.

How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at the sounding of a *dreadable* horne. *Kalendar of Shepherds*, cap. li.

DRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *dread.*] One that lives in fear.

I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

DRE'ADFUL.† *adj.* [*dread* and *full.*]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton, P. L.*

The still night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom.
Milton, P. L.

Thy love, still arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place. *Genesis*, xxviii. 17.

3. Full of fear. Obsolete.

Dreadful of danger that might him betide
She oft and oft adviz'd him to refraine
From chase of greater beasts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRE'ADFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribleness; frightfulness.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DRE'ADFULLY. *adv.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.
Dryden.

DRE'ADLESS. *adj.* [from *dread.*] Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terrour.

Dreadless, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton, P. L.

DRE'ADLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *dreadless.*] Fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him. *Sidney.*

DREAM.† *n. s.* [*droom*, Dutch. This word is derived by Meric Casaubon, with more ingenuity than truth, from δρᾶμα τῆ βίᾳ, *the comedy of life;* dreams being, as plays are, a representation of something which does not really happen. This conceit Junius has enlarged by quoting an epigram.

Σκηνη πᾶς ὁ βιος καὶ παίγνιον· ἤ μάθε παίζειν,
Τὴν σπεδὴν μεταθεὶς· ἤ φέρε τὰ; ὄδυνας.
Anthologia.

So far Dr. Johnson. The word might be as well referred to the Greek δρέμω, to run, to pass swiftly, to post away; which indeed aptly suits a *dream;* or it may be, by a metathesis, the Lat. *dormire*, to sleep. And in aid to this etymology, I cite Bishop Sanderson's Sermons ad Aulam, 1681, p. 79. "Not a calm and soft sleep, but as the slumbering *dorms* of a sick man."]

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore.
Dryden.

Glorious *dreams* stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundless suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

To DREAM. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* [from the noun.]

1. To have the representation of something in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding. *Locke.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.

I have long *dream'd of* such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. *Shaks.*

I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me:
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shaks. Coriol.*

3. To think; to imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shaks.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that first orb more than a transient crust.
Burnet, Theory.

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare.
Dryden.

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing les th an the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

5. To be sluggish; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden.*

To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy.
Dryden.

At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose.
Dryden.

DRE'AMER.† *n. s.* [from *dream.*]

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shaksp.*

3. Formerly, an interpreter of dreams.

They said one to another, Behold this *dreamer* [in the margin, *master of dreams*] cometh.
Gen. xxxvii. 19.

What labour and what travel have I run through,
And through what cities to absolve this riddle;
Diviners, *dreamers*, school-men, deep magicians,
All have I try'd. *Beaum. and Fl. Women Pleased.*

4. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination; a *reveur.*

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flowers;
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

5. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMFUL.* *adj.* [from *dream.* Proper, as the opposite to *dreamless.*] Full of dreams. *Huloet.*

DRE'AMINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *dreaming.*] Sluggishly; negligently. *Huloet.*

To speak *dreamingly*. *Cockeram in V. Draule.*
Do all thy business leisurely, not *dreamingly*.
Bp. Henshaw's Thoughts, ed. 1651, p. 124.

DREA'MLESS. *adj.* [from *dream.*] Free from dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*.
Camden, Rem.

DREAR. *adj.* [ðreopiȝ, Saxon, dreary.] Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

DREAR. *n. s.* Dread; terrour.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful *drear*.
Spenser, F. Q.

DRE'ARIHEAD. *n. s.* [from *dreary.*] Horrour; dismalness: a word now no longer in use.

That shortly from the shape of womanhed,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented.
Spenser, F. Q.

DRE'ARILY.* *adv.* [from *dreary.*] Dreadfully; terribly.

But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the breme winter with chamfred browes,
Full of wrinckles and frosty furrowes,
Drerily shooting his stormy darte,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

DRE'ARIMENT. *n. s.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser, Epithal.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obsolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldring *dreariment*.
Spenser, F. Q.

DRE'ARINESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. ðreopiȝnyꝑe.] Dismalness; sorrow. *Manning.*

DRE'ARY. *adj.* [ðreopiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*

Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground.
Prior.

3. This word is scarcely used but in poetical diction.

DREDGE.† *n. s.* [*To dretch*, in Chaucer, is to delay; perhaps a net so often stopped may be called from this, Dr. Johnson says. But his remark is foreign to the purpose. A *dredge* is nothing more than a *drag*, and that is Gothick. See DRAG and DRAGNET.] A kind of net.

For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To DREDGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne, find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

They *dredge* up from the bottom of the sea abundance of a sort of white coral.
Ray, Rem. p. 272.

DREDGE.* *n. s.* This word is used in some parts of England, as in Norfolk and Essex, for a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

They reap every one his corn in the field, [in the margin, mingled corn or *dredge*.] *Job*, xxiv. 6.

To DREDGE.* *v. a.* [from *dredge*, mixed corn.] To scatter flour on any thing which is roasting. Still a term in cookery.

My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't.
Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.

Burnt figs, *dredged* with meal and powdered sugar. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

DRE'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *dredge.*]

1. One who fishes with a dredge.
2. An instrument to scatter flour on meat while roasting. *Ash.*

To DREE.* *v. a.* [Sax. ðpeah, ðpeoȝan.] To suffer; to hold out; to endure. North. *Ray.*

DREE.* *adj.* Long in continuance; tedious. Lancashire and Cheshire, and throughout the north.

DRE'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulness of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DRE'GGISH. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

DRE'GGY.† *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Youthful fancies are vanished away through coldness, dryness, and earthiness of the dull *dreggy* humours. *Granger on Ecclesiastes*, (1621,) p. 322.

These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit.
Blackmore.

Ripe grapes, being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS.† *n. s.* [ðpeꝛcen, Sax.; *dreggian*, Icelandick; Su. Goth. *dregg.* This word is rarely found in the singular. But it is once used by Shakspeare. "What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?" And by Bishop Burnet, in the Pref. to his Life of Bedell: "This iron age, and *dreg* of time."]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath.
Sandys.

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive,
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain.
Pope.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates design'd,
Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind.
Dryden.

What diffidence we must be under, whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure. *Rogers.*

To DREIN. *v. n.* [See DRAIN.] To empty. The same with *drain*; spelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To DRENCH.† *v. a.* [Sax. ðpencean; Su. Goth. *draenca*; to immerse.]

1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses. *Shakspeare.*

To-day deep thoughts resolve with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws.
Milton, Sonnet.

Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.
Dryden.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture: in an ill sense.

In swinish sleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To physick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

DRENCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a swill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benum not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Physick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd today? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after.
Shakspeare, Henry IV.

A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Physicians, some with glisters;
Some with lettice-caps; some, posset-drinks; some, pills;
Twenty consulting here about a *drench*.
Beaum. and Fl. Thier. and Theod.

Their counsels are more like a *drench*, that must be poured down, than a draught which must be leisurely drank, if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

DRE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *drench*.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.

2. One that gives physick by force. *Dict.*

DRENT.† *part.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme, to *brent* or *burnt*, Dr. Johnson says, in the first of the two passages cited from Spenser. But it is the old regular past participle of *drench*, and is adopted by Spenser from Chaucer.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent?
Spenser, F. Q.

Nor so great wonder and astonishment
Did the most chaste Penelope possesse,
To see her lord, that was reported *drent*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To DRESS.† *v. a.* [*dresser*, French; *trwsio*, old Welsh, to dress, to deck.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dress'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beauteously; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves *up* in tinsel and glass gems and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dress'd* them *up* to charm the sight.
Dryden.

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dressed out*, the value of three hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dressed up*, for the commissioners to sit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is used in *dressing up* power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dressed up*, into any faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her. *Wiseman.*

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the stable.

Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. *Bp. Taylor.*

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dress'd*.
Dryden, Æn.

6. To break or teach a horse. A term of horsemanship.

A steed
Well-mouth'd, well-managed, which himself did *dress*;
His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjust.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to *dress* it and to keep it. *Genesis*, ii. 15.

Adam! well may we labour still to *dress*
This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'r.
Milton, P. L.

Well must the ground be digg'd and better *dress'd*,
New soil to make and meliorate the rest. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil, instead of bark. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he *dresseth* the lamps, he shall burn incense. *Ex.* xxx.

When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

He spared to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to *dress* for the wayfaring man.
2 Sam. xii. 4.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*
For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,
In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

To DRESS.* *v. n.*

1. To pay particular regard to dress: as, to *dress* for dinner, to *dress* for the opera, to *dress* for a ball.

My hair I'd powder in the women's way,
And *dress*, and talk of *dressing* more than they.
Bramston's Man of Taste.

2. In military language, to keep the body in such a relative position, as to contribute towards, and make a part of, an exact continuity of line, upon whatever front, or in whatever shape, the battalion may be formed. Soldiers *dress* by one another in ranks, and the body collectively *dresses* by some given object.
James, Military Dict.

DRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses laughed at in our forefathers' wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A robe obscene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A *dress* by fates and furies worn alone.
Pope, Statius.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at a distance an encroacher.
Richardson, Clarissa.

3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

DRE'SSER.† *n. s.* [from *dress*.]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.

Presently the tailors, the tirewomen, the gorgetmakers, the seamstresses, the chambermaids, the *dressers*, and all that wretched crew of obsequious attendants, are condemned as Antichristians, and only fit to wait upon the whore of Babylon. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand.* p. 64.

She hurries all her handmaids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask.
Dryden, Juv.

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *St. Luke*, xiii. 7.

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest or prepared for the table. [Teut. *dressoor*.]

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*,
And serve it thus to me that love it not? *Shaks.*

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.
Dryden.

When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

DRE'SSING.† *n. s.* [from *dress*.]

1. Attire; ornament; habiliment; outward appearance.

A *dressing* I saw a jeweller's wife wear, who indeed was a jewel herself. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

So may Angelo,
In all his *dressings*, characts, titles, forms,
Be an archvillain. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. The application made to a sore.

The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the cathcretick.
Wiseman on Tumours.

3. Manual labour upon ground.

Every year you shall give them three *dressings* or half-diggings. *Evelyn*, ii. i. § 3.

DRE'SSY.* *adj.* [from *dress*.] Distinguished by dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress. A modern word, frequent in conversation.

DRE'SSINGROOM. *n. s.* [*dress* and *room*.] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dressingroom*, if it were carefully searched. *Swift.*

DREST. *part.* [from *dress*.]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *drest*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breast.
Addison.

To DRIB.† *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble*.] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word, Dr. Johnson says; but why, I am at a loss to learn. It is true that, in the solitary citation which he brings from Dryden, the word may wear the appearance of a vulgarism. But it is a serious word of more than a century before Dryden's time.

Not at the first sight, nor yet with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Merchants' gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part.
Dryden.

DRIB.* *n. s.* [for *drip.*] A drop.

Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
With rhymes retail'd in *dribbs*.
Swift, on Gibbs's Psalms.

To DRI'BBLE.† *v. n.* [This word seems to have come from *drop* by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages. *Drop, drip, dripple, dribble,* from thence *drivel* and *driveler*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Danish *drypp*.]

1. To fall in drops.
2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a compleat bosom. *Shakspeare.*

3. To proceed slowly.

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs.
Swift, Rules to Servants.

DRI'BBLING.* *n. s.* [from *dribble.*] A falling in drops.

Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it.
Woodward on Fossils.

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

DRI'BLET.† *n. s.* [from *dribble.*] A small sum; odd money in a sum; any small inconsiderable thing. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 96.

Twelve long years of exile born,
Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:
So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

DRI'ER. *n. s.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT. *n. s.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; course.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or borne along in a body.

The ready racers stand,
Swift as on wings of wind up-borne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the south
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shaks.*

6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind; as a *snowdrift*, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency, or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* 'comes known, and they discover'd are;
For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a discourse.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. *Tillotson.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

This by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain.
Ellis's Voyage.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomson.

To DRIFT.* *v. n.* To form into heaps; as, the snow *drifts*.

DRIFT-WAY.* *n. s.* [*drift* and *way.*] A common road for driving cattle. *Cowel.*

DRIFT-WIND.* *n. s.* [*drift* and *wind.*] A wind that drives all before it, or that throws any matter into heaps or drifts.

It could
No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters,
That *drift-winds* force to raging.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

To DRILL.† *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch; ðyplian, Sax. from ðurgh, through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole.
Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whackum by my side lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*
Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?
Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bone in their right hand; but when they turn small work, they hold the drill-bone in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled*.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age. *Addison.*

5. To draw from step to step. A low phrase.

By such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another; by the same arts corrupting and squeezing him as they please. *South, Serm.* ii. 216.

6. To drain; to draw slowly. This sense wants better authority, Dr. Johnson says; meaning the authority of Thomson, which is all that he could find. It seems, however, to have been adopted from the neuter verb, which was unknown to Dr. Johnson, and is used by old and good authors.

Drill'd through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise. *Thomson.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. An old cant word. See the verb neuter, and the substantive.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

To DRILL.* *v. n.*

1. To flow gently or slowly; "to trickle down." *Cockeram.*

Choice vineyards planted, paradises made,
Stor'd with all sorts of fruits, with trees of shade,
And water'd with cool rivulets that *drill'd*
Along the borders. *Sandys, Ecclesiastes*, p. 2.

With honey the hard rocks supply'd his want,
And pure oil *drill'd* from cliffs of adamant.
Sandys, Songs out of the O. and N. Test.

A small spring (Maxera in Ptolemy,) streaming from the Taurisian mountains, *drills* in two branches through it. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 174.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 329.

2. To muster; to assemble in order to exercise.

I fir'd it: and gave him three sweats,
In the artillery-yard, three *drilling* days.
Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

DRILL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument with which holes are bored. It is a point pressed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason? *Locke.*

Would you have your son move his ears like a *drill?* — Yes, fool, said he, why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal? *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.*

3. A small dribbling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be *rill*, Dr. Johnson says. By no where else he means the passage from Sandys; but it seems to have been no uncommon word.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

From hence in smaller *drills* her course she keeps,
And scarce discern'd along the vallies creeps.
F. Wiatt, Verses Pref. to Sandys's Ps. (1648.)

Is not that rill or *drill* of water called by foreign writers Rhinocolura?
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 115.

4. Military exercise. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He that but saw thy curious captain's *drill*,
Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

To DRINK.† *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, or *drunken*, formerly *dronk* and *dronken*. [Sax. ðpencan; Goth. *driggkan*, in which the first *g* is sounded like our *n*.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace.
Shakspeare.

She said *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen.* ix. 21.

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

They *drank*, and were merry with him.
Gen. xliii. 34.

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

First for his son a gay commission buys,
Who *drinks*, whores, fights, and in a duel dies!
Pope, Eth. Epist.

4. *To* DRINK *to.* To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first.

I take your princely word for those redresses.
— I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink* unto your grace. *Shaks.*

5. *To* DRINK *to.* To wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakspeare.

I'll *drink to* master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakspeare.*

To DRINK. *v. a.*

1. To swallow; applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12.

We have *drunken* our water for money.
Lam. v. 4.

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryd.*

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil.
Gay.

3. To take in by an inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.
Shakspeare.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you send,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy.
Pope.

I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink* down all unkindness. *Shakspeare.*

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himself too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions. 1 *Kings*, xvi. 9.

6. It is used with the intensive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*: *Off* to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it *off*, and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk*.

Alexander, after he had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

8. *In*, to enforce the sense; usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to *meat*.

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook!
Milton, S. A.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madness, to think use of strongest wines,
And strongest *drinks*, our chief support of health.
Milton, S. A.

These, when th' allotted orb of time's compleat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*.
Philips.

Amongst *drinks*, austere wines are apt to occasion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRI'NKABLE.† *adj.* [from *drink*.] Potable; such as may be drank.

Men say that water is both navigable, *drinkable*, and washable.
Wodroephe, Tr. and Eng. Gram. (1623,) p. 247.

DRI'NKER.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðpincepe.]

1. One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. One that drinks any liquor, but not to excess.

A well, in the midst of Arcadia, causeth the *drinker* of it to loath wine for ever after.
Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1635,) p. 229.

Having considered the effects of tea upon the health of the *drinker*, which I think he has aggravated in the vehemence of his zeal, and which, after soliciting them by this watery luxury year after year, I have not yet felt; he proceeds to examine how it may be shown to affect our interest.
Dr. Johnson, Review of a Journal, &c.

DRI'NKING.* *n. s.* [from *drink*.]

1. The act of quenching thirst.

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long; then eating, and *drinking*, is not a serving of God, but an inordinate affection. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

2. A festival; an entertainment with liquors.

The *drinking* was according to the law; none did compel. *Esther*, i. 8.

The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, *drinkings*, temporal courts, or lects, layjuries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or church-yard.
Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.

3. The habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion!
Ld. Chesterfield.

DRINKING-HORN.* *n. s.* [Sax. ðpenc-hopn.] A drinking cup made of horn.

DRINKING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* [Sax. ðpenc-hup.] An ale-house.

DRI'NKLESS.* *adj.* [*drink* and *less*.] Without drink. A very old word.

In every thing, I wot, there lieth mesure;
r though a man forbiddeth dronkenness,
He nought forbiddeth that every creture
Be *drinkless* for alway.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. ii. 718.

DRI'NKMONEY. *n. s.* [*drink* and *money*.] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*. *Arbuthnot.*

To DRIP.† *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch; ðpýpan, Sax.]

1. To fall in drops.

The fat of the project *dript* insensibly away at a slow fire. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 166.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rolling streams supply.
Dryden.

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To DRIP. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain.
Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach.
Dryden, Virgil.

DRIP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which falls in drops.

So long as justice and judgement sit upon all the benches of a kingdom, either it is not possible for fluxes and meltings to begin in the state; or, if they do begin, their *drip* will be cured presently.
Abp. Laud, Serm. p. 161.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses. *Mortimer.*

2. [In architecture.] A large flat member of the cornice, the corona; so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the *drip*. *Chambers.*

DRI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *drip*.] The fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPINGPAN.† *n. s.* [*drip* and *pan*.] The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

He hath followed your court, and your last predecessors, from place to place, any time this seven years, as faithfully as your spits and your *drippingpans* have done, and almost as greasily.
Beaum. and Fl. Woman-hater.

When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the *drippingpan*. *Swift.*

DRI'PPLE. *adj.* [from *drip*.] This word is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; *dripple shot*.

To DRIVE.† *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [*dreifa*, old Goth. *drieban*, M. Gothick; ðpipan, Saxon; *dryven*, Dutch. Chaucer writes our verb *drife*, in the Rom. of the Rose.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile.
Pope.

On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along.
Pope.

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from*.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage resents his wounds.
Dryden, Virgil.

His ignominious flight the victors boast,
Beaux banish beaux, and swordknots swordknots *drive*.
Pope.

4. To send by force to any place: with *to*.

Time *drives* the flocks from field *to* fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shaksp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

5. To chase; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations. *Hab.* iii. 6.

7. To impel to greater speed.

She saddled an ass, and said to her servant, *Drive*, and go forward; slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee. 2 *Kings*, iv. 24.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex.* xiv. 25.

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore.
Addison.

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven* awry, which require straighter placing in plain prose. *Ascham.*

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.

Most miserable if such unskilfulness make them *drive* on their time by the periods of sin and death.
Bp. Taylor.

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the necessities of times, more than led by his own disposition, to rigour.
K. Charles.

13. To distress; to straiten.

This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*; but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.

15. To impel by influence of passion.

I *drave* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madness.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Discontents *drave* men into slidings. *K. Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. *Locke.*

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles.
Digby on Bodies.

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious designs of this divine architect.
Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well if he sit at great usury.
Bacon.

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common sort, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*.
Dryden.

Your Parsimond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love.
Dryden.

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: so we say to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driv'n* bed of down. *Shakspeare.*

The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so criminal. *L'Estrange.*

19. *To* DRIVE *out*. To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drave* myself and many of both houses *out* of their places. *K. Charles.*

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles, Hist.*

To DRIVE.† *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent. [In the sea-phrase, it is probably from the Fr. *dériver*.]

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean borne,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn.
Dryden.

Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive*.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To rush with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets. *Dryden, Æn.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke,
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face. *Dryd.*

Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd.
Dryden, All for Love.

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

While thus he stood,
Pirithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas.
Dryden.

The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive*. *L'Estrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.
Pope, Iliad.

3. To pass in a carriage. [Perhaps the examples belong rather to the eighth sense of the verb active.]

There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook
Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'st* of warring angels disarray'd.
Milton, P. L.

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors *drive* at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at.
Addison on the War.

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

At Auxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æn.

6. To distrain; the word, I think, is still thus used.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 19.

7. To *drive*, in all its senses, whether active or neuter, may be observed to retain a sense compounded of violence and progression.

DRIVE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Passage in a carriage. A modern word.

We had a dreary *drive*, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

To DRI'VEL.† *v. n.* [from *drip*, *dripple*, *dribbel*, drivel. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological deduction. The word is perhaps from the Icel. *drafa*, to talk idly or foolishly; whence also the Danish *dræv* or *dræver*, a fool, a trifler; and the Teut. *ravelen*, to dote. And thus the second definition ought to be the first.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *drivelling* old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool.
Grew.

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This *drivelling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

DRI'VEL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides th' eternal *drivel*, that supplies
The dropping beard, from nostrils, mouth, and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This sense is now out of use, Dr. Johnson says. But the sense he has thus assigned to it was not an exclusive one; it meant, before the time of Sidney, whose authority alone is cited by Dr. Johnson, a servant. Yet Dr. Jamieson

has questioned, in his Scottish Dictionary, this relationship of the word to the Teut. *drevel*, a servant; and considers it only as a *driveller*. Our old lexicography militates against this opinion. "*Drevyll*, a servant." Prompt. Parv. "*Drevell* and drudge." Vulg. Horm. "*Drivel* or slave." Huloet. "A *drivel*, drug, or kitchen-slave." Barret.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s speeches among my noble thoughts! *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove. *Sidney.*

That false witch, and that foul aged *drevill*;
The one a fiend, the other an incarnate devil.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 3.

DRI'VELLER. *n. s.* [from *drivel*.] A fool; an idiot; a slaverer.

I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgement. *Swift.*

DRI'VEN. Participle of *drive*.

They were *driven* forth from among men.
Job, xxx. 5.

DRI'VER.† *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts.

He from the many peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries.
Sandys.

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almost to death. *L'Estrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends.
Dryden, Virgil.

4. One who considers a thing as his ultimate design.

It is strange, that for wishing and advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to engarboil the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Arminian; calumniated almost in every ordinary, by your means, for a dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 80.

DRI'VING.* *n. s.* [from *drive*.]

1. The act of giving motion.

The *driving* [in the margin *marching*] is like the *driving* of Jehu, the son of Nimshi. 2 *Kings*, ix. 20.

2. Tendency.

Did you mark the dainty *driving* of the last point? *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, iii. 7.

To DRI'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [*driselen*, German, to shed dew; *driusan*, Goth. to fall.] To shed in small slow drops; as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew.
Shakspeare.

Though now this face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's *drizzled* snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaks.*

To DRI'ZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops.

And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear.
Spenser, F. Q.

Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And *drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection.
Spenser, F. Q.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture ought, no *drizzling* show'r,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L.

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts.
Addison on Italy.

DRI'ZZLE.* *n. s.* A small rain.

DRI'ZZLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slow drop.

The draffysh declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty *dryselings* of Antichrist.
Bale, Yet a Course, &c., fol. 97. b.

DRI'ZZLY.† *adj.* [from *drizzle*.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun.
Dryden, Virg.

Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,
That in the middle of the court up-threw
A stream high-spouting from its liquid bed,
And falling back again in *drizzly* dew.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

DROIL.† *n. s.* [by Junius understood a contraction of *drivel*, Dr. Johnson says. *Drivel* certainly means a *slave*, one who is a very low servant. So the Icel. *driole*, a slave.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; a drudge.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how many muckhills plac'd above me,
Peasants and *droils!*
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

To DROIL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work sluggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
Spenser, F. Q.

The soul — finding the ease she had from her visible and sensuous colleague the body, in performance of religious duties, her pinions now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more, forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droiling* carcass to plod on in the old road and drudging trade of controversy. *Milton, Of Reform.* B. i.

Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant; the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DROLL.† *n. s.* [*drôle*, French. Dr. Johnson. See also Loescheri Liter. Celt. p. 99. "*Drol, trol*, (Celt.) homo impudens, unde Gallicum *drôle*.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

But since I am fallen upon Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of *droll*, I will tell you instead of news (for there is little good stirring now) two other facetious tales of his. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 2.

As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Estrange.*

He whom we allowed, and formerly, for a certain pleasant subtilty, and natural way of giving you an unexpected hit, called a *droll*, is now mimicked by a biter, who is a dull fellow, that tells you a lie with a grave face, and laughs at you for knowing him no better than to believe him.
Tatler, No. 12.

Why, how now, Andrew, cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit methinks is something dull.
Prior.

Democritus, dear *droll*, revisit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth.
Prior.

2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. See DROLLERY.

Some as justly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To DROLL.† *v. n.* [*droler*, Fr.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by *drolling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Good words, friend, said the bee, (having now pruned himself, and being disposed to *droll*,) I'll give you my hand and word to come near your kennel no more. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

To DROLL.* *v. a.* To cheat; to trick; to cajole; to flatter.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them.
L'Estrange.

We must not be *drolled* out of our religion.
Wallis, Serm. at Oxf. (1682,) p. 30.

Let virtuosos insult, and despise on, yet they never shall be able to *droll* away nature. *South.*

That no example of great men, or of the multitude, may bias him, nor sophistry of cunning men cheat him of his religion, no atheistical person *droll* or rally him out of it, nor scurrility make him ashamed of it. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. iii.

It would be a jest indeed, should he *droll* himself into a belief that there are no such things as pain or death. *Scott, Christian Life.*

DRO'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *droll*.] A jester; a buffoon.

He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Serm. p. 193.

DRO'LLERY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *drolerie*.]

1. Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians' faith, and the atheists' *drollery* upon it.
Gov. of the Tongue.

2. A show; the old word for the present *drolls* exhibited at fairs.

Alon. What were these?
Seb. A living *drollery*: now I will believe
That there are unicorns. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

DRO'LLING.* *n. s.* [from *droll*.] Burlesque; low wit; contemptible jesting.

These whifflers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed by their rude *drolling* and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for. *Hallywell, Moral Sermons*, p. 56.

DRO'LLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *drolling*.] In a jesting manner.

Are all men puritans when they are sick, or upon their death-beds? And yet then there are very few are so modish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

DRO'LLISH.* *adj.* Somewhat droll. A word frequent in conversation; and somewhere used by Sterne.

DRO'MEDARY.† *n. s.* [*dromedaire*, Ital. *dromedarius*, low Lat. from the Gr. δρομὰς, swift; δρομὰς κάμηλος.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day. *Dromedaries* are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble, and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and shorn: they have no fangs and fore-teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshy

skin; and they are about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See CAMEL. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. 1 *Kings*, iv. 28.

Mules after these, camels and *dromedaries*,
And wagons fraught with utensils of war.
Milton, P. R.

DRONE.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðpoen, according to Dr. Johnson; ðpane, or ðpan, of ðpýzan, *to expel*; according to Mr. Horne Tooke. The German *trane*, is a drone. Serenius refers to the old Sax. ðpoenen, to murmur; to make a low noise. Dr. Johnson's ðpoen, therefore, may be no errour, as I know some have asserted.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Luxurious kings are to their people lost;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick cost.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakspeare.*

Sit idle on the household hearth
A burdenous *drone*, to visitants a gaze. *Milton.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common stock. *Addison.*

3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

If men should ever be thumbing the *drone* of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.*

Born to no possession of your own, but a pair of wings, and a *drone-pipe*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Here while his scanting *drone-pipe* scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand;
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To DRONE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

What have I lost by my forefathers' fault?
Why, was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melfoil and honeysuckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning* sound. *Dryden.*

DRO'NING.* *n. s.* [from *drone*.] Utterance in a dull, drivelling manner.

Cant and *droning* supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

DRO'NISH.† *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive. This is a very old word in our language, though Dr. Johnson has adduced only a solitary instance of it from Rowe.

Drones—make great buzzing, to the disturbance of the good travelling bees, whose inclination, upon examination, you shall find more profitable than the *dronish* ones.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 37.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Several, who have gotten to be elected into fellowships or students' places,—not regarding the ends of this institution, do live, upon the said fellowships or students' places, a *dronish* and slothful life.
Dean Prideaux, Art. for the Ref. of the two Univ. 1715.

DRO'NISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dronish*.] Laziness; inactivity.

He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dulness, or flaccid *dronishness* of gesture.
Essay on the Action for the Pulpit, (1753,) p. 65.

To DROOP.† *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch; *driupa*, Icel. to mourn.]

1. To languish with sorrow.

Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself.
Shakspeare.

I *droop*, with struggling spent,
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be dispirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star; whose influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rowse.
Shakspeare.

When by impulse from heav'n Tyrtæus sung,
In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung.
Roscommon.

Can flow'rs but *droop* in absence of the sun,
Which wak'd their sweets? and mine, alas! is gone. *Dryden.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers *droop*.
Dryden.

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts. *Dryd.*

I'll animate the soldiers' *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life.
Addison, Cato.

I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish. *Swift.*

3. To sink; to lean downwards; commonly by weakness or grief.

I never from thy side henceforth must stray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd
Laborious, till day *droop*. *Milton, P. L.*

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unsustain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,
Which, with a sigh she rais'd, and this she said.
Pope.

DROP. *n. s.* [ðpoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring in the gloomy shade,
Those little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one drop of his. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

DROP SERENE. *n. s.* [*gutta serena*, Lat.] A disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

So thick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd! *Milton, P. L.*

To DROP.† *v. a.* [ðpopian, Sax.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew.
Deut. xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below.
Dryden.

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an awkward court'sy to the knight.
Dryden.

St. John himself will scarce forbear
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they *drop* their bodies, and divest themselves of those visible shapes.
Watts, Logick.

4. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac.
Amos, vii. 16.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to cease.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them.
Collier on Despair.

After having given this judgement in its favour, they suddenly *dropt* the pursuit. *Sharp, Surg.*

7. To quit a master.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me, if I *drop* you here. *L'Estrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if she can find her account in another. *Addison.*

They have no sooner fetched themselves up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addison.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him to after-ages, and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addison.*

Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish.
Swift.

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate with spots. "*Variis stellatus corpora guttis.*"

Or, sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth*, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God.
Psalm lxvii. 8.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* clothes I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.
Dryden, Æn.
Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone.
Dryden.

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.
Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels.
In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall spontaneously.
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.
It was your presurmise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shakspeare.

6. To die.
Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us.
Digby to Pope.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing: a familiar phrase.
Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addison's Travels.*
I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*. *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.
Either you come not here, or as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face.
Dryden.
He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated. *Spectator*, No. 448.

9. To fall short of a mark.
Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING. *n. s.* [from *drop*.]

1. That which falls in drops.
Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PPINGLY.* *adv.* [from *dropping*.] By drops. *Huloet.*

DRO'PLET. *n. s.* A little drop.
Thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

DRO'PSTONE. *n. s.* [*drop* and *stone*.] Spar formed into the shape of drops.
Woodward.

DRO'PWORT. *n. s.* [*drop* and *wort*.] A plant of various species.

DRO'PSICAL. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydropical; tending to a dropsy.
The diet of nephritick and *dropsical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED. *adj.* [from *dropsy*.] Diseased with a dropsy.
Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

DRO'PSY. *n. s.* [*hydrops*, Lat.; whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy*, *dropsy*.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stuffed. *Quincy.*
An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa. *Sharp.*

DROSS.† *n. s.* [ᵹpoꝛ, Sax.; *tross*, Icel. refuse; leavings. Wicliffe writes it *drastis*. So the Sax. ᵹpeꝛᵹep, *fæces*.]

1. The recrement or dispumation of metals.
Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat.
Spenser, F. Q.
Should the mixture of a little *dross* constrain the church to deprive herself of so much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgement, to make separation of the one from the other?
Hooker.

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.
An emperor, hid under a crust of *dross*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful. *Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.
Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *dross* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*
That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly *dross* and human uncleanness. *Ralegh.*
All treasures and all gain esteem as *dross*,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the highest.
Milton.
Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *dross* and filth of sensual delights. *Tillotson.*

DRO'SSEL.* See DROTCHEL.

DRO'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drossy*.] Foulness; feculence; rust.
The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY.† *adj.* [from *dross*.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.
So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine. *Davies.*
For, by the fire, they emit not only many *drossy* and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or loadstone.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.
Your intention hold,
As fire these *drossy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*
O be Thou pleased to cure this sad, this miserable disease; to inspirit and enliven this earthly, *drossy* heart, that it may freely mount towards Thee. *Whole Duty of Man, Collects.*

DRO'TCHEL.† *n. s.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel*. *To dretch*, in Chaucer, is to *idle*, to *delay*. *Droch*, in Frisick, is *delay*. Or, it may be another corruption of *drossel*. See DRAZEL, which is, in some parts of England, still the name for a slut; and sometimes pronounced *dratchel*.] An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scottish it is still used.
An unwieldy *drossel*, nothing but guts.
Minsheu, in *V. Panguts.*

DROVE.† *n. s.* [from *drive*, Sax. ᵹpaf.]

1. A body or number of cattle; generally used of oxen or black cattle.
They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons. *Hayward.*
A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves*. *Brown.*

2. A number of sheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock* of sheep.
A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to. *South.*

3. Any collection of animals.
The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton, Cm.

4. A crowd; a tumult.
But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
Where *droves*, as at a city-gate, may pass.
Dryden, Juv.

5. A drift-way, or common road for driving cattle. *Cowel.*

DRO'VEN. *part.* from *drive*. Not now used.
This is fought indeed;
Had we so done at first, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakspeare.*

DRO'VER.† *n. s.* [from *drove*.]

1. One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.
The prince hath got your hero.
—— I wish him joy of her.
—— Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*
The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*, and a place not for the sacrificing, but for the selling of sheep and oxen. *South, Serm.* iii. 311.
The *drover* whom his fellow *drover* meets,
In narrow passages of winding streets.
Dryden, Juv.

2. Once used by Spenser for a boat driven forward by the tide.
He woke,
And saw his *drover* drive along the stream.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 22.

DROUGHT.† *n. s.* [Sax. ᵹpuᵹoðe, (*drugoth*) from ᵹpyᵹan, to dry. Hence our word has been often written *drouth*; and in old time *drythe* or *drith*. Iden in 1557 and Sir Thomas Elyot use the latter. Huloet also has *dryth* and *drithe*, in his old dictionary, under *dryness*.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.
O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April shall with all his showers:
In summer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee still.
Shakspeare.
Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following. *Bacon.*
To south the Persian bay,
And inaccessible th' Arabian *drought*.
Milton, P. R.
As torrents in the *drowth* of summer fail,
So perisht man from death shall never rise.
Sandys.
They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues. *Temple.*
In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Dryden.
Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Ray.*

2. Thirst; want of drink.

His carcass, pin'd with hunger and with *drought*.
Milton.

One whose *drought*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites.
Milton.

DROU'GHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *droughty*.] The state of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHTY. *adj.* [from *drought*.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.
That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.
If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

DROUTH.* See DROUGHT.

To DROWN. *v. a.* [from *drunden*, below, Germ. Skinner; from ðpuncnian, Sax. Mr. Lye.]

1. To suffocate in water.
They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream. *King Charles.*
When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.
Or so much as it needs
To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shakspeare.
Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged.
Knolles, Hist.

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.
Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,
The barriers of the state on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land.
Dryden.

4. To immerge; to lose in any thing.
Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are.
Davies.

5. To lose in something that overpowers or covers.
Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise. *Spenser on Ireland.*
That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular errour.
Wotton.
My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate.
Addison.
Some aged man who lives this act to see,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.
Dryden.

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be suffocated in the waters.
There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Methought what pain it was to *drown!*
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears! *Shaks.*

DRO'WNER.* *n. s.* [from *drown*.] That which overwhelms or suffocates.
Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*droosen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with sleep.
There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drowsed* senses uncontroll'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To DROWSE.† *v. n.*

1. To slumber; to grow heavy with sleep.
All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. *Milton, P. L.*
He *drowsed* upon his couch.
South, Serm. iv. 78.

2. To look heavy; not cheerful.
They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

DRO'WSIHED. *n. s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. Obsolete.
The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*;
And, rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

DRO'WSILY. *adv.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.
The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise.
Dryden.

2. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.
We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down. *Ralegh.*

DRO'WSINESS. *n. s.* [from *drowsy*.]

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.
What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them!
Shakspeare.
In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
To the celestial siren's harmony. *Milton, Arcades.*
What succour can I hope the muse will send,
Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend?
Crashaw.
He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses. *South.*
He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a-bed. *Locke.*
A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.
It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war.
Bacon, Holy War.

DRO'WSY. *adj.* [from *drowse*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.
Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sidney.*
Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*
Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart,
Each to his house. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Up rose from *drowsy* couch. *Spenser, F. Q.*
While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

3. Stupid; dull.
Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

DRO'WSY-HEADED.* *adj.* [*drowsy* and *head*.] Having a sluggish disposition; heavy.
The appetite of sleeping is as unsatiable as any of the rest, if a man do give himself unto it; as Solomon also observeth: who so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggards, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 200.

To DRUB.† *v. a.* [*druber*, to kill, Danish; *drabba*, Su. to contend or fight; *treffen*, Germ. to strike.] To thresh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.
He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't. *Hudibras.*
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel. *L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed*.
Locke.

DRUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.
The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Hudibras.*
By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions. *Addison.*

To DRUDGE.† *v. n.* [ðpeccan, to vex, Saxon; *draghen*, to carry, Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Horne Tooke shews that it is the past participle (ðpoȝ, ðpuȝe,) of the Sax. ðpeoȝan, to act, to suffer.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave.
And to crack'd fiddle and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*
Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanville.*
Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To drudge, *draw* water, and to run or wait.
Dryden.
I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging*. *Dryden, Dedic. Æn.*

To DRUDGE.† *v. a.* To consume tediously, or laboriously.
What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*
The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

DRUDGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave; one doomed to servile occupation.
To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*
He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid. *Milton, P. L.*
Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Milton, S. A.*
He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*
The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery.
Tillotson.

DRU'DGER. *n. s.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.
Dict.

DRU'DGERY. *n. s.* [from *drudge*.] Mean

labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry, and her *drudgery*. *Shakspeare.*

Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery?* Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them? *L'Estrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southern, Oroonoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.
Dryden.

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.
Locke.

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*.
Swift, Meditations on a Broomstick.

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay. *Thomson, Summer.*

DRU'DGING-BOX. *n. s.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudging-box* to be recall'd.
King, Cookery.

DRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister.
Ray on the Creation.

DRUG.† *n. s.* [*drogue*, French; δροζε, Sax. of δριζαν or δρυζαν, to dry. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An ingredient used in physick; a medicinal simple.

A fleet descry'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton, P. L.*

Judicious physick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas, in vain! *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of sov'reign use, t' assuage
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage.
Pope, Odyssey.

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life.
Baker, Reflect. on Learning.

2. It is used sometimes for poison.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakspeare.*

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup, and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb. *Dryden, Albion.*

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning here, Dr. Johnson says; that is, in the passage of Shakspeare, which is all he notices as to this meaning. But it was formerly common. "Drudge, or *drugge*, a servant which doth all the vile service." Huloet. "Drudge, a *drug*, or kitchen-slave." Barret.

He from his first swath proceeded
Through sweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it freely command. *Shakspeare.*

5. A carriage for the conveyance of timber. Norfolk. *Grose.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. — I've *drugg'd* their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakspeare.

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*

To DRUG.* *v. n.* To prescribe or administer drugs.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alch.

DRU'GGER.* *n. s.* [from *drug*.] Our old word for a *druggist*.

Fraternities and companies, I approve of, as merchants' burses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 63.

DRU'GGERMAN.* *n. s.* [δραγέμενος, Græco-Barb. *One who interprets.* French, *drogueman*. It is sometimes written in English, *dragoman*, and sometimes *trudgman*. Chald. *targeman*. See TRUDGMAN.] An interpreter.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your drowning prayers? *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

DRU'GGET.† *n. s.* A slight kind of woollen stuff.

Even I, a dunce of more renown than they,
Was sent before but to prepare thy way;
And, coarsely clad in Norwich *drugget*, came
To teach the nations in thy greater name.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

In *druggets* drest, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

DRU'GGIST.† *n. s.* [from *drug*, Dr. Johnson says. Rather from our old substantive *druggister*, of which the next word, *druggster*, is another abbreviation. *Druggister* is in Sherwood's Dictionary.] One who sells physical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*. *Boyle.*

DRU'GSTER. *n. s.* [from *drug*.] One who sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugster's*. *Boyle.*

They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician of the soul below the *drugsters* of the body. *South, Serm.* i. 158.

DRU'ID.† *n. s.* [In some editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, this word is unaccountably left out. But it is in the first; without any example, however; and with this short etymological notice: "*derio*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation; which may be as ancient as the Grecian δρὺς, Perron; *darrach*, oak, Erse." — The word *deru* in the Celtick, as *derw* in Welsh and Armorick, signifies an oak; and, as the druids held this tree in great reverence, it is supposed that their name was hence derived; the Gr. δρὺς, an oak, offers, of course, the same reason. The Welsh *derwyddon*, and the ancient Fr. *druydes*, thus shew their original. Steele uses this word in the singular number; "*the druid* of the family." Tatler, No. 255.] One of the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

After he [Brute] had furnished Britain with new regiments and lawes, there entred in a new fashioned sorte of priests; all divers from the other; and they were called *druids*. These dwelt in the forests, like heremites; and procured both publique and private sacrifices to be done. To them was it always put to discuss all matters of religion; to appoynt thereunto the ceremonies; to brynge up youthe in natural discipline; and to end all controversies.
Bale, Eng. Vot. P. i. (1560,) fol. 13. b.

That any law or superstition of our philosophers, the *druids*, forbad the Britons to write their memorable deeds, I know not why any out of Cæsar should allege. *Milton, Hist. of England.*

The British *druids* took this isle of Anglesey, then well-stored with thick woods and religious groves, (in so much that it was then called *Inis dowill*, the dark isle,) for their chief residence.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

DRUI'DICAL.* *adv.* [from *druid*.] Pertaining to the manners, rites, or customs, of the druids.

I have frequently wondered that our modern writers have made so little use of the *druidical* times, and the traditions of the old bards, which afford subjects fruitful of the most genuine poetry, with respect both to imagery and sentiment.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

Any *druidical* anecdotes that I can meet with, I will be sure to send you when I return to Cambridge. *Gray, Letter to Mason.*

In the battle of Hastings, said to be translated from the Saxon, Stonehenge is called a *druidical* temple. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 155.

DRU'IDISM.* *n. s.* [from *druid*.] The philosophy, or religion, of the druids.

The great and capital objects of their worship were taken from *druidism*; trees, stones, the elements, and the heavenly bodies.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. ii. 1.

DRUM.† *n. s.* [*tromme*, Danish; *drumme*, Erse.]

1. An instrument of military musick, consisting of vellum strained over a broad hoop on each side, and beaten with sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threat'ning *drums*. *Shakspeare.*

In *drums* the closeness round about, that preserveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breasts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful sound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor shrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood.
Philips.

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

3. In use, when Johnson wrote, for a large concourse of visitors; what is now called a rout.

The young ladies contented themselves to be found employed in domestick duties; for then routs, *drums*, balls, assemblies, and such like markets for women, were not known. *Rambler*, No. 97.

Not dreaming the least of a *drum* or a *rout*.
Poems by Gent. of Oxford, (1757,) p. 5.

To DRUM.† *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

There is still some talk about the *drumming* spirit in Wiltshire, but with many the story is as suspicious as that (which made no less noise) at Driffield. *Hill's Fam. Letters, L.* 33. (dat. 1663.)

Fantome advances to him *drumming*.
Addison, Com. of the Drummer.

2. To beat with a pulsatory motion.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Now, heart,
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

3. To tinkle.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears. *Brown, Rel. Medici.*

A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a *drumming* ear. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* p. 38.

To DRUM.* *v. a.* To expel with the sound of a drum. A military expression, signifying the greatest ignominy.

They *drummed* and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

To DRU'MBLE.† *v. n.* [To *drumble*, in Devonshire, means to mutter in a sullen and inarticulate voice. The Welsh *drwm* is sad. This may be easily converted into sluggish. So, in Pegge's Supplement to Grose's Glossary, "To *drumble*, to drone; i. e. to be sluggish." The *drone* is, in some places, called a *drumble-bee*. And *drumble* and *drone* are still sometimes applied to a person muttering over and over the same circumstance.] To be confused; to be awkward.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlstaff? Look, how you *drumble:* carry them to the landress in *Datchet* mead.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

DRU'MFISH. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

The under jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia.
Woodward.

DRU'MLY.* *adj.* [probably from *drumble;* in a true sense of sluggish.] Thick; stagnant; muddy.

D. Draw me some water out of this spring.—*I.* Madam, it is all foul — it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram. (1623,) p. 210.

DRUMMA'JOR. *n. s.* [*drum* and *major*.] The chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing; And the *drummajor*'s oaths, of bulk unruly, May dwindle to a feeble. *Cleaveland.*

DRUMMA'KER. *n. s.* [*drum* and *maker*.] He who deals in drums.

The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer.*

DRU'MMER. *n. s.* [from *drum*.] He whose office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.
Shakspeare.

Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.
Gay.

DRU'MSTICK.† *n. s.* [*drum* and *stick*.] The stick with which a drum is beaten.

I warrant you if the ghost appears, he'll whisk ye that wand before his eyes, and strike you the *drumstick* out of his hand. *Addison, Drummer.*

DRUNK. *adj.* [from *drink*.]

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day.
Dryden.

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought sober. *Spectator.*

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

DRU'NKARD. *n. s.* [from *drunk*.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen *drunkards*
Do more than this in sport. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I must vomit them. *Shaks.*

God will not take the *drunkard*'s excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

DRU'NKEN.† *adj.* [Sax. ðruncen.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will practise on this *drunken* man. *Shaks.*

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double. *Bacon.*

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
Shakspeare, Tempest.

3. Saturated with moisture.

She, therewith well appaid,
The *drunken* lamp down in the oil did steep.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 47.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood.
Shakspeare.

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shakspeare.

We should for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

DRU'NKENLY. *adj.* [from *drunken*.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already like the pelican,
Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd. *Shaks.*

DRU'NKENNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. ðruncennerre.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenness*.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. *South, Serm.* ii. 362.

DRY.† *adj.* [ðριȝ, ðρι, Sax. of ðρýȝan.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry*.
Bacon.

When God said,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear!
Milton, P. L.

Of turbid elements the sport;
From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moist. *Thomson.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholesome summer, if there be a showering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the season. *Addison.*

3. Not succulent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid:
He shall live a man forbid. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward spring:
Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club. *Addison, Spect.* No. 517.

5. Thirsty; athirst.

So *dry* he was for sway. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos; without flowers.

As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice. *B. Jonson.*

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within, or without the fabrick, a piece not so *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions: and therefore, I hope, therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself. *Wotton, Architecture.*

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the question, and leaves us still ignorant.
Glanville.

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it.
L'Estrange.

Authority and friendship work upon some, *dry* and sober reason works upon others. *L'Estrange.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aside *dry* subtilties with which the schools are filled.
Burnet, Theory.

These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Wanting; barren. Applied to persons.

So am I innocent of all those joys,
And *dry* of those embraces. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

8. Jejune; cold. Applied also to persons.

I asked his pardon for giving him the trouble of a letter to convey the Irish papers to him: he thanked me for them; and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before; but he was very *dry* as to all things else.
Diary of Lord Clarendon, 1688–9.

9. In another personal application of the word, we say, he is a *dry* fellow, that is, a sarcastick man. See the next definition.

10. Sneering; sarcastical. Applied to things.

Have you not sometimes observed what *dry* bobs, and sarcastical jeers the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters?
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

11. Hard; severe. [*drien* anciently *to endure; dree*, Scottish, and old Eng. See *To* DREE.]

Of two noblemen the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry*-blow given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
For hard *dry* bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love;
Next a dry diet. *Hudibras.*

DRY-FOOT.* [In hunting.] A sort of adverbial expression, applied to a dog who pursues the game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

All persons, licensed for making and training up of setting dogs, shall—be compelled to train up, teach, and make one or more hounds, to hunt on *dry-foot*. *Irish Stat.* 10 *Will. III.*

To DRY. *v. a.*

1. To free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate.

The meat was well, if you were so contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and *dry'd* away.
Shakspeare.

Heat *drieth* bodies that do easily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and so doth time arefy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time, keep best.
Bacon.

The running streams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *drys* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock.
Dryden.

2. To exhale moisture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
Which burning upwards in succession, *dries*
The tears that stood considering in her eyes.
Dryden.

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then with her vest the wound she wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*

See, at your blest returning,
Rage disappears;
The widow'd isle in mourning,
Dries up her tears. *Dryden, Albion.*

4. To scorch with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst. *Isaiah*, v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep
Imprudent: him, death's iron sleep opprest.
Philips.

6. *To* DRY *up*. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun.
Woodward.

To DRY.† *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to be drained of its moisture.

The deeps of the river shall *dry* up.
Zechariah, x. 11.

To *dry* and desiccate like the mummies in Egypt.
Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 277.

To DRY-RUB.* *v. a.* [*dry* and *rub*.] To make clean without wetting.

At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able
To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table
Anon. in Dodsley's Coll. of Poems.

DRY'AD.* *n. s.* [Gr. δρὺς, an oak.] A wood-nymph.

Soft she withdrew; and like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton, P. L.*

DRY'ER. *n. s.* [from *dry*.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration. *Temple.*

DRY'EYED. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye*.] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight so deform, what heart of rock could long
Dryey'd behold? Adam could not, but wept.
Milton, P. L.

DRY'FAT.* *n. s.* [*dry* and Sax. ꝼæt.] A large basket, or receiver, in which liquids are not put; in opposition to *vat*. See VAT.

The poor gentlewoman was faine to put me in a *driefatte* of feathers that stood in an old chamber.
Tarleton, News out of Purgatory, (1590.)

I'll undertake, and with much ease, to buy his birth-right of him for a *dry-fat* of new books.
Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 245.

DRY'LY.† *adv.* [from *dry*.]

1. Without moisture.

Like one of our French withered pears, it looks ill, it eats *dryly*. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Would'st thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves.
Dryden, Juv.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.
Pope.

4. Slyly; sarcastically.

DRY'NESS.† *n. s.* [from *dry*.]

1. Want of moisture; siccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and torrified by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, from want and defect of water.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Such was the discord which did first disperse
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While *dryness* moisture, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.
Denham.

The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature?
Bentley.

2. Want of succulence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exhaustion.

This will preserve borrowing from any general stop or *dryness*. *Bacon, Ess. of Usury.*

4. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness; coldness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully. *B. Jonson.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it. *Garth.*

He spoke little and very slowly, and most commonly with a disgusting *dryness*, which was his character at all times, except in a day of battle.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, Charact. of Will. III.

5. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness. *Bp. Taylor.*

DRY'NURSE.† *n. s.* [*dry* and *nurse*.]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

Her nurse, whose name was Deborah, did not suckle her, perhaps; but was, as we speak, her *drynurse*. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis.*

2. One who takes care of another: with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mistress Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

To DRY'NURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

DRYSA'LTER.* *n. s.* A dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.

Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt.
Sir W. Fordyce on the Muriat. Acid, (1790,) p. 7.

DRY'SHOD. *adj.* [*dry* and *shod*.] Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod*. *Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command themselves to bear away.
Spenser, F. Q.

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

DU'AL.† *adj.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expressing the number two.

The word is *dual*, and tells of two armies, and no more. *Lightfoot, Miscell.* (1629,) p. 142.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

DUA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *dual*.]

1. That which expresses two in number; the state of being two.

There was lately raised in the church a controversie concerning the *duality* or unity of wills in Christ. *Hales, Rem.* p. 22.

A *duality* or binary number of persons.
South, Serm. iv. 270.

2. Division; separation.

Then sith that unity hath so great grace,
And that *duality* be so deform'd,
Let's not be two.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim, sign. G. 4. b.

But he's the fount of foul *duality*,
That wicked witch Duessa is his bride.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 26.

To DUB.† *v. a.* [bubban to þiþeþe, Sax. *addubba till riddara*, Icelandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary sense, signifies to *strike*, knights being made by a blow with the sword. So far Dr. Johnson. But the word may be referred to the ancient French *adouber*; "habiller, équiper, armer, garnir, arranger, *faire un chevalier*, le revêter et l'armer des vêtemens de la chevalerie, du mot Latin *adaptare*, qui a ces significations, et non pas d'*adoptare*, adopter, comme le prétend M. Du Cange." Gloss. Fab-

liaux, par Barbazan, edit. Meon. Thus, Sir Burbon tells Sir Artegall, in the Fairy Queen of Spenser, that he was dubbed knight by the Knight of the Redcross, "*who gave him arms in field to fight.*"]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder.
Shakspeare.

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record.
Camden, Rem.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight.
Hayward on Edw. VI.

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herself,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He
Gave thee no instance why thou should'st do treason,
Unless to *dub* thee with the name of traitor.
Shakspeare.

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*

O, poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope.*

To DUB.* *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make a quick or brisk noise.

But say, Sir Huon,
Now the drum *dubs*, ——
What trade do you mean to follow?
Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

DUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*. *Hudibras.*

DUB.* *n. s.* [Irish *dob*; Gael. *duba*; a pond, a gutter.] A puddle; still in use in the north of England.

DU'BBED.* *adj.* Blunt; not pointed. A common expression in many places. But I know not where to discover its etymology.

DUBI'ETY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dubietas.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

As we are naturally prone to action, a state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness. *Richardson.*

DUBIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. A word not used.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, feasibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

DU'BIOUS.† *adj.* [*dubius*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion.

Dubious he stray'd, with wav'ring thoughts possest,
Alternate passions struggling shar'd his breast.
Shenstone.

2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make.
Denham.

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side.
Watts, Logick.

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light.
Milton, P. L.

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost power with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n.
Milton, P. L.

DU'BIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Almanack-makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting. *Swift.*

DU'BIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess. *Broome.*

The *dubiousness* of this affair seems to be the reason of Mr. Ashmole's omission.
Introduct. to Ashmole's Berks.

DU'BITABLE.† *adj.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

Whatsoever is not of faith, is sin: and therefore the ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

It hath been a question very *dubitable*, and not meanly controverted, what side the Greek church hath maintained in this dispute.
Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 182.

DU'BITANCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dubitans.*] Doubt; uncertainty.

Only our stupid, undisciplined, absurd, illogical hearts have the skill to avoid it, running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice. *Hammond, Serm.* vi.

DUBITA'TION. *n. s.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see, is not what I would see. *Grew.*

DU'CAL. *adj.* [from *duke.*] Pertaining to a duke; as, a *ducal* coronet.

DU'CAT. *n. s.* [from *duke.*] A coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence; in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand *ducats*. *Shakspeare.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DU'CHESS.* See DUTCHESS.

DU'CHY.* See DUTCHY.

DUCK.† *n. s.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Pr'ythee go in, my *duck*; I'll but speak to 'em.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

3. A declination of the head: so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holiday:
Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus.*

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound.

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

5. From the foregoing expression, which describes a sport among children, has arisen a phrase, *to make ducks and drakes with one's property or money*, that is, to squander it, to hurl it away, like children hurling their slates or stones into the water.

Play at *duck and drake* with my money! take heed, fidler. *Beaum. and Fl. The Chances.*

Did I ever enslave myself to money; or, on the other side, *make ducks and drakes* with it, and squander it away in gaming, revelling, and whoring? *L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.*

To DUCK.† *v. n.* [*ducken*, Teut. boucan, Sax. To *douk* is still used in the north.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steept.
Spenser, F. Q.

Let the labouring bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell's from heav'n. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Well, my dear brother, if I 'scape drowning, 'tis your turn next to sink, you shall *duck* twice before I help you. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice, by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw youth in country bred,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy.
Shakspeare.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Sometimes five imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page, complimenting and *ducking* each to other with their shaven reverences. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To DUCK.† *v. a.* To put under water.

And down I sprang with all the force I could,
So *duck't*, that neither head nor foot were seen.
Mir. for Mag. p. 21.

The art of swimming, he that will attain to't,
Must fall down plump, and *duck* himself at first,
And that will make him hardy.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

DU'CKER.† *n. s.* [from *duck.*]

1. A diver.

All birds of the river may, in a sort, be called *duckers*. *Summary of Du Bartas*, 1621, p. 238.

This bird [the didapper] is also called a *doucker*, and a dabchick. *Ray, Dict. Tril.* p. 21.

2. A cringer. *Dict.*

Let no dainty *duckers*
Up with your three-pil'd spirits, your wrought valours. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

DU'CKINGSTOOL.† *n. s.* [*duck* and *stool.*] A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water. A corruption of *cucking-stool;* which has happened on account of the *ducking*, or immersion, which the scold underwent. See CUCKINGSTOOL.

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state. *Dorset.*

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful. *Addison, Freeholder.*

DU'CKLEGGED. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
Dryden, Juv.

DU'CKLING.† *n. s.* [from *duck.*]

1. A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her scatter corn.
Gay, Pastorals.

2. A word of fondness.

But hark you, *duckling;* be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret. *Addison, Drummer.*

DU'CKMEAT. *n. s.* [*duck* and *meat; lens palustris.*] A common plant growing in standing waters.

To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [mistaken for *decoy:* the decoy being commonly practised upon *ducks*, produced the errour.] To entice to a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

DUCKO'Y. *n. s.* Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

DU'CKSFOOT. *n. s.* Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.

DU'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*duck* and *weed.*] The same with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

DUCT.† *n. s.* [*ductus*, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 146.

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the anatomical remarks of Addison and Arbuthnot. Our publick language uses it in a more general way.

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addison, Spectator.*

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracick *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The commissioners are impowered to contract with any persons for making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or *duct*, through any of the grounds. *Acts of Parl. 16 Georg. III.* ch. 56.

DU'CTILE. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One bough it bears; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the purest, so it is the softest and most *ductile* of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon. *Addison, Freeholder.*

DU'CTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

DUCTI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *ductile.*]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is ductile. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

This *ductility* of spirit commendeth men, as well as that other doth metals. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English,* p. 44.

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert, that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a *ductility* to comply with those commands, that the soul could contract or expand it, into what compass, or transfigure it into what shape, it pleased. *South, Serm.* i. 15.

DU'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ductio.*] Conveyance; leading.

The meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 66.

DU'CTURE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ducturus.*] Direction; guidance.

So far as the *ducture* of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries, we shall find that there are three ways, by which he powerfully reaches, and operates upon the minds of men. *South, Serm.* v. 109.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes beside the *ducture* of his native propensities, and the first outgoings of his will. *South, Serm.* viii. 28.

DUD.* *n. s.* [Gael. *dud*, Icel. *dude.* Craven Dial. 1824.] A rag. North. *Dudds* are also *clothes.* West of England. A square in the centre of Stirbitch fair, where linen cloth was sold, is said to have been called the *duddery.* Grose.

To DU'DDER.* *v. a.* To deafen with noise; to render the head confused. Jennings, West of Engl. Dial. 1825.

DU'DGEON.† *n. s.* [*dolch*, German, Dr. Johnson says. Rather perhaps from the Germ. *degen*, a sword. Our weapon is termed by Cotgrave "a Scottish dagger, or *dudgeon*-haft dagger," and rendered *dague à roëlles*, that is, a dagger perhaps with a handle of defence, a little plate of iron. It is remarkable, that the particular passage, which I cite from Beaumont and Fletcher, should have escaped the notice of those who have illustrated the Hudibras of Butler; the application of the phrase in it being given to men of the same spirit, and inclination, as the redoubted Hudibras.]

1. A small dagger.

There's ne'er a one of these, the worst and weakest,
(Choose where you will,) but dare attempt the raising,
Against the sovereign peace of *puritans*,
A May-pole and a morrice, maugre mainly
Their zeal and *dudgeon-daggers.*
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

He [Dr. Harvey] in his younger days wore a dagger, as the fashion then was; nay, I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at 70, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife and bodkin. *Aubery, Anecd.* ii. 382.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

When civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*

The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon.* *L'Estrange.*

DUE. *adj.* The participle passive of *owe.* [*dû*, Fr.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information. *Bacon.*

Mirth and chearfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge, Sermons.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure. *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Consequent to; occasioned or effected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

DUE. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The course is *due* east, or *due* west.

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont.
Shakspeare, Othello.

DUE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me. *Shakspeare.*
The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Thou better know'st
Effects of courtesy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou hast not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The *due* of honour in no point omit.
Shakspeare, Cymb.
I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit, and my beauty's *due*. *Dryden.*
No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was their *due*.
Swift.

2. Right; just title.
The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful King,
I keep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.
Befriend
Us thy vow'd priests, till the utmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out.
Milton, Comus.
They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.
In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. *Addison.*

To DUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endow*. It is perhaps only in this single passage.
This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakspeare.*

DU'EFUL.* *adj.* [from *due*.] Fit; becoming.
All which that day in order seemly good
Did on the Thames attend, and waited well
To doe their *duefull* service, as to them befell.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 44.

DU'ENESS.* *n. s.* [from *due*.] Fitness. This word is somewhere used by Glanville.

DU'EL.† *n. s.* [*duel*, old French; *duello*, Ital.; *duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight; contention between two.
In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side. *Bacon.*
That which the proud Spirit would have had Christ to have done to him in his great *duel*, the same he now doth unto Christ, fearfully, servilely, forcedly. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 2.
Dream not of their fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton, P. L.*
Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, P. R.
'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*

To DU'EL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a single combat.
With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.
We come not hither to debate, but to combat; not to cavil, but to *duel*.
Baron, Cyprian Acad. (1648,) p. 28.
If death be not more formidable than hell, you are fit for a reserve, or forlorn hope, for the cannon's mouth, for cuirasiers, for fiends to *duel* with.
Hammond, Serm. viii.

To DU'EL.† *v. a.* To attack or fight with singly.
Who single
Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length. *Milton, S. A.*
He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and genteelly, long before that time, have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world!
South, Serm. vol. ii. S. 6.
On its other side is a plain field near the sea, which is said to be the stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon.
Maundrell, Journey to Aleppo, p. 38.

DU'ELLER.† *n. s.* [from *duel*.] A single combatant.
Fourthly, each *dueller* challengeth his King as unable or unwilling legally to right him, and therefore he usurps the office himself.
Fuller, Holy State, p. 115.
You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by the sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour. *South, Serm.* vi. 119.
They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them.
Decay of Piety.

DU'ELLING.* *n. s.* [from *duel*.] The custom of fighting duels.
The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*. *Locke.*
Shakspeare, in *As you like it*, has rallied the mode of formal *duelling*, then so prevalent, with the highest humour and address; nor could he have treated it with a happier contempt, than by making his clown so knowing in the forms and preliminaries of it. *Warburton.*

DU'ELLIST.† *n. s.* [from *duel*.]
1. A single combatant.
If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*
Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight. *Dryd.*
You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another: but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist*, who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? Is it any diminution of the gamester's fraud, when he alleges that he has staked a counter?
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.
He fights as you sing, prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion—the very butcher of a silk button, a *duellist*, a *duellist!* a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause! Ah! the immortal passado! the punto reverso!
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say.
B. Jonson.

*DUE'LLO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling.
The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakspeare.*
Spurn out the *duelloes* out o' the kingdom.
Beaum. and Fl. Passionate Madman.

*DUE'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.
I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

DUE'T.* *n. s.* [Ital. *due*, two.] An air, vocal or instrumental, for two performers.
In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs, and *duets*.
Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 119.

DUG. *n. s.* [*deggia*, to give suck, Icelandick.]
1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.
Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill favoured.
Spenser, F. Q.
They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*. *Ralegh, Hist.*
Then shines the goat, whose brutish *dugs* supply'd
The infant Jove, and nurst his growing pride.
Creech.

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast without reproach.
It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
At once I was up brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shaks.*

DUG. *preterit.* and *part. pass.* of *dig*.
They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbish. *Addison on Italy.*

DUKE.† *n. s.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.]
1. A general; a leader. This is the primitive sense; but it is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.
Of thee a *duke* shall go out, that shall governe my people of Israel. *Wicliffe, St. Matt.* ii.
Herself the dame of Carthage kill'd,
When as the Trojan *duke* did her forsake.
Harrington, Orl. Furioso.

2. One of the highest order of nobility in England; in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.
The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan, his duchess, will be here with him this night. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter must lose
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby rise.
Daniel, Civ. Wars.

DU'KEDOM.† *n. s.* [from *duke*.]
1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke.
Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*
In a poor isle. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany. *Addison.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.
Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

DU'LBRAINED. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltish; foolish.
This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

DU'LCET.† *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.]
1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.
This *dulcet* water in four parts did spout;
Of which there flowed four rivers right cleare;
I did then taste the aromatick licoure,
Fragrant of fume, and swete as any floure.
Hawes, Hist. Gr. Amoure, (1555,) ch. 4.
From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor these to hold
Wants she fit vessels pure. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.
I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Shaks.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L.

3. Sweet to the mind.

And whereas they entitle philosophy to be a rigid and austere poesy; they have, on the contrary, styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy, which leads on and guides us by the hand to action with ravishing delight, and incredible sweetness.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

DULCIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony.

In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.
Boyle.

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To sweeten; to set free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Brown.*

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'LCIMER. *n. s.* [*dolcimello*, Skinner.] A musical instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick.
Dan. iii. 5.

DU'LCITUDE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dulcitudo.*] Sweetness. *Cockeram.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcor*, Lat.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung.
Bacon.

2. To make less acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation.
Wiseman, Surgery.

DULCORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *dulcorate.*] The act of sweetening.

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

DU'LCOUR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *dulcor.*] Sweetness.

This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than that by its colour and *dulcour* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 176.

DU'LHEAD. *n. s.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief. *Ascham.*

DU'LIA. *n. s.* [δέλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paleotus saith, that the same worship which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*.
Stillingfleet.

DULL.† *adj.* [*dwl*, Welsh; bole, Saxon; *dol*, mad, Dutch; *dulla*, Goth. a fool.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indocile; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* spirited men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter.
Dryden.

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her.
Sidney.

O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger.
Locke.

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *St. Matt.* xiii. 15.

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.
Bacon.

5. Sad; melancholy.

Let there be no noise made, my gentle friends;
Unless some *dull* and favourable hand
Will whisper musick to my weary spirit.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

A man
So *dull*, so dead in look, so woe-begone. *Shaks.*

6. Sluggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *Spenser, F. Q.*

7. Gross; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, to make dictionaries is *dull* work.

9. Not bright; as, the mirror is *dull*, the fire is *dull*.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull* ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

11. *Dull* is used by itself, in some parts of England, to signify not quick in hearing. See the fourth sense.

DULL-BRAINED.† See DULBRAINED.

DULL-BROWED.* *adj.* [*dull* and *brow.*] Having a melancholy look or brow.

Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Sensual Man.

DULL-DISPOSED.* *adj.* [*dull* and *dispose.*] Inclined to sadness.

Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholick and *dull-disposed* creature upon earth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

DULL-EYED.† *adj.* [*dull* and *eye.* See the ninth sense of *dull*, under which Dr. Johnson has placed this compound; though, I think, inaccurately.] Having a downcast, melancholy look.

The sad companion, *dull-ey'd* melancholy.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

Pleas'd, we pass the winter's day,
And charm the *dull-ey'd* spleen away.
Shenstone, Ode.

DULL-SIGHTED.* *adj.* [*dull* and *sight.*] Having weak sight; purblind. *Huloet.*

I have known a number of *dull-sighted*, very sharp-witted men. *Wotton, of Education.*

DULL-WITTED.* *adj.* [*dull* and *wit.*] Gross; heavy; not quick. *Huloet.*

To DULL.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To stupify; to infatuate.

So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come so near, as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of industry. *Shaksp.*

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords.
Bacon.

The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is obtunded or *dulled* by throwing in bran sometimes loose, sometimes in bags.
Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 301.

3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

My good lord,
We come to urge that virtue which we know
Lives in your breast; forth, rise, and make a head;
The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears.
Spenser, F. Q.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Ascham.*

Dulling my bodily senses to the meats and eases of this world. *Donne, Dev.* p. 36.

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance.
Hooker.

In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression; and even so is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug. *Bacon.*

7. To sully brightness.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour. *Bacon.*

8. To consume in sleep or idleness.

Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity, and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 33.

To DULL.* *v. n.* To become dull.

I *dull* under your discipline.
Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose, 3792.

DU'LLARD.† *n. s.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow; a dunce.

What, mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How many shall once wish they had been born *dullards*, yea idiots, when they shall find their wit to have barred them out of heaven!
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.

DU'LLARD.* *adj.* Doltish; stupid.

But would I be a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days and wake three nights,

And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head,
And curse the backward muses on my bed.
Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

I durst essay the new-found paths, that led
To slavish Mosco's *dullard* sluggishness.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. st. 12.

DU'LLED.* *adj.* [from *dull.*] Not bright.

Illuminate my dim and *dulled* eyne.
Spenser, Hymn on Beauty.

DU'LLER.* *n. s.* [from *dull.*] That which makes dull, or weakens.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey: they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

DU'LLY.† *adv.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than living *dully* sluggardiz'd at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

I warrant thee, Claudio, the time shall not go *dully* by us. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

He must at length, poor man, die *dully* of old age at home! *South, Serm.* ii. S. 6.

DU'LNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility: slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher.
South.

Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness*, either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*

We shall often mark in it [the eye of children] a *dulness*, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding. *Wotton, of Education.*

Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

4. Sluggishness of motion.

5. Dimness; want of lustre.

6. Bluntness; want of edge.

DU'LY. *adv.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his beheast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wishes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wishes
Are all I can return. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole which we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB. *adj.* [דום he was silent; *dumbs*, Gothick; bumb, Saxon; *dum*, Danish; *dom*, Dutch, dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They spake not a word;
But like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the god-like man.
Dryden.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show?
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton, P. L.*

Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.
Roscommon.

For he who covets gain in such excess,
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind.
Dryden, Juv.

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show. *Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till tir'd with endless clamours and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute. *Dryd. Æn.*

To DUMB.* *v. a.* [Sax. aδumbian.] To silence; to oblige to hold peace.

What I would have spoke,
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admired lays;
Deep clerks she *dumbs*. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

Every soul is more deafened and be*dumbed*, by increasing corruptions, by actual sins.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

DU'MBLEDORE.* *n. s.* In some parts of England the humble or bumble bee is so called, and, in some, the brown cock-chafer. It is also corruptly called *drumbledore.*

DU'MBLY.† *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; silently; without words.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accent in their fears,
And, in conclusion, *dumbly*, have broke off,
Not paying me a welcome.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

DU'MBNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. dumnyyre.]

1. Incapacity to speak.

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture: they looked as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

To the *dumbness* of the gesture
One might interpret. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witness'd my surprise.
Dryden.

To DU'MFOUND.† *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuse; to strike dumb. A low phrase, as Dr. Johnson observes; and sometimes used, in low language also, for "to beat soundly, till the person beaten cannot speak."

They had like to have *dumfounded* the justice; but his clerk came in to his assistance. *Spectator.*

DU'MMERER.* *n. s.* [from *dumb.*] A pretendedly dumb man; a cheat. A low word. Sometimes written *dommerer*; and, according to Bailey, denoting also a madman.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 159.

DU'MMY.* *n. s.* [from *dumb.*]

1. One who is dumb. A low expression.

2. At the game of whist, when played by three persons instead of four, the exposition of the fourth hand is considered equivalent to a player, which is called *dummy*; the partner having the direction of it.

DUMP.† *n. s.* [from *dom*, stupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness. Every example which Dr. Johnson has given under this definition, belongs to "a doleful or melancholy tune," of which he takes no notice. I have therefore here supplied examples. And it may be added, that to this sense the common expression, "*to be in the dumps*," belongs; "in dumps, Fr. *morné*," i. e. melancholy, sad. Sherwood.

Sudden *dumps*, and dreary sad disdain
Of all world's gladness, more my torment feed.
Spenser, Sonn. 52.

Alas, poor man, how willing thou art to make thyself believe that thou hast truly repented; whereas this is nothing but some *dump* of melancholy; or some relenting of nature, after too much expence of spirits. *Bp. Hall, Temptations repelled.*

2. A melancholy tune or air; an elegy.

Sing no more ditties, sing no mo
Of *dumps* so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer first was leafy. *Shaksp. Much Ado.*

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet consort: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance. *Shakspeare.*

If thou wert not some blockish and senseless dolt, thou wouldst never laugh when I sung a heavy mixt Lidian tune, or a note to a *dump* or doleful ditty.
Holland, Tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 61.

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on, in solemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*

The squire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*.
Gay, Pastorals.

3. Any tune.

Some good old *dump* that Chaucer's mistress knew. *Sidney, Sonnet.*

Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

4. Absence of mind; reverie. Locke uses *dumps* singularly, Dr. Johnson says. But the word, in its true singular, in this sense, is not wanting.

He's in a deep *dump* now.
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.
Locke.

DU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* spight.
Spenser, Sonn. 4.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant. *Herbert.*

DU'MPISHLY.* *adv.* [from *dumpish.*] In a moping, melancholy way.

And for dispositions; how do we see one so ragingly furious as if he had newly torn off his chains, and escaped; another so stupidly senseless, that you may thrust pins into him up to the head, and he startles not at it: one so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, iii. 725.

DU'MPISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dumpish.*] Sadness; melancholy.

How many worthy Christians are there in the world who bear a part with us in this just blame; who have yielded over themselves to a disconsolate heartlessness, and a sad dejection of spirit; partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation. *Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical.*

He had need to be more than man, that can contentedly make himself contemptible, to follow Christ; to have his religion judged hypocrisy; his Christian prudence, craft and policy; his godly simplicity, silliness; his zeal, madness; his contempt of the world, ignorance; his godly sorrow, *dumpishness.* *Junius, Sin Stigmat.* p. 750.

DU'MPLING. *n. s.* [from *dump*, heaviness.] A sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

DU'MPY.* *adj.* [This, it seems, is also a Scottish adjective, which Dr. Jamieson has given in his dictionary, without any example, however, of its usage. He refers the word to the Icel. *doomp*, a stout or thick servant-maid. In our own language, it is a low word.] Short and thick.

Whenever he was with me, his short, *dumpy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teizing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking.

Student, ii. 225.

DUN. *adj.* [dun, Sax.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell. *Shaks.*
He then survey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime. *Milton, P. L.*

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou *dun'st* their parents, seldom they,
Without a suit before the tribune, pay. *Dryd. Juv.*

I remember what she won:
And hath she sent so soon to *dun?* *Swift.*

DUN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel ascends. *Philips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill." *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

DUN.* *n. s.* [See Down.] An eminence; a mound; a kind of fortification.

With him we went to see an ancient building, called a *dun* or borough.

Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

They erected palaces, rude indeed in their construction; and their chiefs raised *duns* or artless fortifications.

Walker, Hist. Mem. of the Irish Bards, (1786,) p. 3.

DUNCE.† *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, stupid, Dr. Johnson says. Minsheu derives it from *densus*, thick; Skinner, from the Span. *tonto*, stupid. None of these will be received. Serenius offers the Su. *dunser*, a heavy-footed man. In the margin of Mr. Horne Tooke's copy of Johnson's dictionary are these words: "Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns* Scotus, their antagonist: but we must first find out when this word began to be used." I had made a similar remark, many years since; and am enabled to strengthen it, by what Mr. Tooke had not met with, an example in point: "They hate even to death all them that preach the pure worde of God, voied of all the dregges of Dunsse *learning* and man's traditions." Confutation of N. Shaxton, 1546, sing. F. iii. See also A. Wood, Fast. Ox. 1691, vol. 1. col. 673. "The cardinal would write that the said Winter should study the *Dunces'* logick questions, meaning, I suppose, the logick questions of John *Dunse.*"] A dullard; a dolt; a thickscull; a stupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryd.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God? *Stilling fleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word. *Swift.*

DU'NCERY.* *n. s.* [from *dunce.*] Dulness; stupidity.

Here you come with your fine and logical distinction, and bring in the causes essential and accidental of marriage; as though we were in a school of *duncery*, and not in a discourse of pleasure. *Sir T. Smith, Orat. IV. Append. to his Life.*

Their overspreading barbarism — hath tainted also the fountains of divine doctrine, and rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneficial to us by their calumnious *dunceries.*

Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.

An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of *duncery* and idleness.

Dean Prideaux, on Reform. of the Two Univ. 1715.

DUNCH.* *adj.* Deaf. West of England. *Grose.*

To DU'NCIFY.* *v. a.* [from *dunce.*] To make a dunce. A contemptuous word, perhaps coined by Warburton.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. L. 180.

DUNE.* *n. s.* [Sax.] A hill; vulgarly pronounced *down*. See Down. *Barret.*

DUNG.† *n. s.* [dunz, Sax. of dýngan, to dung.] The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

For *dung* all excrements are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung* with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For when from herbs the pure part must we won,
From gross by 'stilling, this is better done
By despis'd *dung* than by the fire or sun. *Donne.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung.* *Swift.*

To DUNG.† *v. a.* [not from the noun, as Dr. Johnson asserts, (the noun being the participle of the verb,) but from the Sax. dýngan, to *dung.*] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon. Nat. Hist.*

There, as his dream, foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground.
Dryden.

To DUNG.* *v. n.* To void excrement.

A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

DU'NGED.* *adj.* [from *dung.*] Covered with dung.

The *dunged* folds of dag-tail'd sheep.
Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

DU'NGEON. *n. s.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons eminently strong were in time called *dungeons.*] A close prison: generally spoken of a prison dark or subterraneous.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse.
Spenser, F. Q.

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon;* not our safe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton, P. L.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbega, and the Samoed shore,
Bursting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, come stormy gust, and flaw.
Milton, P. L.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature. *Addison.*

To DU'NGEON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up as in a dungeon.

Are we *dungeon'd* up from the sight of the sun?
Bp. Hall, of Contentation.

No slave in Argier is more truly sold in the market under a Turkish pirate, than we are naturally sold under the tyranny of sin; by whom we are bound hand and foot, and can stir neither of them towards God; and *dungeoned* up in the darkness of our ignorance, without any glimpse of the vision of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 128.

Light *dungeon'd*, manacled, [of sleep.]
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 22.

DU'NGFORK.† *n. s.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toss out dung from stables.

I see well you would take a *dongeforke* to fight with, rather than you would lacke a weapon.

Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 157.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

DU'NGHILL. *n. s.* [*dung* and *hill.*]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghills* are as much bound to him as I.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Two cocks fought a duel for the mastery of a *dunghill*. *L'Estrange.*

Never enter into a league of friendship with an ingrateful person; that is, plant not thy friendship upon a *dunghill*: it is too noble a plant for so base a soil. *South.*

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryd.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shakspeare.

DU'NGHILL.† *adj.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire.
Spenser, Hymn to Love.

Gripus, the basest and most *dunghill* swain,
That ever drew a net, or fish'd in fruitful main.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. st. 14.

DU'NGY.† *adj.* [from *dung*.] Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

Ye have seen their abominations, and their idols, [in the margin *dungy* gods.] *Deut.* xxix. 17.

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

DU'NGYARD. *n. s.* [*dung* and *yard*.] The place of the dunghill.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*. *Mortimer.*

DU'NNER. *n. s.* [from *dun*.] One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spectator.*

DU'NNISH.* *adj.* [from *dun*.] Inclining to a dun colour.

The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunnish*. *Ray, Rem.* p. 247.

DU'NNY.* *adj.* A word generally used, in common conversation, for deaf; and, in some parts of England, for dull of apprehension. *Grose, and Pegge.*

DUNT.* *adj.* Stupified; numbered. Norfolk. *Grose.*

DU'O.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *duo*, two.] A song or piece of musick to be performed in two parts.

They call a *duo* a musick of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed.
Appendix to Mus. Dict. 1769, p. 13.

*DUODE'CIMO.** *n. s.* [Lat.] A book is said to be in duodecimo, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Consisting of twelves.

Grisepsius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of Scripture together. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

*DUODE'NUM.** *n. s.* [Lat.] In anatomy, the first of the small intestines.

To DUP.* *v. a.* [*do* and *up*.] To open. Now used only in low language.

The porters are drunk: will they not *dup* the gate to-day? *Damon and Pythias*, 1582.

Then up he rose, and don'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Song in Shakspeare's Hamlet.

DUPE. *n. s.* [*dupe*, Fr. from *duppe*, a foolish bird easily caught.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. A modern word, hardly established.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant. *Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party: child and man the same.
Pope, Dunciad.

To DUPE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as *dupe*, and play the wag with, the senses. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.
Pope.

DU'PLE. *adj.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

To DU'PLICATE.† *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistempered sentiments. *Glanville.*

Many explications, and *duplicated* expressions, clear one the other.
Instructions of Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 57.

2. To fold together.

DU'PLICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.
Phillips. Harris. Bailey.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, *viz.* reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and its touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attraction's growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. *Newton, Opticks.*

DU'PLICATE. *n. s.* Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable. *Woodward.*

DUPLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.]

1. The act of doubling.

What they have once said, they must and will maintain, in whole tomes, *duplications*, triplications, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch.* p. 673.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems!
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid.
Wiseman, Surgery.

DU'PLICATURE. *n. s.* [from *duplicate*.] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes.
Ray on the Creation.

DUPLI'CITY.† *n. s.* [*duplicis*, Latin.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Do not affect *duplicities*, nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue. *Cockeram.*

I have surveyed all Europe from the east to the west, from the north to the south, in search of this call upon us to purge ourselves of "subtle *duplicity* and a punick style" in our proceedings!
Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

DURABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferiour unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

DU'RABLE. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Latin.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all fast; too fast they made,
And *durable!* *Milton, P. L.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future. *Milton.*

DU'RABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *durable*.] Power of lasting; continuance.

It were pity but that this woman should have been thus sick; the nature, the *durableness*, cost, pain, incurableness of her disease, both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure.
Bp. Hall, Contemp. B. 4.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less.
Woodward.

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it.
Addison on Ancient Medals.

DU'RABLY.† *adv.* [from *durable*.] In a lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney.*

By the books is meant the knowledge of God, in which all things are kept as *durably*, and distinctly, as if they were registered in a book.
South, Serm. vii. p. 270.

DU'RANCE.† *n. s.* [from *duresse*, law French.]

1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shaksp.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide. *Hudibras.*

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*.
Congreve, Old Bachelor.

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

3. A lasting kind of stuff, such as we now call *everlasting*. Obsolete.

The taylor — out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*. *Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

DURA'TION. *n. s.* [*duratio*, Latin.]

1. A sort of distance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it.
Addison, Spectator.

DU'RDUM.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *dwrdh*, a stir; Gael. *diardan*, anger. Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.] A great noise, or uproar. Praise of Yorkshire Ale, p. 96. And Grose.

To DURE.† *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To last; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while. *St. Matt.* xiii. 21.

DU'REFUL. *adj.* [from *dure* and *full*.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use.

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long e'er it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire.
Spenser.

DU'RELESS. *adj.* [from *dure*.] Without continuance; fading; transitory; short. Not in use.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God. *Ralegh, Hist.*

DU'RESSE.† *n. s.* [French; hardship, severity.]

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

If he should through pride your doom undo,
Do you by *duresse* him compel thereto.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 10.

The case is very hard; and I fear the plea she is advised to make, from the similitude of a man who is in *duresse*, will not prevail.
Tatler, No. 215.

Henry III., by the ill counsel of Hubert de Burg, pretended that these charters had been obtained by *duresse*.
Bp. Ellys on Liberty, P. ii. p. 56.

2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be constrained. *Cowel.*

DU'RING. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life *continuing*; *during my pleasure*, my pleasure continuing the same.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing lasts.

If during his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

DU'RITY.† *n. s.* [*dureté*, French; *durus*, Latin.]

1. Hardness; firmness.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres.
Wotton, Architecture.

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Harshness; cruelty; hardness of mind.
Cockeram.

DU'ROUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *durus*.] Hard. The Scots have the adjective *dure*.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*. *Smith, Port. of Old Age*, p. 186.

DURST.† The preterite of *dare*. [Goth. *daursta*.]

The Christians *durst* have no images of the Deity, because they would rather die than defile themselves with such an impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUST.† *adj.* [*duyster*, Dutch; *dyster*, Su. Goth. dark.]

1. Tending to darkness. See DUSKY.

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.
Milton, P. R.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

The hills to their supply,
Vapour, and exhalation *dusk*, and moist,
Sent up amain. *Milton, P. L.*

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreath'd.
Milton, P. R.

DUSK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden.

To DUSK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duskish. *Dict.*

The wanton wallowing
In fond delights, and amorous dallying,
Hath *dusk'd* the fairest splendour of our soul.
Marston, Scourge of Vill. B. iii. S. 8.

To DUSK.† *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished. *Dict.*

The heart felt death;
Dusked his eyen two; and fail'd his breath.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

DU'SKILY.† *adv.* [from *dusky*.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.
Sherwood.

DU'SKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dusky*. Formerly *duskness*.] Incipient obscurity.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.
Trans. of Boetius, Oxf. 1674, p. 3.

DU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *dusk*.]

1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enrolled in *duskish* smoke, and brimstone blue.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured.

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black. *Wotton, Architecture.*

DU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *duskish*.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snast, made the snast to burn *duskishly*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

DU'SKISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *duskish*.] Approach to darkness.

For who can it unfold, and read aright
The divers colours, and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishness* of thick, of rare
Consistencies. *More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 22.

DU'SKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *dusk*.] Dimness.

Of satiety or fulnesses be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses — great bleedings, cramps, *duskness* of sight. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 191. b.

DU'SKY. *adj.* [from *dusk*; *duyster*, Dutch.]

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here lies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shaksp.*

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away.
Dryden.

Through the plains of one continual day,
Six shining months pursue their even way;
And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight,
Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night.
Prior.

2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *dusky* Dis my daughter got.
Shakspeare.

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour.
Bacon.

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour.
Woodward.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness; or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy.
Bentley, Serm.

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite,
As ever sully'd the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repairs to search the gloomy cave of spleen.
Pope.

DUST.† *n. s.* [ðurt, Saxon; *dúst*, Erse.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, insomuch as they cast *dust* upon them; that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.
The sceptre, learning, physick must
All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shaksp. Cymb.*
Thou
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth;
For dust thou art, and shalt to *dust* return.
Milton, P. L.
3. A mean and dejected state.
God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.
4. A tumult; uproar. [Su. Goth. *dyst*, tumult.] A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett. "To kick up a *dust*," is in other parts also a colloquial expression.

DUST-BORN.* *adj.* [*dust* and *born*.] A forcible compound, and well applied in a paraphrase of "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."
The *dust-born* pomp of earth,
Made thrall to death, returns to dust again.
Mir. for Mag. p. 874.

To DUST.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from dust.
2. To sprinkle with dust. *Sherwood.*
Shimei threw stones at him, and cast dust, [in the margin, *dusted* him with dust.] 2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.
3. To levigate; to separate by a sieve.
The lower sieve receives the powder, and lets the dust go thorough the bin, over which the sieve is shaken, called the *dusting* bin.
Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 281.

DU'STER.* *n. s.* [from *dust*.]
1. That which frees from dust, either by wiping, as with a cloth; or by sweeping, as with a brush. "A *duster* made of a fox-tail fastened to a staff."
Cotgrave, in V. Vistempenard.
2. In making gunpowder, a sieve so called; a sifter.
The lower sieve is called the dry *duster*, and retains the small corns, which serve for musquet and pistol; and lets fall the *dust* into the bin.
Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc. p. 283.

DU'STINESS.* *n. s.* [from *dusty*.] The state of being covered with dust.
Sherwood.
He ran over the heat of the weather, *dustiness* of the roads, and other general topicks.
Graves, Spirit. Quixote, iii. 2.

DU'STMAN. *n. s.* [*dust* and *man*.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
The *dustman*'s cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

DU'STY.† *adj.* [Sax. ðyrıȝ.]
1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. *Shakspeare.*
Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire,
And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*
2. Covered or scattered with dust.
Even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews
The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson, Summer.*

DUTCH.* *n. s.* [*duytsch*.]
1. The people of Holland.
2. The Dutch language.
A question may here be moved, that seeing the *Teutonick* is so far spread, and also varied, which then it is that we may hold for the more ancient, or the rightest and least varied from the first original; that is, whether the high *Dutch*, low *Dutch*, or eastlandish *Dutch* be it? To this I answer, that as the maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the inlands that lie farthest from the sea, the ancient language was there first planted; and is like to have been most varied by such as went afterward to dwell higher, and dispersed abroad in the country; and therefore I hold the eastlandish and low *Dutch* to draw nearer the true original than the high *Dutch*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 7.

DU'TCHESS.† *n. s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.]
1. The lady of a duke.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *dutchess*, will be here. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess*, by the favour she possessed, to be 'near her majesty. *Swift.*
The gen'rous god, who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens minds,
Kept dross for *dutchesses*, the world shall know it,
To you gave sense, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*
2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *dutchess* of Britanny and the king of France. *Hume's Hist.*
3. A lady raised to the rank of dutchess by the king.
The marchioness of Pembroke!
A thousand pounds a year! for pure respect——
——— By this time,
I know, your back will bear a *dutchess*.
Shakspeare, King Henry VIII.

DU'TCHY. *n. s.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.
Different states border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addison on Italy.*
France might have swallowed up his whole *dutchy*. *Swift.*

DU'TCHYCOURT. *n. s.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *duty*.]
1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.
Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care express,
And durst not push too far his great success.
Dryden.
A female softness, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind;
In sickness patient, and in death resign'd. *Dryden.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to pass
Duteous, and hark'ning to the sounding brass?
Prior.
2. Obsequious; obedient to good or bad purposes: with *to*.
I know thee well; a serviceable villain!
As *duteous to* the vices of thy mistress,
As badness would desire. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Every beast, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd.
Milton, P. L.
3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This sense is not now used.
With mine own tongue deny my sacred right,
With mine own breath release all *duteous* ties.
Shakspeare.

DU'TIFUL. *adj.* [*duty* and *full*.]
1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiours; reverent.
She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*
2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.
There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully.
His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her. *Sidney.*
He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

DU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *dutiful*.]
1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden, Æn.*
2. Reverence; respect.
It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

DU'TY. *n. s.* [from *due*.]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.
When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded, you say we are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *St. Luke*, xvii. 10.
The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.
Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me; I
Return those *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shaks.*
All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance.
Bp. Taylor, Devotions.
3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiours; loyalty; piety to parents.
Thinkest thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,
When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or respect.
They both attone;
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Spenser, F. Q.*
5. The business of a soldier on guard.
The regiment did *duty* there punctually.
Clarendon.
Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
6. The business of war; service.
The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*
See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For sev'n long years, on *duty* every day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay!
Dryden.
7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.
All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port.
Addison.
Such shekels as they now shew, were the old ones in which duty was to be paid by their law.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

DUUMVIRATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumviri*.] A government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised

by *two*; "the office or dignity of the *duumviri*." Chambers. Such is the case, in this country, with regard to the sheriffalty of London and Middlesex, which consists of *two* persons.

DWALE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *dwalen*, to be stupid.]

1. In botany, the deadly herb *nightshade*; so named, perhaps, from its stupifying or poisonous quality. Our old lexicographers Huloet and Barret notice this word. And Chaucer uses it for a soporifick draught.

Nedeth hem no *dwale*:
This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale,
That as an horse he snorteth in his slepe.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

2. In heraldry, sable or black colour.

DWA'LING, or DWA'LLING.* *adj.* [Goth. *dwala*, a fool; Sax. ðpala, blunder.] Talking nonsense as if delirious. Exmouth dialect. See *To* DWAULE. *Grose.*

DWARF.† *n. s.* [ðpeopx, Saxon; *dwerg*, Dutch; *dwaerg*, Danish. In the mythology of the northern nations, the *dwarf* was also a *demon* or *fairy*, believed to dwell among rocks; "*nanos*, spirituum aut dæmonum genus, credebant saxa inhabitare." Keysleri, Antiq. Septentr. p. 21. These probably belong to that class of which Paracelsus speaks; "reckoning up many places in Germany, where they walk, some *two foot long!*" Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47. Barret calls a *dwarf* an *elf*, Dict. 1580.]

1. A man below the common size of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shakspeare.

Such *dwarfs* were some kind of apes. *Brown.*

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs* in narrow room,
Throng numberless. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. *L'Estrange.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeysuckle, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to botanical illustration.

Great is this mysterie of godliness,
Exceeding man's *dwarf* wit.
Fitzgeffry's Blessed Birthday, (1634,) p. 23.

To DWARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree, grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a race of beauties that seems almost another species. *Addison.*

DWA'RFISH. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.

Their *dwarfish* pages were
As cherubims all gilt. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low? *Shaks.*

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shakspeare, K. John.

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood. *Dryden.*

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but *dwarfish* shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *adj.* [from *dwarfish*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *dwarfish*.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.

So when our blessed Saviour tells us we cannot by our taking thought add to our real stature one cubit; he doth not hereby deny the possibility, or lawfulness of setting ourselves higher than naturally we are, either by the heels of our shoes, or by pattens or seats, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature; which, if shrunk to a *dwarfishness*, and epitomized to a decimo-sexto, makes the persons of men and women subject to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches or size.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 75.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm.
Glanville, Scepsis.

DWA'RFY.* *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the common size of men.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c. yet these deformities are toys.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 65.

To DWAULE.† *v. a.* [ðpelian, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dutch; Germ. *dwalen*; Goth. *dwala*, and *dwalmon*. See DWALE, and DWALING.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by Junius.

To DWELL.† *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*duala*, old Teutonick, is stay, delay; *duelia*, Icel. to stay, to stand still; *duel*, the stopping-place to which the ball was to be driven by the victorious party, Callander; *dwol*, Goth. delay: hence also the Su. *dwalias*, to stop. Chaucer thus uses *dwellings* for *delays*, Boeth. i. Metr. i.]

1. To remain. The primary meaning, hitherto unnoticed.

And clapt his iron wings, as victor he did *dwell*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 31.

2. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He shall *dwell* alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had possessions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles.
Heb. xi. 9.

4. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shaksp.*

5. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwell*;
More busying his quick eyes, her face to view,
Than his dull ears, to hear what she did tell.
Spenser.

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith, Phæd. and Hip.*

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy.
Pope.

6. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heaven, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*.
Dryden, Good Parson.

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration. *Locke.*

Those, who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton, P. R.*

DWE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryd.*

DWE'LLING. *n. s.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran mossy hore.
Spenser, F. Q.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To visit oft the *dwellings* of just men
Delighted. *Milton, P. L.*

All *dwellings* else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd sea,
Sea without shore! *Milton, P. L.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgements to their *dwellings* trace.
Dryden.

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted sky.
Dryden, Ovid.

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.
Daniel, iv. 25.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *dwell* and *house*.] The house in which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE. *n. s.* [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To DWI'NDLE.† *v. n.* [Sax. ðpinan; Dutch, *dwynen;* Icel. *duyna*, to fail, to cease. Chaucer uses *dwined* for *wasted*, Rom. R. 360. Dr. Johnson has confounded, in several instances, the verb neuter with the active, and with the adjective *dwindled;* not noticing either of the latter.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.
   Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable. *Addison.*
2. To degenerate; to sink.
   If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*
   Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*
   He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers. *Atterbury.*
3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.
   Weary sev'nnights, nine times nine,
   Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
   Shakspeare, Macbeth.
   We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*
   Physicians, with their milky cheer,
   The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

To DWI'NDLE.* *v. a.*

1. To make less.
   Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought;
   Their period finish'd, ere 'tis well begun.
   Thomson.
2. To sink; to bring low.
   'Tis now *dwindled* down to a light frothy stuff.
   Norris.
3. To break; to divide into parts; to disperse.
   Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot, and three hundred horse, left; the rest were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DWI'NDLED.* *part. adj.* [from *dwindle.*] Shrunk; fallen away.
   Setting up one foot parallel to the other; filling out the leanness of their *dwindled* legs, and the like. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 44.
   Thy *dwindled* legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

To DWINE.* *v. n.* To faint; to grow feeble; to pine. Still a northern word. See *To* DWINDLE.

DYE. *n. s.* See DIE.

To DYE.* *v. a.* See *To* DIE.

DY'ER.* *n. s.* See DIER.
   Verdigrease is used by linen *dyers* in their yellow and greenish colours. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 288.

DY'ING.* *n. s.* The art of tinging cloth, stuff, or other matter, with a permanent colour.
   I conceive much light would be given to the philosophy of *dying*, by careful experiments of the weight added by each drug or salt, in dying of every colour. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 305.

DY'ING.† *part.* Tinging; giving a new colour.
   Some *dying* ingredients or drugs, by the coarseness of their bodies, make the thread of the dyed stuff seem coarser. *Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.* p. 303.

DY'ING.† The participle of *die.* Expiring; giving up the ghost.
   By faith Jacob, when he was a *dying*, blessed both the sons of Joseph. *Heb.* xi. 22.

DY'ING.* *n. s.* [from *To die.*] Death.
   Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus. 2 *Cor.* iv. 10.

DY'INGLY.* *adv.* [from *dying.*] As at the moment of giving up the ghost.
   But 'tis impossible to satisfy
   You, Leocadia, but by repentance,
   Though I can *dyingly*, and boldly, say,
   I know not your dishonour.
   Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgr.

DYKE.* See DIKE.

DY'NAMICKS.* *n. s.* [δύναμις, Gr.] The science of mechanical powers.

DY'NAST.* *n. s.* [Gr. δυνάστης, Fr. *dynaste.* Milton writes our word, in its first sense, *dynasta*, from the Latin; "*dynastas*, or proud monarchs," Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.]

1. A ruler; a governour.
   The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell. *A. Wood, Ath. Ox.* ed. 1692, vol. 2. col. 110.
2. A dynasty; a government, if it be not a misprint. See DYNASTY.
   He might give some account for the heroical times of those Egyptian *dynasts*, pretending antiquity many years further back into the chaos than the Mosaical beginning. *Gregory's Posthuma*, (1650,) p. 142.

DY'NASTY.† *n. s.* [Gr. δυναστεία, French, *dynastie.*]

1. Government; sovereignty.
   Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
   Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes. *Pope.*
2. A race or family of rulers.
   This was the light put into the hands of the next *dynasty* of theologists, the schoolmen. *Reeves, on the Psalms*, p. 18.

DY'SCRASY.† *n. s.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*
   I will somewhat write of two *dyscrasies* of the body. *Sir T. Elyot, Cast. of Health*, (1541,) B. 4.
   If his conscience were come to that unnatural *dyscrasy*, as to digest poison and to keck at wholesome food, it was not for the parliament, or any of his kingdoms, to feed with him any longer. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*
   Sin is but a disease and *dyscrasy* in the soul. *Cudworth, Serm.* (1676,) p. 81.
   In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DY'SENTERY. *n. s.* [*dysenterie*, Fr. from δυσεντερία.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*
   From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epidemical *dysenteries.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

DY'SNOMY.* *n. s.* [Gr. δυσνομία.] Ill ordering of laws; or the enacting bad laws. See ANOMY. *Cockeram.*

DYSPE'PSY. *n. s.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts. *Dict.*

DY'SPHONY. *n. s.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs. *Dict.*

DYSPNO'EA. *n. s.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

DY'SURY. *n. s.* [δυσερία.] A difficulty in making urine.
   It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E Has two sounds; long, as *scêne*, and short, as *men*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne; măn, māne; găp, gāpe; glăd, glāde; brĕd, brēde; chĭn, chīne; whĭp, wīpe; thĭn, thīne; nŏd, nōde; tŭn, tūne; plŭm, plūme.* Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gŏne, knowlĕdge, ĕdge, gĭve.* Anciently almost every word ended with *e*; as for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greate*; for *need, neede*; for *flock, flocke.* It is probable that this *e* final had at first a soft sound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required, till at last it became universally silent.

Ea has the sound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the apposition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mĕn, mēan; sĕll, sēal; mĕt, mēat; nĕt, nēat.*

EACH.† *pron.* [Sax. æȝhpılc, ælc, elc; *elch*, Dutch; *ilk*, Scottish. *Each* is called a *distributive* pronoun, because it relates to persons or things that make up a number, including every individual of any number referred to.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,
Yet both are for *each* other's use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and yours to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This sense is rare, except in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Milton and Denham.

In the habitation of dragons, where *each* lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes.
Isaiah, xxxv. 7.

The invention all admir'd, and *each* how he
To be the inventer miss'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton, P. L.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible besides. *Milton, P. R.*

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd,
That succour *each* to other might afford.
Denham.

When I consider how *each* of these professions [divinity, law, and physick,] are crowded with multitudes that seek their livelihood in them.
Addison, Spect. No. 21.

3. To EACH the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis said they eat *each other*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves.
Phil. ii. 3.

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Brightening *each other!* Thou art all divine.
Addison, Cato.

EA'CHWHERE.* *adv.* [*each* and *where.*] Everywhere.

The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of antichristian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 309.

EAD. [*æd, ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the simple names, denotes happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preserver; *Eadulph*, happy assistance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conquerour; which *Macarius Eupolemus, Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, &c. do in some measure resemble. *Ead* may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which signifies easy, gentle, mild.
Gibson's Camden.

EA'GER.† *adj.* [eaȝop, Saxon; *aigre*, French, Dr. Johnson says. We must derive it, however, from the Latin *acer*, brisk and courageous, as well as sharp or sour.]

1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought.
Dryden, Ovid.

Eager to read the rest, Achates came.
Dryden, Æn.

With joy the ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager* for the journey, soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day.
Dryden.

Love inflam'd, and [illegible]ger on his bliss,
Smother'd her words. *Addison, Ovid.*

Perhaps by that time this reaches you, I shall have entered on my 67th year; which makes me the *eagerer* to see Mrs. Morice and you once at least before I die. *Atterbury to Mr. Morice, Lett.* 66.

2. It is used sometimes with *of*, sometimes with *for*, sometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing sought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

He preserved the holy women Susan and Tecla, the one from the furious raging of the old judges, and the other from a most *eager* and forcible tiranne. *Martin, Marr. of Priests*, (1554,) A. a. iii.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding brass of old to the labouring moon.
Glanville, Scepsis.

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Sprat.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes.
Dryden.

A man charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too *eager* in his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he must be spurr'd.
Addison, Cato.

5. Sharp; sour; acid. See VINEGAR.

The wine *eygre* or sour.
Ordynarye of Crysten Men, p. 237.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

6. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.
— It is a nipping and an *eager* air.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

The flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *adv.* [from *eager.*]

1. With great ardour of desire; with impetuosity of inclination.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go, when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died in that expedition was a martyr! *South.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the seed of future actions wait! *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly,

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his soldiers fell to spoil,
Whilst we by Antony were all inclos'd. *Shaksp.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS.† *n. s.* [from *eager.*]

1. Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint. *Shaks.*

Have you not seen, when whistled from the fist,
Some faulcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her *eagerness*, the quarry miss'd.
Dryden.

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hinderance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour.
Addison, Freeholder.

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love.
Addison, Cato.

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from those pleasures, which are pursued with *eagerness* by princes who have not the publick so much at heart. *Addison.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerness* they engage our pursuit, leave us still empty and unsatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. *Dryden.*

I'll kill thee with such *eagerness* of haste,
As fiends, let loose, would lay all nature waste.
Dryden.

3. Tartness; sourness. *Barret.*

EA'GLE. *n. s.* [*aigle*, French; *aquila*, Latin; *ealler*, Erse.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle sees its young so well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.

Arts still follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew.
Pope.

EA'GLE-EYED.† *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed*.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

Contain thy self;
For though all things beneath us are transparent,
The sharpest sighted, were he *eagle-ey'd*,
Cannot discover us.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

As he was quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and versed in the humours of his subjects. *Howell.*

Ev'ry one is *eagled-ey'd* to see
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EA'GLE-SIGHTED.* *adj.* [*eagle* and *sight*.] Having quick sight, like an eagle.

What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

The *eagle-sighted* prophets too
Which were thy church's organs.
Donne, Poems, p. 339.

EA'GLESPEED. *n. s.* [*eagle* and *speed*.] Swiftness like that of an eagle.

Abrupt with *eaglespeed* she cut the sky,
Instant invisible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESS.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aiglesse*.] The hen eagle. *Sherwood.*

EA'GLESTONE. *n. s.* A stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. *Calmet.*

The *Eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a stone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so that if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the ætites, or *eaglestone*, which hath a little stone within it. *Bacon.*

EA'GLET. *n. s.* [from *eagle*.] A young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

EA'GLEWINGED.* *adj.* [*eagle* and *wing*.] Having the wings, as it were, of an eagle.

The *eaglewinged* pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

At his right hand Victory
Sat *eaglewinged*. *Milton, P. L.*

EA'GRE.† *n. s.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean; eggia*, in Icelandick, is *to agitate, to incite*. Saxon, eagorstream; egor, *æstus marinus*. Hickes, in Benson's Vocab. Saxon.] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn. See AIGRE. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Dryden, which he, or his scribe, has strangely altered. Dryden, in a note on the passage, says that he had observed the *eagre* on the river Trent. See also EGER.

His manly heart, whose noble pride
Was still above
Dissembled hate or varnish'd love,
Its more than common transport could not hide;
But, like an *eagre*, rode in triumph o'er the tide:
Thus, in alternate course,
The tyrant passions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flash'd upon the soul with equal force.
Dryden, Thren. August.

EA'LDERMAN.† *n. s.* [ealdorman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magistrate; alderman.

The king, archbishop, eorles, bishops, *ealdermen*, and other degrees, may suffice to prove them to be acts of parliament.
Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 89.

Those *ealdormen* who were ranked with bishops in the Saxon laws, and in the old Latin translations called *aldermanni*, were such as had counties or other territories under their government; and had the same power and jurisdiction as the earl had afterwards. The word *ealdorman* signifies literally no more than elder, or senator; but it signified, among the Saxons, a duke, an earl, a nobleman, a petty viceroy, a consul.
Shelton, Notes on Wotton's V. of Hickes's Thes. p. 60.

EAM.† *n. s.* [eam, Saxon; *ohm*, Germ. an uncle; *amma*, Icel. a grandmother, and Swedish, a nurse. This word is also written *eame* and *eme*.] Uncle: a word still used in the north of England, and in the wilder parts of Staffordshire, and in the sense also of a friend or gossip.

Whilst they were young, Cassibalane their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their stead.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 47.

Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame
Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame!*
Fairfax.

To EAN.* *v. n.* [Sax. eanian; Lat. *enitor*.] To bring forth young. Used of sheep. This is the old orthography of the word; as, "an *eaned* lamb." Barret. This spelling the last editors of Shakspeare have revived. Dr. Johnson uses only *yean*. See to YEAN.

He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes;
Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time
Fall party-coloured lambs. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

EA'NLING.* *n. s.* [from *ean*.] A lamb just dropt. See YEANLING.

EAR.† *n. s.* [eare, Sax. *oor*, Dutch; *auris*, Lat.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears!* Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd? *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry.
Psalm xxxiv. 15.

Valsalva discovered some passages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises.
Derham, Phys. Theol.

2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whisper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kissing arguments. *Shakspeare.*

His master shall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exod.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.

I have a reasonable good *ear* in musick.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is musick.
Richardson.

4. The head; or the person: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*.
L'Estrange.

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The highest part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Estrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no *ear* to his suit: Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to give an *ear*
To any thing that sounded liberty. *B. Jonson.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or lose his own. *Pope.*

7. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgement; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times.
Denham.

8. Any prominence from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the *ears*.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

A quilted nightcap with one *ear*.
Congreve, Way of the World.

A pot without an *ear*. *Swift.*

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds. [Sax. æhhep. See *To* EAR.]

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the shore.
Dryden.

From several grains he had eighty stalks, with very large *ears*, full of large corn.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

10. *To be by the* EARS. *To fall together by the* EARS. *To go together by the* EARS. } To fight; to scuffle; to quarrel. [In Dutch *oorlogen*.] A familiar phrase.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with shagged sticks, or dully *fell together by the ears* at fisty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools *go together by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the stakes. *L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. *To set by the* EARS. To make strife; to quarrel; in low language.

A mean rascal *sets others together by the ears* without fighting himself. *L'Estrange.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, till she had *set* the neighbourhood together *by the ears*. *Arbuthnot.*

It is usual to *set* these poor animals *by the ears*. *Addison.*

EAR-BORED.* *adj.* [*ear* and *bore*.] Having the ears perforated; among the Athenians a mark of nobility; among the Hebrews and Romans, a mark of servitude.

And she, like to some servile *ear-bor'd* slave,
Must play and sing. *Bp. Hall, Sat.* vi. 1.

EAR-DEAFENING.* *adj.* [*ear* and *deafen*.] Stunning the ear with noise.

The burst
And the *ear-deafening* voice o' the oracle;
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpriz'd my sense,
That I was nothing. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

EAR-LAP.* *n. s.* [Sax. eaꝛ-læppe.] The tip of the ear. *Huloet.*

EAR-LOCK.* *n. s.* [Sax. eaꝛ-locca.] A curl or twist of the hair, formerly called a *love-lock;* against which the indignation of Prynne was so great in 1628 as to occasion his writing a treatise, in which he deduces "the birth, source, and pedigree" of this lock "from the devil!" Those who, in the present times, seem to have revived this ornament, would not, even if they "had three ears," hear this denouncer of curls with any other emotion than that of laughter at his rage, and pity at his *want of taste!*

These love-locks, or *car-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory, whatever they may seem to be in the eyes and judgements of many humorous, singular, effeminate, ruffianly, vain-glorious or time-serving persons, who repute and deem them a very generous, necessary, beautiful, and comely ornament; are yet, notwithstanding, but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity, singularity, pride, &c.
Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 3.

EAR-MARK.* *n. s.* [*ear* and *mark*.] A mark on the ear, by which shepherds know their sheep; figuratively, any distinction.

Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *ear-mark*, on pain of forfeiture. *Cox, Hist. of Ireland.*

Telling us farther that we should know the time of the fulfilling this prophecy by the various fashions and mutability of apparel that should be in use, the very *ear-mark* of the age we live in.
Stephens, Add. to Spelm. Hist. Sacr. (1698,) p. 235.

To EAR-MARK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark cattle on the ear.

For feare lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *care-marked* beasts abroad be bruited.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale, ver. 188.

EAR-PICK.* *n. s.* [*ear* and *pick*.] An instrument by which the ears are cleansed; an old word in Huloet's dictionary; and noticed in modern cyclopædias, with an observation of Sir Hans Sloane that the use of this instrument seems prejudicial.

EAR-PIERCING.* *adj.* [*ear* and *pierce*.] Affecting the ear with shrill vibrations of sound.

The *ear-piercing* fife. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

EAR-RING.† *n. s.* [Sax. eaꝛ-phinʒ.] Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious *ear-rings* which they wore.
Sandys.

A lady bestowed *ear-rings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

EAR-SHOT. *n. s.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. — I have something to say to your wife in private.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

EAR-WAX. *n. s.* [*ear* and *wax*.] The cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plastered over the sides of the hole with *ear-wax*, to entangle insects. *Ray on the Creation.*

EAR-WIG.† *n. s.* [eape and pizza, *a grub*, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. Wallis, however, derives it from the Lat. *eruca;* and both Mr. Pegge and Mr. Malone think his notion correct; our word *periwig* being, in like manner, corrupted from the French, *peruque*.]

1. A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an *ear-wig* set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Ear-wigs and snails seldom infect timber.
Mortimer, Husb.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *ear-wig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EAR-WITNESS. *n. s.* [*ear* and *witness*.] One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were made *ear-witnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment.
Hooker.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *ear-witnesses*, are built upon this principle.
Watts, Logick.

To EAR.† *v. a.* [Norm. Fr. *eare*, to plow; Sax. eꝛian; Goth. *arian;* Lat. *aro*. See EARTH.] To till; to plow.

He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor sown.
Deuteronomy, xxi. 4.

The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd*.
Fairfax.

To EAR.† *v. n.* [from *ear*.] To shoot into ears.

Be they like corn on houses tops,
Which reaper's sickle never crops,
Nor binder in his bosom bears,
But withers still before it *ears*.
Sandys, Ps. (1636,) p. 211.

EA'RABLE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Used to be tilled, *arabilis*. *Barret.*

EA'RAL.* *adj.* [from *ear*.] Receiving by the ear.

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, and worded men, that speak more than they really intend. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 34.

EA'RED.† *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
Sherwood.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn. Dr. Johnson applies, to this definition, a passage from Pope where the word means *plowed*. See the next definition.

3. Plowed.

Bush, or grass, or *ered* land.
Chaucer, H. of Fame, i. 485.

The fallow field, or land *eared* to be sown. *Barret.*

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield.
Pope, Odyssey.

EA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *ear*.] A plowing of land. *Huloet.*

Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest. *Gen.* xlv. 6.

EARL. *n. s.* [eoꝛl, Sax.; *eoryl*, Erse.] A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

EARL-MARSHAL.† *n. s.* [*earl* and *marshal*.]

1. He that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

2. One of the great officers of state in England; whose business is to take cognizance of all matters respecting honour and arms. The office is hereditary in the family of Howard, and is now filled by Charles, Duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM.† *n. s.* [Sax. eoꝛlðome, which signified a province or county, as well as the office and jurisdiction of an earl.] The seigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

EA'RLDORMAN.* *n. s.* An ealderman; so Burke has chosen to write this word. See EALDERMAN.

Enjoining all his *earldormen* and sheriffs immediately to apply themselves to learning, or to quit their offices.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. B. ii. ch. 4.

EARLES-PENNY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arrha*, money given in part of payment.] An earnest-penny. Ray. Yet used in the north of England; and sometimes written and pronounced *arles*, as well as *earles*. See Ray and Grose. See also EARNEST.

EA'RLESS.† *adj.* [from *ear*.]

1. Not inclined to hear; as if deaf. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly

apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and *earless* generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion. *Brown, Chr. Morals*, ii. 6.

2. Without any ears.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

EA'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *early*.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else: as, *earliness* in the morning, the act of rising soon with respect to the sun; *earliness* of growth, the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY.† *adj.* [æp, Saxon, before, Dr. Johnson says; but he should have observed that there is another Sax. æp, which means *in the morning*; whence æplice, aplice; and thence directly our *early*. Goth. *ar*, day-break.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation: in the season, in comparison with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me. *Shakspeare.*

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early*, and some come late. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour? *South.*

The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh soul of honour!
Oh *early* hero! *Smith, Phæd. and Hippol.*

EA'RLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*

The princess makes her issue like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour. *Addison.*

To EARN. *v. a.* [eapnian, Sax.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly. *Bacon, Ess.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*. *Milton, P. L.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won. *Milton, P. L.*

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men. *Milton, P. R.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say whore;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me. *Shakspeare.*

To EARN.* *v. n.* [Germ. *gerinnen*, to coagulate.] To curdle; to *earn* as cheese doth. *Earning*, cheese-rennet. Ray and Grose. The word is still in use in the north of England.

To EARN.* *v. n.* [Sax ȝýrnan, to desire.] To long for; to feel anxiety. So Spenser writes the word. But it is properly *yearn*. See *To* YEARN.

EA'RNEST. *adj.* [eopnepc, Sax.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame. *Milton, P. L.*

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

3. Serious; important. Some say in *earnest*, not in *jest*.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

EA'RNEST.† *n. s.*

1. Seriousness; a serious event, not a jest; reality, not a feigned appearance. [from the adjective.]

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Sidney.*

Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given in *earnest* what I begg'd in jest. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will in *earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power. *L'Estrange.*

We shall die in *earnest*, and it will not become us to live in jest. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half in *earnest*. *Addison.*

2. [*ernitz penge*, Danish; *arres*, French, Dr. Johnson says. The latter word brings *earnest* near to the Latin *arrha*, the parent of our *earles* or *arles penny*; and *earnest penny* has long been an expression substituted for that. "Abundance or want are *arrhabones* mortis, the *earnest pennies* of dissolution of bodies." Whitlock, Mann. of the English, 1654. p. 172. See also the next definition.] Pledge; handsel; first fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Which leader shall the doubtful vict'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death. *Shaksp.*

Pay back the *earnest penny* receiv'd from Satan, and fling away his sin. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'RNESTLY.† *adv.* [Sax. eopnoꝛtlice.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

When *earnestly* they seek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail. *Milton, P. L.*

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires. *South.*

Earnestly invoke the goodness and power of an all merciful and almighty God. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; desirously.

Why so *earnestly* seek you to put up that letter? *Shakspeare.*

My soul, more *earnestly* releas'd,
Will outstrip hers; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

EA'RNESTNESS. *n. s.* [from *earnest*.]

1. Eagerness; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to such a trifle,
He begg'd of me to steal it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret binding, and stooping of other men's spirits to such persons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have so much *earnestness* and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such a shew of gravity and *earnestness* which had a slighter foundation to support it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solicitude; care; intenseness.

With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

EA'RNFUL.* *adj.* [from *earn*.] Full of anxiety. More properly *yearnful*. In Kent, *earnful* or *ernful* is still used for *lamentable*.

Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and shew'd the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl.* v. st. 8.

EA'RNING.* *n. s.* [Sax. eapnunȝ.] That which is gained as the reward or wages of any labour.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

EARSH. *n. s.* [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in use.

Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH.† *n. s.* [Sax. eapð, eapð; Goth. *airtha, airjan*, to plow; Su. *aeria*, to till or plow. So Mr. H. Tooke says, that *earth* is the third person of the indicative of the Sax. epian, to plow; that which one *eareth*, that which is *eared*. Div. of Purl. ii. 417. Our word, however, may be traced to more ancient sources: Heb. *aretz*; Chald. *artha*; Syr. *artho*; Arab. *erd*.]

1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.

The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give.
Shakspeare.

This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this sense it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
Hill, Mat. Medica.

Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward.*

4. This world opposed to other scenes of existence.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

6. Country; distinct region.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As earth recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage. [from *ear*, to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow.
Tusser.

8. The *earth* or hole of a fox or badger. See *To* EARTH. *Sherwood.*

To EARTH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The devil *eartheth* himself in an homonymie, as a fox in the ground. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 272.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two tarriers in after him. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The miser *earths* his treasure; and the thief,
Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn.
Young, Night Th. 9.

2. To bury; to inter.

This lord of weak remembrance,—
Who shall be of as little memory,
When he is *earth'd*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. To cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To EARTH. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churles ensnar'd the nightly prey.
Tickell.

EA'RTHBAG.* *n. s.* [*earth* and *bag*.] In fortification, a sack filled with sand or earth, to keep off the shot of the enemy. *Sacs à terre*, Fr.

EA'RTHBANK.* *n. s.* [*earth* and *bank*.] In husbandry, a fence made of earth and turf; common, more particularly, about London, and in other parts of England.

EA'RTHBOARD. *n. s.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

EA'RTHBORN.† *adj.* [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

Concord, the only perfect pleasure,
That wretched *earthborn* men have ever known;
For many hearts it doth compound in one.
Sir J. Davies, Orch. (1599,) st. 109.

Creatures of other mould, *earthborn* perhaps,
Not spirits. *Milton, P. L.*

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race, and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants! *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne.
Smith.

EA'RTHBOUND. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

EA'RTHBRED.* *adj.* [*earth* and *bred*.] Groveling; low; abject.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars;
Yea, *earthbred* worms.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, i. 6.

EA'RTHCREATED.* *adj.* [*earth* and *create*.] Formed of earth.

Great day! for which all other days were made;
For which earth rose from chaos; man from earth:
And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!
Young, Night Th. 9.

EA'RTHEN. *adj.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EA'RTHENGENDERED.* *adj.* [*earth* and *engender*.] Bred of earth.

If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it sigh, the hiss
Of *earth-engendered* winds.
Fanshaw, Transl. of Pastor Fido.

EA'RTHFED.* *adj.* [*earth* and *fed*.] Low; abject; delighted only with earthly pursuits.

Such *earthfed* minds,
That never tasted the true heaven of love.
B. Jonson, Fox.

EA'RTHFLAX. *n. s.* [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

EA'RTHINESS.† *n. s.* [from *earthy*.]

1. The quality of containing earth; grossness.

They're not so eas'ly turn'd by sympathy,
The air there having less of *earthiness*.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. iii. 3. 55.

2. Intellectual coarseness. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

While a dull *earthiness* flags the rest of the creatures, these mount him like a nobler fire to the honour of the company and being a friend unto God. *Feltham, Disc. upon Eccles.* ii. 11.

A second hindrance was the grossness, and *earthiness* of their fancy, which was not able to conceive God to be any thing but a corporeous substance. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 641.

EA'RTHLINESS.* *n. s.* [from *earthly*.] Worldliness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EA'RTHLING.† *n. s.* [Sax. eopðling.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

Earth's not alone; for *earthlings* creep upon it.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. L. 2.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

EA'RTHLY.† *adj.* [Sax. eopðlic.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton, Sonnet.*

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known. *Hooker.*

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual labour a brief span,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser, F. Q.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?
Pope.

EA'RTHLY-MINDED.* *adj.* [*earthly* and *mind*.] Having a sensual or an abject mind.

The *earthly-minded* antichrists and hypocrites.
Bale on the Revel. P. ii. sign. k. ii.

Adam — had become so *earthly-minded* by listening to the voice of the deceived woman.
More, Conj. Cabb. p. 75.

EA'RTHLY-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Grossness; sensuality.

Our other backslidings and variations from him, how wide and distant soever, yet may be thought to be but like those of the compass, more or less according to a less or greater interposition of *earthly-mindedness*.
Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 164.

The *earthly-mindedness* came from this animated earth, the body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to perish. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 75.

EA'RTHNUT. *n. s.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root only where they grow. *Ray.*

EA'RTHQUAKE. *n. s.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

These tumults were like an *earthquake*, shaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or success,
These might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that respect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a silent *earthquake* shook his soul.
Dryden.

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'RTHSHAKING. *adj.* [*earth* and *shake*.] Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the *earthshaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethy's grave majestick pace. *Milton, Comus.*

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce *earthshaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blust'ring brethren of the sky.
Pope.

EA'RTHWORM. *n. s.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Upon a shower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean sordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

EA'RTHY.† *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shaks.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy* matter. *Woodward.*

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terrene.

The first man is of the earth, *earthy*; the second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the *earthy*, such are they also that are *earthy*; and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the *earthy*, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. 1 *Cor.* xv. 47—49.

To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater?
Shakspeare.

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine.
Dryden.

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words' deceit. *Shaks.*

Nor is my flame
So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham, Sophy.*

EASE.† *n. s.* [*aise*, French; *otium*, Lat. The Goth. *azeits* is easy, not difficult.]

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, rest with *ease*.
Davies.

By this we plainly view the two imposthumes
That choke a kingdom's welfare; *ease* and wantonness. *Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.*

The priest on skins of off'rings takes his *ease*,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees.
Dryden, Æn.

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and pleasure.

That which we call *ease* is only an indolency or a freedom from pain. *L'Estrange.*

Is it a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *ease*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian state;
If not, no labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain.
Dryden.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance.
Pope.

6. *At* EASE. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie *at ease*
In costly grots and marble palaces. *Dryden, Juv.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idle to dispute *at* their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are *at ease* and leisure. *Locke.*

7. *Chapel of* EASE.* See CHAPEL.

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude. 2 *Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It shall be *eas'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shaks.*

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*.
Dryden.

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load.
Dryden.

I will *ease* me *of* mine adversaries. *Isaiah*, i. 24.

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL.† *adj.* [*ease* and *full*.] Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Since it hath been our *easeful* happiness to enjoy both the aids and industry of so vigilant a senate, we profess to have been the more indulgent to our pleasures, not as being careless of our office, but rather secure of the necessity. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

EA'SEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *easeful*.] In a quiet manner. *Sherwood.*

EA'SEL.* *n. s.* The frame on which painters strain their canvass.

EA'SEL-PIECE.* *n. s.* A painting which is painted on the easel, in contradistinction to those which are painted on the wall or ceiling.

EA'SELESS.* *adj.* [*ease* and *less*.] Wanting ease; deprived of rest.

Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
Donne, Poems, p. 264.

That bottomless gulf of *easeless* and everlasting flames. *Junius, Sin Stigm.* p. 271.

EA'SEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *ease*, Fr. *aisement*, Dict. Trev.]

1. The primary usage of this word seems to have been in the sense of evacuation. See Barret's and Sherwood's dictionaries.

See that I lack not by my beddis side a chair of *easement*, with a vessel under.
Vulg. Hormani, (1519,) p. 168. b.

During the time that he was in the cave, Saul, not knowing thereof, entered into the cave, to do his natural *easement*.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 156. b.

Surely he covereth his feet, [in the margin, doth his *easement*,] in his summer-chamber.
Judges, iii. 24.

2. Assistance; support; relief from expences.

Infinite other helps and *easements*.
Bacon on the Plant. in Ireland.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*. *Swift.*

3. Relief from any evil.

To be dead, is *easement*; but to be still dying, is pain. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 227.

To the removal or *easement* of his affliction.
Barrow, Serm. i. 442.

4. [In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. *Cowel.*

EA'SILY. *adv.* [from *easy.*]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

She ask'd the reason of his woe;
She ask'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it *easily* foreseen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquillity.

It is not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can. *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family. *Dryden*, Ded. *State of Innocence.*

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EA'SINESS. *n. s.* [from *easy.*]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd. *B. Jonson.*

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength. *Tillotson.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered. *Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half atchiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them. *Hooker.*

Since the custom of *easiness* to alter and change laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable sore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your *easiness*; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*;
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray.*

EA'SINGS.* *n. s.* pl. [perhaps from the Sax. eɑeɑe. See EAVES.]

1. The eaves of houses. A northern word, Grose, Wilbraham, Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

2. Dung: as, cow's *easings.* Craven Dialect.

EAST.† *n. s.* [eoɾ, Sax. *heos*, Erse; Icel. *austur*; Goth. *eyster*; Gr. ἑώς, ἠώς, the morning, the orient.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises: opposite to the *West.*

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *East* to boot. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The gorgeous *East*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbarick pearl and gold. *Milton, P. L.*

EAST.* *adj.* [Mr. H. Tooke says that "the past participle of the Sax. ẏɒɒian or ɪeɒɒian, to be angry, is ẏɒɒeð, ẏɒɒð, ẏɒɒt; dropping the ɒ (which many cannot articulate) it becomes ẏɒt; and so it is much used in the Anglo-Saxon. They who cannot pronounce *r*, usually supply its place by *a*: hence, I suppose, *east*, which means *angry, enraged.*" Div. of Purl. ii. 398. This, of course, he applies to the wind. But it is too far-fetched to be admitted; even by the defaulters in *r*. Sax. eaɾt; as, eaɾten ɒind, the east wind; eaɾt ɾæ, east sea. So the Goth. *eystra salt* for the Baltick. See the etymology of *east* under the substantive.] Coming from, or being towards, the rising sun.

The Lord brought an *east* wind upon the land. *Exod.* x. 13.

The length shall be over against one of the portions, from the west border unto the *east* border. *Ezek.* xlv. 7.

On the *east* side of the garden place,
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,
Cherubick watch. *Milton, P. L.*

EA'STER.† *n. s.* [eaɾteɾe, Saxon; *ooster*, Dutch. "*Easter* is so called from the Sax. oɾteɾ, to rise, being the day of Christ's resurrection; or, as others think, from one of the Saxon goddesses called *Eastre*, whom they always worshipped at this season." Wheatly on the Common Prayer. That the goddess *Eostre* gave rise to this word, was the opinion of Bede in old time, and of Burke in our own. Wachter derives it from the Goth. *urreist*, he hath risen. The month of April was called by the Saxons oɾteɾmonað.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter?* *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLING.† *n. s.* [from *East.*]

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

He oft in battle vanquished
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings.* *Spenser.*

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the Holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us. *Bp. Taylor, Life of Christ*, i. § 9.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EA'STERLING.* *adj.* See STERLING.

EA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *East.*]

1. Coming from the parts towards the East.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Ralegh.*

2. Lying towards the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the east.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN.† *adj.* [Sax. eaɾteɾn.]

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

Like *eastern* kings, a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*

Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom-slaves. *Thomson.*

2. Lying or being towards the east.

The *eastern* end of the isle rises up in precipices. *Addison.*

3. Going towards the east.

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or night how much she is gone northward or southward. *Addison.*

4. Looking towards the east.

The angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton, P. L.*

EASTLA'NDISH.* *adj.* [*east* and *land.*] Lying or being towards the east.

They had among them three languages, but I should rather think that they only differed as the high Dutch, low Dutch, and *eastlandish* Dutch. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 7.

EA'STWARD. *adv.* [*east* and *toward.*] Towards the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light. *Dryd.*

EA'SY.† *adj.* [from *ease.* Old Fr. *easez*, moderate, easy. Kelham.]

1. Not difficult.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect. *Hooker.*

How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not causing difficulty.

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at rest; not harassed; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charges and employment. *Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addison, Spect.*

We plainly feel whether at this instant we are *easy* or uneasy, happy or miserable. *Smalridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation. *Milton, P. L.*
Pleasure has been the bus'ness of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I still was easy to myself. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unresisting; credulous.
You have practised upon the *easy* yielding spirit of this woman. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.* P. II.
You will say,
I was a good, cold, *easy* spirited man,
Nay, laugh at my simplicity.
Ford, Love's Sacrifices.
Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Win me into the *easy* hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton, Comus.*
With such deceits he gain'd their *easy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts.
Dryden, Æn.
The kindest father I have ever found him,
Easy and good, and bounteous to my wishes.
Addison, Cato.

6. Ready; not unwilling.
Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.
They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*. *Swift.*

8. Not constrained; not formal.
Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance.
Pope.
Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength, and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

To EAT.† *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten*. [etan, Saxon; *etan*, or *itan*, Gothick; *eich*, Erse; *eta*, Icel. to eat; *ett*, food.]

1. To devour with the mouth.
Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Ex.* x. 5.
Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up. *Bacon, War with Spain.*
Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To consume; to corrode.
Thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other less fine in carrat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
And ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, L'All.*
They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotson.*
There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.
Sharp's Surgery.

3. To swallow back; to retract. This is only used of a man's word.
They cannot hold, but burst out those words, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*.
Hakewill on Providence.
Credit were not to be lost
B' a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perfidiously, his word,
And swears his ears through a two inch board.
Hudibras.

To EAT. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.
He did *eat* continually at the king's table.
2 *Sam.* ix. 13.
And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners? *St. Mark*, ii. 16.

2. To take food.
He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.
The righteous *eateth* to the satisfying of his soul, but the belly of the wicked shall want.
Prov. xiii. 25.
Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*. *Shaksp. Cymb.*
But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I *eat*,
Since I have found the secret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corrosion.
The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials. *South.*
A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state. *Addison on Italy.*

EA'TABLE.† *adj.* [from *eat.*] That may be eaten. *Huloet.*

EA'TABLE. *n. s.* Any thing that may be eaten.
If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age.
King, Art of Cookery.

EA'TER.† *n. s.* [Sax. etepe.]

1. One that eats any thing.
The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*
A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats.
Shakspeare.
If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast?
Brown, Vulg. Err.
As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whose fruit is to cause in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other soils. *Howell.*

2. A corrosive.

EATH. *adj.* [eaö, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.
Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss.
Spenser, F. Q.
What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe.
Fairfax.
The way was strait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

EATH.† *adv.* [Sax. eaöe.] Easily. An old word.
Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

EA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *eat.*] Manducation.
Barret.
Who is so ignorant that hath read any thinge at all, but he knoweth the distinction of their *eatings*?
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 79.
Every man according to his *eating* shall make your count for the lamb. *Exod.* xii. 4.

EA'TINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*eat* and *house.*] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner. *L'Estrange.*

EA'VER, or EE'VER.* *n. s.* [Mr. Wilbraham proposes the Sax. peapö, *versus*, in the direction of, as the etymology.] A corner or quarter of the heavens: as, the wind is in the rainy *eaver*. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss. So, in the Cumberland expression, the wind is in a cold *eever*. Grose.

EAVES.† *n. s.* [epepe, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. It may be, however, from the old Fr. *aive*, or *eve*, which were among the many modes of spelling, in ancient times, *eau*, water. V. Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. Goth. *aha*, Icel. *aa*, a river. The *eaves* is that part of the roof, from which rain-*water* drops.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.
Every night he comes
With musick of all sorts, and songs compos'd
To her unworthiness: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he persists,
As if his life lay on't. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
His tears run down his beard, like winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
If in the beginning of winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.
Bacon.
Usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*.
Milton, Il Pens.
The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houses.
Woodward.

To EA'VESDROP.† *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.
Was it such a dissolute speech, telling of some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguises, to say they were often liable to a night-walking cudgeller, or the emptying of an urinal?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

EA'VESDROPPER.† *n. s.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] A listener under windows; an insidious listener.
Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me. *Shaks.*
You are to know then, that miss, with all her flirting and ogling, had also naturally a strong curiosity in her, and was the greatest *eavesdropper* breathing. *Tatler*, No. 9.

EBB.† *n. s.* [ebba, ebbob, Saxon; *ebbe*, Dutch.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.
To gratulate
So great a service done at my desire,
Ye shall have many floods, fuller and higher
Than you have wished for; no *ebb* shall dare
To let the day see where your dwellings are.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.
The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to dripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton, P. L.*
Such an unstable wave of the sea, in St. James's style, tossed perpetually betwixt *ebbs* and floats.
Hammond, Works, iv. 499.
Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.
Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.
You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of.
Spenser on Ireland.
This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again.
Ralegh, Hist.
Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roscommon.*
The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. *Dryden.*
Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see. *Dryden.*
What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence.
Addison, Cato.

To EBB.† *v. n.* [ebban, Sax.]

1. To flow back towards the sea: opposed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea. *Shaks.*
From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it *flow'd* before.
Dryden, Æn.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:
—— I'll teach you how to flow.
—— Do so: to *ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me. *Shaks. Tempest.*
But oh he *ebbs!* the smiling waves decay!
For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay! *Halifax.*

E'BBING.* *n. s.* [from *ebb*.] The reflux of the tide towards the sea; used figuratively.

The *ebbing* of the sea. *Huloet.*
We must have perpetual *ebbings* and flowings of mirth and melancholy.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 42.
In religious forms, what *ebbings* and flowings have been and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion, report, and practice of things.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 154.

E'BON.† } *n. s.* [Gr. ἔβενος; Lat. *ebenus*;
E'BONY. } Fr. *ébène*. Our own word has been written *eben*, but is now constantly *ebon*.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood, which admits a fine gloss.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn: they use not the same tools they do for soft woods. *Moxon, Mech. Exercises.*

E'BON.* *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Dark; black.

Rouse up revenge from *ebon* den.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.
There under *ebon* shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.
Milton, L'Allegro.
Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne.
Gay.

2. Made of ebony.

From the golden quiver at her side
Rattles the *ebon* arrow's feather'd pride. *Prior.*

EBRI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*ebrieté*, old Fr.; *ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Averroes, a man of his own faith, restrained his *ebriety* to hilarity.
Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 505.
When Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of *ebriety*.
Warton, Diss. on Gest. Rom. Hist. E. P. iii. lxvi.

EBRI'LLADE. n. s. [French.] A check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY. *n. s.* [*ebriositas*, Lat.] Habitual drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion. *Brown.*

EBU'LLIENCY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ebullio*.] A boiling over.

My meaning is only this; to caution against that vulgar and popular errour of mistaking the natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 93.

EBU'LLIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *ebulliens*.] Boiling over.

They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen.
Young, Night Th. 8.

EBULLI'TION.† *n. s.* [*ebullio*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

Conscience has an eye over a man's most inward and retired behaviour; it spies out the first infant essays and inclinations of virtues, and encourages them, and discerns the first movings and *ebullitions* of concupiscence, and severely checks and condemns them. *South, Serm.* viii. S. 1.

2. Any intestine motion.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*
Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a crass and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any intestine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its utmost particles and the main mass of the metal? *Newton.*
A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *adj.* [*eccentricus*, Lat.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }

1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the same centre with another circle: such circles were supposed by the Ptolemaick philosophy.

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell.
Milton, P. L.
They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L.*
Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*?
Newton, Opticks.

3. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master.
Bacon, Essays.

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, seems *eccentrick* and irregular. *K. Charles.*
A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*
Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

ECCENTRI'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *eccentrick*.]

1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.
Brown.
By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.
Wotton.

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

5. Deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity. Dr. Johnson has omitted the notice of this meaning; but he supplies an example of it.

Akenside was a young man, warm with every notion that by nature or accident had been connected with the sound of liberty; and, by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to any thing established. *Johnson, Life of Akenside.*

ECCE'NTRICK.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eccentricus*.]

1. A circle not having the same centre with another circle. See the second sense of ECCENTRICAL.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit *eccentricks*, and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of orbs. *Bacon.*

2. That which deviates from usual or common occurrence.

Let the lot decide the main of the controversy, and reserving somewhat for the publick, somewhat for the stranger, somewhat for common calamities, somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricks*.
Hammond, Works, iv. p. 551.

ECCHY'MOSIS. *n. s.* [ἐκχυμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole. *Wiseman.*
Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymosis*. *Wiseman.*

ECCLE'SIAST.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστὴς.] Chaucer uses this word both for a preacher, and either for the book of Ecclesiastes or of Ecclesiasticus, in his Canterbury Tales. But it is now wholly obsolete.

ECCLESIA'STES.* *n. s.* [Greek.] One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture.

The book is in the Hebrew denominated *Coheleth*, a word which signifies one who speaks in public; and which, indeed, is properly translated by the Greek word *Ecclesiastes*, or, the Preacher. — The Hebrew word has, however, a feminine termination in respect to wisdom, personified, as it were, in Solomon. *Dr. Gray, Key to the Old Test.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *adj.* [*ecclesiasti-*
ECCLESIA'STICK. } *cus*, Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the minister. *Hooker.*
Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers. *Swift.*
A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet, Theory.*

ECCLESIA'STICUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the books which form the Apocrypha.

The book of *Ecclesiasticus*, according to some writers, is so called, because the ancients divided the books of the Old Testament volume into four sorts; the first contained the Pentateuch; the second, the Prophets; the third, the Hagiographa; the fourth, the ecclesiastical or apocryphal books, as not being in the Jewish canon. Among the ecclesiastical books, this of Jesus the son of Sirach being most remarkable and useful, it was κατ' ἐξοχὴν called *Ecclesiasticus*, whilst the rest of the same class have lost their name. According to others, this title was given by the Latins to it, to denote its use in the church, being read for the sake of edification in the publick religious assemblies. Or, lastly, because, like Solomon's Ecclesiastes, which it resembles in name as well as matter, it teaches and instructs such as attend to it by the admirable precepts which it delivers.

Arnald, Comment. on Eccl. Pref.

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *n. s.* pl. [ἔκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick*.

Harvey on the Plague.

E'CHINATE. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Lat.]
E'CHINATED. } Bristled like an hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls. *Woodward on Fossils.*

E'CHINUS. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A shell fish set with prickles.
3. [With botanists.] The prickly head, cover of the seed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

This ornament is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO. *n. s.* [ἦχω; *echo*, Lat.]

1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate *Echo*
In these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercussion of any sound.

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. The sound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tuned horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shaksp.*
Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth.
Shakspeare.
O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your shades
To answer, and resound far other song!
Milton, P. L.
To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope.*
'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence;
The sound must seem an *echo* to the sense. *Pope.*

To E'CHO. *v. n.*

1. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd*. *Shaksp. Tam. of the Shrew.*
Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

2. To be sounded back.

Hark, how the sound disturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her miter'd princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Blackmore.

To E'CHO. *v. a.* To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.
Decay of Piety.
With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;
Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æn.
One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound. *Prior.*

ECHO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *échomètre*, Gr. ἦχος, sound, and μέτρον, measure.] In musick, a kind of scale, or rule, with several lines divided on it, serving to measure the duration, or length, of sounds, and to find their intervals and ratios. *Chambers.*

ECHO'METRY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *échométrie*, Gr. ἦχώ, an echo, and μέτρον, measure.] The art of making vaults or arches so as to produce an artificial echo.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expostulation, Dr. Johnson says; but it may also be by *written* communication.

The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer. *Clarendon.*

I had this day the favour of your letter, and think myself much obliged to our two brethren for this good office, which I hope will have the desired effect: and to promote it all I can, I will follow your example in the frankness and openness of this *eclaircissement*.

Warburton, Lett. to Lowth, L. 2.

ECLA'T.† *n. s.* [French; as, a thing is done with *eclat*, i. e. with noise, with giving occasion of talk: "ce fait un grand *éclat* dans le monde."] Splendour; show; lustre. Not English.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.

Pope, Essay on Homer.

ECLE'CTICK.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐκλέκτικος, from ἐκλέγω, to choose.]

1. One of those ancient philosophers, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good.

He [Persius] sticks to his own philosophy; he shifts not sides, like Horace, who is sometimes an Epicurean, sometimes a Stoick, sometimes an *Eclectick*, as his present humour leads him.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

2. One of a sect in the Christian church, called also modern Platonicks, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian.
3. One of a sect of physicians among the ancients.

ECLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἐκλέκτικος.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.

Watts on the Mind.

ECLE'GM.† *n. s.* [ἔκ and λείχειν, Greek; *eclegme*, Fr. Dr. Johnson gives *eclegma*, without any example; but the word was anglicised two centuries since.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Quincy.*

Confections, treacle, mithridate, *eclegmes*, or linctures, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 380.

ECLI'PSE. *n. s.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which Milton alludes.

Sips of yew,
Silver'd in the moon's *eclipse*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd. *Milton, P. L.*
So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our scatterings and *eclipses*. *King Charles.*

To ECLI'PSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign. *Sandys.*
Now if the earth were flat, the darken'd moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech.*

2. To extinguish; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. To cloud; to obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.

Sidney.

Praise him to his father: —
— Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipse*, and cast a cloud on his.
Denham, Sophy.
Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.
Dryden.

He descended from his Father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.

Calamy's Sermons.

4. To disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

To ECLI'PSE.† *v. n.* To suffer an eclipse.

The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton, P. L.*

ECLI'PTICK. *n. s.* [ἐκλειπτικὸς.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30′, which is the sun's greatest de-

clination. This is by some called *via solis*, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the *ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs. *Harris.*

All stars that have their distance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLI'PTICK.† *adj.*

1. Described by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The sun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year. *Blackmore.*

2. Suffering an eclipse; obscured.

The king said — that although he was at that time so *eclipsed*, yet either he or they might shine out bright again. To return: In this *ecliptick* condition was the king (the place and persons duly considered) sequestered in a manner from the comfort earth and air affords. *Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs*, p. 88.

E'CLOGUE. *n. s.* [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem, so called because Virgil called his pastorals eclogues. See ÆGLOGUE.

What exclaiming praises Basilius gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great. *Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too. *Pope.*

ECONO'MICK.
ECONO'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *economy*.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are plainly *œconomical*; as that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled. *Wotton, Architecture.*

ECONO'MICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [Gr. οἰκονομικα.] What apply to the management of household affairs. Formerly written *œconomicks*. But see the reason of rejecting this spelling under ECONOMY.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their politicks, than in their *œconomicks*. *Wotton, of Education.*

ECO'NOMIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *economiste*, from the Greek.] One who is a good manager of affairs; one who is frugal and discreet.

He did furnish his cabinets with rarities at an easy rate, being, in truth, one of the greatest *œconomists* of his age.

Wotton, Charact. of Ferd. di Medici, Rem. p. 244.

I cannot fancy that a shopkeeper's wife in Cheapside has a greater tenderness for the fortune of her husband than a citizen's wife in Paris; or that miss in a boarding-school is more an *economist* in dress than mademoiselle in a nunnery. *Goldsmith, Ess.* 15.

Mrs. Busy was too much an *economist* to feel either joy or sorrow at his death: she received the compliments and consolations of her neighbours in a dark room, out of which she stole privately every night and morning to see the cows milked. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 138.

To ECO'NOMIZE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *economizer*.] To employ with economy. Both in French and English, of very recent usage.

ECO'NOMY. *n. s.* [οἰκονομία. This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Distribution of expence.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; discretion of expence; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. *Swift to Bolingbroke.*

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature. *Hammond.*

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence. *B. Jonson.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work? *Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.*

6. System of matter; distribution of every thing active or passive to its proper place.

These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackmore.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS. *n. s. pl.* [ἔκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as rendered tough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASIED. *adj.* [from *ecstasy*.] Ravished; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth. *Norris.*

E'CSTASY. *n. s.* [ἔκστασις.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

It may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecstasy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecstasy!* *Shakspeare.*

The religious pleasure of a well-dispos'd mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips, Distrest Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton, Comus.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Better be with the dead, —
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To E'CSTASY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy, that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. iv. § 5.

ECSTA'TICAL.
ECSTA'TICK. } *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς.]

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, Ode on the Passions.

When one of them, after an *ecstatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

In trance *ecstatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself. *Norris.*

E'CTYPAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *ectypus*.] Taken from the original.

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.
Ellis, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 417.

E'CTYPE.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἔκτυπος, Fr. *ectype*; properly, an embossed figure, or impression of a seal, ring, or medal.] A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

ECUME'NICAL.* *adj.* [French, *ecumenique*; Gr. οἰκουμενικὸς.] General. See OECUMENICAL.

E'CURIE. *n. s.* [French; *equus*, Lat.] A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*edax*, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY. *n. s.* [*edacitas*, Lat.] Voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To E'DDER. *v. a.* [probably from *edge*.] To bind or interweave a fence.

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

E'DDER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; which remark he applies also to the verb. But it is in use, both in Essex and Norfolk; and in other parts of the kingdom. Mr. Brockett says, he has heard it in most of the northern counties. In Cheshire, raddlings in a hedge are called *edderings*. Wilbraham, Chesh. Gloss.

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.
Tusser.

E'DDER.* *n. s.* [Sax. ættep.] A viper. Still so called in Lancashire. And so formerly, *eddris* for *vipers*, St. Matt. xi. 34. Wicliffe.

E'DDISH.* *n. s.* [Sax. eðiȝc.] A second crop of grass, in some parts of England; the aftermath: in others, ground on which wheat, or other corn, has grown in the same year. Written and pronounced also *eadish*, *earsh*, and *etch*.

E'DDY.† *n. s.* [eð, *backward again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon; *ida*, Icel. a whirlpool.]

1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

'Twould bring us to an *eddy*,
Where we should turn, or drown.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison, Cato.

E'DDY. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.
Dryden, Virgil.

E'DDY-WATER.* *n. s.* In naval language, the dead water; the wake.

To E'DDY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep together in a whirl.

High-beat, the circling mountains *eddy* in,
From the bare wild, the dissipated storm,
And send it in a torrent down the vale.
Thomson, Autumn.

EDE'MATOSE. *adj.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *oedematous*.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

E'DEN.* *n. s.* An Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure; paradise. *Bullokar.*

Aden, in the eastern dialects, is precisely the same with *Eden*, which we apply to the garden of Paradise: It has two senses, according to a slight difference in its pronunciation; its first meaning is a "settled abode;" its second, "delight, softness, or tranquillity." The word *Eden* had, probably, one of these senses in the sacred text, though we use it as a proper name. *Sir W. Jones.*

E'DENIZED.* *adj.* [from *Eden*.] Admitted into paradise or happiness. An old word.

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. N. 4.

EDE'NTATED. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *edentatio*.] A pulling out of teeth. *Cockeram.*

EDGE.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *awch*, the edge of a weapon; Sax. ecȝe. Wicliffe, after the Saxon, writes *egge* for *edge*, Heb. xi.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Must forge thick and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-sheathed knife,
No more shall cut his master. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis slander,
Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton, Opticks.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law.
Pope.

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

But when long time the wretches' thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd,
Creech, Manilius.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

5. Keenness; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

6. *To set teeth on* EDGE. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *setteth the teeth on edge*.
Bacon.

To EDGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

Though you *edge* every word you speak with reason and religion, evidence and demonstration, you shall never affect, nor touch, nor so much as reach his conscience; for it is kept sealed up in a bag under lock and key, and you cannot come at it! *South, Serm.* iii. 78.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin.
Dryden.

2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain.
Dryden.

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*. *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation. *Wotton, Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke.*

To EDGE.† *v. n.* [perhaps from eð, backward, Saxon.]

1. To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

2. To make room, or go aside. To edge off, is common. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss.

E'DGED. *participial adj.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGING. *n. s.* [from *edge*.]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS. *adj.* [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter. *Decay of Piety.*

E'DGETOOL. *n. s.* [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools*. *L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorset.*

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE. *adv.* [*edge* and *wise*.] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it. *Ray.*

E'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry. *More against Atheism.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT.† *n. s.* [*edictum*, Lat. The accent of this word was, formerly, on the second syllable; as might be shewn in numerous instances from the poetry of Drayton, Niccols, &c. Shakspeare uses it on both syllables. And the accent on the last syllable, now disused, continued in the time of Milton, who so gives *edict*, Par. Lost, B. 5. 798.] A proclamation, or command, or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law? *Hooker.*

The great King of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law?
Dryden.

The ministers are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine clothes. *Addison.*

EDI'FICANT.* *adj.* [Lat. *ædificans.*] Building; constructing.

And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those bless'd builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, Verses on Gataker, (1655,) p. 73.

EDIFICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ædificatio*, Lat.]

1. A building; but most commonly taken for instruction. See *To* EDIFY.
Bullokar.

2. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed to *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification*.
Addison, Guardian.

EDI'FICATORY.* *adj.* [from *edify.*] Tending to edification; instructive.

There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

E'DIFICE. *n. s.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it.
Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.

God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton, P. L.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd.
Milton, S. A.

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany. *Addison on Italy.*

He must be an idiot, that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

EDIFI'CIAL.* *adj.* [from *edifice.*] Respecting the appearance of an edifice.

There are mansions, which, without any striking *edificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity.
Hist. of the Rivers of Gr. Brit. (1794,) i. 232.

E'DIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *edify.*]

1. A builder. See *To* EDIFY. This is the only sense applied to the word in the old dictionaries of Huloet, Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this meaning.

2. One that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY.† *v. a.* [*ædifico*, Lat.]

1. To build. This is the sole definition of the word in the old dictionary of Huloet. Early in the seventeenth century, it obtained the moral application; for thus Bullokar: "To edify, to build; *sometimes*, to instruct."

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide.
Spenser, F. Q.

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name.
Chapman.

There was sometime beyond the sea *edify'd* and founded a certain house and cloister of religious men. *Palmerin of England*, P. i. ch. 1.

2. To instruct; to improve.

He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an *edifying* conversation. *L'Estrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.
Dryden.

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon, Holy War.*

E'DIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *edify.*] Instruction.

Seek that ye may excel to the *edifying* of the church. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 12.

Endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than godly *edifying*. 1 *Tim.* i. 4.

E'DIFYINGLY.* *adv.* [from *edifying.*] In an instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly*, and feelingly, of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 324.

E'DILE. *n. s.* [*ædilis*, Latin.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shaksp.*

To E'DIT.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *editer*, to proclaim, to publish an ordinance or law; Lat. *edo.*] To revise or prepare a work for publication; to publish.

If any one will be at the trouble to *edit* an old work with the accession of such materials as are applicable to the subject of it, he does a service that is received with gratitude. *Brit. Crit.* 1798, Sept.

EDI'TION. *n. s.* [*editio*, Latin.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground. *Bacon.*

2. Republication; generally with some revisal or correcting.

These are of the second *edition*. *Shakspeare.*

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go so far as he who published the last *edition* of him. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a second *edition*. *Baker.*

EDI'TIONER.* *n. s.* [from *edition.* Our old word for *editor.*] A publisher.

They cannot be exact in any map whatever, as Mr. Norden himself, who laboured much in this matter, maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *editioner*.
Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 321.

E'DITOR.† *n. s.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publisher; one that revises or prepares any work for publication.

Put case some well-minded printer (as one of the Stephens) is willing to be at an excessive charge, in the fair publication of a learned and useful work for the benefit of the present and following ages; it is most just that he should, from the hands of princes or states, receive a priviledge for the sole impression; that he may recover, with advantage, the deep expence he hath been at: otherwise, some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first *editor*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.* (ed. 1650,) p. 33.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addison, Spect.*

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors*. *Pope, Notes on Shaksp.*

EDITO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *editor.*] Belonging to the office of an editor.

Lambin, in the preface to his Horace, and Heyne also, in the preface to the second edition of his Virgil, seem to have considered it as part of their *editorial* duty, not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed.
Dr. Parr, Brit. Crit. 1794, Feb.

E'DITORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *editor.*] The office and duty of an editor.

Lord Lyttelton puts it into the mouth of Boileau to observe to Pope, that a great poet, so tied down to so tedious a translation as that of Homer, "is a Columbus chained to an oar;" and that the *editorship* of Shakspeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him, and that his mind was unfit for the drudgery it requires.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsod. on Pope, p. 14.

To EDI'TUATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *ædituo*, to perform the office of the *æditui*, a kind of churchwarden or overseer. Ash has placed this word in his vocabulary, with the general meaning of "to defend, to govern;" but its meaning is confined; and is now disused.] To defend or govern the house or temple. *Coles.*

The devotion whereof could not but move the city — to *edituate* such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy for that time, and some accounted so ever after.
Greg. Notes on Scr. (Acts, xix. 35.) ed. 1684, p. 49.

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*duco*, Latin.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,
And make provision for the future state.
Dryden, Virg.

Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents; if the whole world were un-

der one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation.
Swift on Modern Education.

EDUCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and errour, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties. *Swift.*

E'DUCATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *educator.*] One that instructs youth.

Could not the *educators* of the lowest be consoled under their laborious duty, without detracting from those whom the public voice, and the discernment of their nominators or electors, had appointed to the management of the first seminaries in the kingdom?
Dr. Vincent, Defence of Pub. Education, p. 17.

To EDU'CE.† *v. a.* [*educo*, Latin.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation. *Bullokar.*

The Almighty Power hath given these admirable virtues to several plants, and *educes* them in his due seasons to these excellent perfections.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 3.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanville.*

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodward.*

The eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this passion our best principle. *Pope.*

EDU'CTION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *eduction*] The act of bringing any thing into view.
Sherwood.

We may manifestly perceive a strange *eduction* of spirits. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 474.

The *eduction* of the fœtus.
Biblioth. Bib. vol. i. p. 153.

To EDU'LCORATE.† *v. n.* [old French, *edulcorer;* Latin *dulcoro*, from *dulcis*, sweet.] To sweeten. A chymical term.

This [swine's dung] though not so proper for a garden, is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to convert the bitterest almond into sweet. *Evelyn's Earth.*

EDULCORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *edulcorate.*]
1. The act of sweetening.
2. In chymistry, the freshening or purging any thing of its salts, by repeated lotions, or washings in cold water. *Chambers.*
3. In metallurgy, the separating, by a solution in water, the salts that have been left adhering to a body after any operation. *Ibid.*

EDU'LCORATIVE.* *adj.* [from *edulcorate.*] Having the quality of sweetening.

EDU'LIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *edulis;* or rather from *edulium*, any thing to be eaten.] Eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 13.

To EEK.† *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott.; *eck*, Erse; Goth. *aukan;* Icel. *auka*, to increase. Our word is now written *eke*, which see. Formerly it was also *eche.*]
1. To supply any deficiency.
2. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

I dempt there much to have *eeked* my store.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

Here endless penance for one fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddest me to *eeke*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Was not your skilful hand
In this last stratagem? Were not your mischiefs *Eeking* the matter on?
Beaum. and Fl. Tamer Tamed.

EE'KING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Augmentation; increase. *Sherwood.*

I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my heart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

EEL.† *n. s.* [œl, Saxon; *aal*, German; Swedish, *âl*, the same.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shaks.*

The cockney put the *eels* i' the pasty alive.
Shakspeare.

EE'LPOUT.* *n. s.* [Germ. *aelput.*] A fish of the eel kind, in some places called a burbot. It is common in the river Trent. See BURBOT.

E'EN. *adv.* Contracted from *even.* See EVEN.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have *e'en* done with ye. *L'Estrange.*

EFF. *n. s.* Commonly written EFT. A small lizard. See EFT.

E'FFABLE.† *adj.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Expressive; utterable. *Dict.*

He did, upon this suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable.*
Wallis, Def. of the Royal Soc. (1678,) p. 16.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, French.]
1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.

Characters on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces.* *Locke.*

It was ordered that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers. *Addison on Italy.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakspeare scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To destroy; to wear away.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface.*
Dryden, Æn.

To EFFA'SCINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *effascino.*] To bewitch; to charm. *Cockeram.*

The count of Vestravia by a concubine of his was alike *effascinated.*
Heywood, Hierarch. of Angels, (1635,) p. 474.

EFFASCINA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *effascinatio.*] The state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.
Shelford's Learned Disc. (*Camb.* 1635,) p. 317.

EFFE'CT. *n. s.* [*effectus*, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cause.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect.* *Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them. *Addison on Italy.*
2. Consequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say that the author of it is a man. *Addison.*
3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect.* 2 *Chron.*
4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

He should depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he should not be possessed of, before he deserved it. *Clarendon.*

The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*
5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art shall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*
6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems. *Denham.*
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, since I am still possest
Of those *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shakspeare.

The emperour knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects.* *Addison, Spect.*

To EFFE'CT.† *v. a.* [*efficio*, Latin.]
1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

All that came into Solomon's heart to make in the house of the Lord, and in his own house, he prosperously *effected.* 2 *Chron.* vii. 11.

Being consul, I not doubt t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson.*

What he decreed,
He *effected.* *Milton, P. L.*
2. To produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*

EFFE'CTER.* *n. s.* See EFFECTOR.
Sherwood.

The foreseers and *effecters* of all the evils which succeeded. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 248.

EFFE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EFFE'CTION.* *n. s.* In geometry, a construction; a proposition; a problem, or praxis, drawn from some general proposition. *Ash.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *effect.*]
1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of.*

They are not *effective of* any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective of* any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else. *Bp. Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective.*
Glanville.

Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, *effective* men in an army.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

EFFE'CTLESS.† *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

Sure, all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*

I'll chop off my hands too;—
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have serv'd me to *effectless* use.
Tit. Andronicus.

That, yet *effectless*, this enchanting witch,
Bred baneful jealousy against my lady.
Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

All proved vain and *effectless*.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 89.

EFFE'CTOR.† *n. s.* [*effector*, Latin. Written also indifferently *effecter*.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

That they might be thought the *effectors* of what they were the foreshewers. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 263.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL. *adj.* [*effectuel*, French.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem.* 6.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakspeare.*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon. *South.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

EFFE'CTUALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *effectual*.] The quality of being effectual. *Scott.* Sir E. Sandys somewhere uses it.

To EFFE'CTUATE.† *v. a.* [*effectuer*, French.] To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sidney.*

This coming on so quick, after all that was to be done abroad was *effectuated*. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, 1708.

EFFE'CTUOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *effectueux*.] Formerly in use for *effectual*; as "*effectuous* words, pithy in sense." Barret. Obsolete.

EFFE'CTUOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *effectuous*.] Effectually; to the purpose. Not now in use.

It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose to instruct the protestant, and to comfort the catholick. *Stapleton, Fortr. of Faith*, (1565,) p. 59.

EFFE'MINACY.† *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bondslave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton, S. A.*

To doubt the passage of the blessed through this great abyss is an *effeminacy* of belief.
Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 117.

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Bp. Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE.† *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour. *Bacon.*

Luxurious by their wealth, and greedier still,
And from the daily scene *effeminate*. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers,
Shall we at last conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shaks.*

From man's *effeminate* slackness it begins,
Said the angel, who should better hold his place.
Milton, P. L.

Thus is it in the soul, if the upper, the manly part of it be overswelled with lust, it straight becomes *effeminate*, and enervate.
Hammond, Works, iv. 661.

Effeminate delicacy and dissoluteness are such vices as will emasculate the bravest mind.
Scott, Works, ii. 28.

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryd.*

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse. *Shaks.*

EFFE'MINATE.* *n. s.* An effeminate person.

I can feel
Thy follies too, and with a just disdain
Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love.
Cowper, Task.

To EFFE'MINATE.† *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unman. *Huloet.*

Had I my tender years
Committed to the care of thy gray hairs,
That thou shouldst thus *effeminate* my heart
With love? *Fanshawe, Transl. of Pastor Fido.*

How was the strongest man, Sampson, *effeminated* by his impotent passion!
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

Their wickedness naturally tends to *effeminate* them. *Scott, Works*, ii. 25.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt. *Bacon.*

EFFE'MINATELY.* *adv.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Weakly; softly; in an unmanly degree.

Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers: and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause *effeminately*.
Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654,) p. 323.

I can smell his lavender water up hither: how *effeminately* he trips along with his snowy hands hid in a muff!
Dr. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

2. By womanish arts.

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd? *Milton, S. A.*

EFFE'MINATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] Unmanly softness; meanness of spirit.

Poesy — not being an art of lies, but of true doctrine; not of *effeminateness*, but of notable stirring of courage. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 78.

EFFEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effeminate*.] The state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

Vices the hare figured; not only feneration or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EFFERVE'SCE. *v. n.* [*effervesco*, Lat.] To generate heat by intestine motion.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame.
Mead on Poisons.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by intestine motion.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into strong spirit of nitre, till it becomes sweetish, and makes no *effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

E'FFEROUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *efferus*.] Fierce; wild; savage. Obsolete.

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar,—O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation.
Bp. King, Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 34.

EFFE'TE. *adj.* [*effætus*, Latin.]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In most countries, the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harvest. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*efficax*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Fr. adj. *efficace*; old sub. *efficaise*, power, ability. Our adjective is not in the old dictionaries of Huloet, Barret, Cockeram, and Sherwood. But in an enlarged edition of Bullokar, published in 1656, it merely forms part of the article of *efficacy*, without any explanation. Dr. Johnson could find no example of earlier date than that of Philips.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

That Spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need! *Milton, S. A.*
A glowing drop with hollow'd steel
He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath
Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually; in such a manner as to produce the consequence desired.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

EFFICA'CIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *efficacy.*] The quality of being efficacious. *Ash.*

E'FFICACY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *efficaise*, power.] Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had tasted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had suffered the curse of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of speech which represents a thing, by presenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the Gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation. *Tillotson.*

The arguments drawn from the goodness of God have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *efficio*, Lat.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident, but what that regulating *efficiency* should be, is not easily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency*: a will so disposed will engage the mind in a severe search. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFI'CIENT. *n. s.* [*efficiens*, Latin.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*.
Collier on Thought.

EFFI'CIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *efficient.*] Effectively.

Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequence does infer it.
South, Serm. iii. 397.

To EFFIE'RCE.* *v. a.* [from *fierce.*] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effierced* was;
And wilfully him throwing on the grass,
Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 27.

EFFI'GIAL.* *adj.* [from *effigies.*] Exhibiting an effigy.

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.
Critical Hist. of Pamphlets, (1715,) p. 6.

To EFFI'GIATE.† *v. a.* [*effigio*, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image.

Men endued with reasonable souls, *effigiated* to God's image, the deliberated workmanship of his own divine hands. *Dean King, Serm.* (1608,) p. 3.

One [of these Roman measures] was lately in the keeping of cardinal Farnese, and is exquisitely *effigiated* by Villalpandus in the latter end of his third tome upon the prophet Ezekiel.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 190.

I know that in the state of my body, which is more discernible than that of the soul, Thou [O God] dost *effigiate* my soul to me.
Donne, Devot. p. 588.

EFFIGIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES.† } *n. s.* [*effigies*, Latin; effigy is
E'FFIGY. } from being *in effigy*. The word *effigy* is reckoned by P. Heylin, in 1656, amongst unusual and uncouth expressions.] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing.
Dryden, Dufresnoy, Pref.

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*,
The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

To EFFLA'GITATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *efflagito.*] To demand a thing earnestly. *Cockeram.*

To EFFLA'TE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *efflo.*] To fill with the breath; to puff up.

Our common spirits, *effiated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves; and conceit all great additions of honour below their merits.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 179.

EFFLORE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*effloresco*, Lat.]
EFFLORE'SCENCY. }

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*. *Bacon.*

2. Excrescencies in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematous; as in the measles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood.
Wiseman, Surgery.

EFFLORE'SCENT. *adj.* [*effloresco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.
Woodward.

E'FFLUENCE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *effluence.*] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, P. L.

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the baches collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.
Prior.

E'FFLUENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *effluens.*] An *effluent* fever is sometimes used for an inflammatory fever. *Chambers.*

EFFLU'VIA.† } *n. s.* [from *effluo*, Lat. The
EFFLU'VIUM. } plural is sometimes also *effluviums*, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed.] Those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the subtilty which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat?
Blackmore.

Their inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous *effluviums* of wind.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 8.

E'FFLUX.† *n. s.* [*efluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out. *Bullokar.*

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of men's piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. *Hammond.*

There was an *efflux* of time.
Annot. on Religio Medici.

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

If he produced G only, whether that orb G be not either an arbitrarious or natural *efflux* from A.
More, Notes on the Infinity of Worlds.

Prime cheerer, light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson, Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.

To EFFLU'X.† *v. n.* [*effluo*, Lat.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Boyle. But it was in use before.

The same revolution would not bring back the same time, for that was *effluxed* before.
Annot. on Religio Medici, 1654.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation.
Boyle, Seraphick Love.

EFFLU'XION. *n. s.* [*efluxum*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To EFFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.]

1. To force; to break through by violence

In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,

All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.
Then gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,
And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
Spenser, F. Q.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.
The palmer lent his ear into the noise,
To weet who called so importunely;
Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That bad him come in haste. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To EFFO'RM.† *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.
Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Bp. Taylor.*
Which corporeal sense, the earthly mind in man, —he saw *efformed*. *More, Conj. Cab.* p. 235.

EFFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *efform.*] The act of fashioning or giving form to.
Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*. *More.*
They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT.† *n. s.* [*effort*, Fr. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of the word; though the example, which he brings from Pope, presents it on the first. Yet Pope, in his imitations of Horace, uses the former accent: "Blackmore himself for any grand *effort*." However, the accent is now constant on the first syllable.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.
If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us.
Addison on the State of the War.
Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFO'SSION. *n. s.* [*effodio*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.
He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE. *adj.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.
Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature but arsenical fumes. *Harvey.*

To EFFRA'Y.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *effrayer.*] To affright; to scare.
Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. i. 16.

EFFRENA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *effrænatio.*] Unruliness; unbridled rashness.
Cockeram.

E'FFRONTERY. *n. s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.
They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *K. Charles.*
Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves. *Watts.*
A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

To EFFU'LGE.† *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effulgence. I know not that this word is used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the authority of Savage. But it had been repeatedly used by Thomson.
Bright at his call thy age of men *effulg'd*.
Thomson, Summer.
His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire. *Ib. Britannia.*
On pure winter's eve
Gradual the stars *effulge*. *Ib. Liberty*, P. v.
The topaz charms the sight,
Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light.
Savage.

EFFU'LGENCE. *n. s.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.
On thee
Impress'd, the *effulgence* of his glory abides.
Milton, P. L.
Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel
The clouds of errour, and the gloom of hell.
Blackmore.

EFFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous.
How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!
Blackmore.
The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson, Spring.*

To EFFU'ME.* *v. a.* [Lat. *fumus*, smoke.] To breathe or puff out. See EFFUMABILITY.
I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

EFFUMABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An useful word, but not adopted.
They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*. *Boyle.*

To EFFU'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *effundo.*] To pour out. A word, in old times, not uncommon, and retained in a song of great humour, towards the latter part of the seventeenth century. Now disused, though Scott and Ash present it in their vocabularies.
After this went forth the seconde angel of the seconde seal-openinge, *effundinge* his vial upon the sea.
Bale on the Revel. (1550,) P. ii. sign. i. ij. b.
If he his life *effund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 146.
Much sweat they spent in furious fight,
Much blood they did *effund!*
Ballad of St. George for England, P. ii.

To EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effusus*, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.
He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*.
Milton, P. L.
At last emerging from his nostrils wide,
And gushing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide.
Pope, Odyss.

EFFU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.
The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shakspeare.

EFFU'SE.* *adj.* [Lat. *effusus.*] Dissipated; extravagant.
Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is on *effuse* mirth.
Bp. Richardson, on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 321.
'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
Young, Night Th. 8.

EFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*effusio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pouring out.
My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,
This show'r blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd.
Shakspeare.
Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine.
Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commun.
If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days' rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open. *Burnet, Theory.*
2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.
When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood. *Hooker.*
Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good
For private int'rest ought not be withstood,
To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood.
Dryden, Homer.
3. The act of pouring out words.
Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation.
Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
5. The thing poured out.
Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow. *K. Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *effuse.*] Pouring out; dispersing.
The North-east spends his rage; he, now shut up
Within his iron cave, th' *effusive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomson, Spring.*
Straight arose
These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life,
Effusive, kindled by his breath divine
Through endless forms of being.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. ii.

EFT.† *n. s.* [eɼeta, Sax. from the Greek ὄφις, a serpent, to which word our *eft* more nearly approaches. Arab. *efai.* See EFF.] A newt; an evet; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.
Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
The crododile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country. *Nichols.*

EFT.† *adv.* [eɼcan, Sax. to hasten; eɼt, *soon*, *again*, and *afterwards*, and *likewise*; in all which senses it is found in old English, but is now used in none.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly; again; moreover; afterwards.
Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Spenser, F. Q.
For notwithstanding that one soul was reft,
Yet, had the body not dismembred be, [been,]
It would have lived, and revived *eft*;
But, finding no fit seat, the lifeless corse it left.
Spenser, F. Q.

Yet seem'd the soil both faire and fruitful *eft*.
Spenser, F. Q

Eft, when years
More ripe as reason lent to choose our peers,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knit.
Spenser, F. Q.

Quite consum'd with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For so at least I have preserv'd the same,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd.
Fairfax.

E'FTSOONS.† *adv.* [eꝼt and ꝑoen.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning. Dr. Johnson. — Although both words denote posteriority as to time, they are by no means synonymous. *Soen* gives the idea of brevity; but *eft*, i. e. *after*, respects the future quite indefinitely. It is immediately formed from A. Sax. *eft-sona*, citò post: but it is also rendered, iterum, deintegro, rursus, "forthwith or again," *Somner*. Dr. Jamieson.

He in their stead *eftsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haste to see that silver brood.
Spenser, Prothalam.

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would *eftsoons* ensue. *Knolles, Hist.*

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year shall then be holyday.
Gay, Pastorals.

E. G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER. *n. s.* [See EAGRE.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EGE'RMINATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *egermino.*] To spring or bud out. Cockeram. This old word has been revived in the terms of modern botany.

To EGE'ST.† *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The nature of man is proner to imbibe noxious things than to *egest* them.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653,) p. 451.

EGE'STION.† *n. s.* [*egestus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

Neither the procuring of ready concoction, nor the avoiding of wearisome labouring, nor the entertaining of moderate walking, nor the disposition unto liberal recreation, nor the benefit of facile and soluble *egestion*; no, nor any thing else that can preserve health unto us, if God himself do not sustain us.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1626,) p. 247.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To confute your learned labours, is but to take wing, like beetles, from your *egestions*.
Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, p. 3.

EGG. *n s* [œȝ, Sax.; *ough*, Erse.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakspeare.*

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays.
Blackmore.

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

To EGG.† *v. a.* [*eggia*, Icelandick; *egger*, Danish, to provoke; eꝼꝼian, Sax. In Cheshire, and in some other parts, pronounced *agg*; and used in the sense of exciting persons to quarrel.] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, sometimes ignorantly used.

They that *eggen* or consenten to the sinne, bin partners of the sinne, and of the dampnation of the sinner. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

All kinds of lust and luxury, and all things else which do *egg* forward and stir up fire in men to wantonness, he forbiddeth as severely as adultery itself. *Trans. of Bullenger's Serm.* p. 234.

[She] did *egg* him on to tell
How fair she was. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

E'GGER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who incites others to an action; "an *egger-on*." *Sherwood.*

E'GGERY.* See EYRY.

E'GGING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Incitement; *eggment* is also used by Chaucer instead of it.

Tell me, how curst an *egging*, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 105.

E'GGLER.* *n. s.* One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. Brockett's N. C. Words.

EGILO'PICAL.* *adj.* [from *ægilops.*] Affected with the ægilops, or tending to it. *Coles.*

E'GILOPS.* See ÆGILOPS.

E'GIS.* See ÆGIS.

E'GLANTINE. *n. s.* [*esglantier*, Fr.] A species of rose; sweet-briar.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses, and with *eglantine*.
Shakspeare.

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

E'GLOGUE.* See ÆGLOGUE.

E'GOISM, or E'GOMISM.* *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The opinion of those, who profess themselves uncertain of every thing but their own existence. See EGOIST. "Une espèce de Pyrrhonisme insensé, nommé *l'Egomisme*, où chacun se croit le seul être existent." M. Ramsay, Disc. sur la Mythologie, P. I.

That kind of scepticism called *egomism*.
Baxter, on the Soul, (1737,) ii. 21.

E'GOIST.* *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] A sceptick; one who pretends to doubt of every thing but his own existence.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*. *Reid.*

E'GOTISM. *n. s.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego et rex meus*, I and my king.
Spectator.

E'GOTIST. *n. s.* [from *ego.*] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

EGOTI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *egotist.*] Self-conceited; praising one's self.

To E'GOTIZE. *v. n.* [from *ego.*] To talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS.† *adj.* [*egregius*, Lat. i. e. *e grege*, separated or selected from the flock. See the second sense.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

If any person of good desert shall wilfully be a delinquent, the same man ought, notwithstanding his former service, to be punished. Horatio, that in combat gained the victory against the Albani, having insolently slain his own sister, was, notwithstanding his *egregious* act and the fresh memory thereof, called into trial of his life, and with great difficulty obtained pardon.
Ralegh, Arts of Empire, ch. 26.

Voluntarily therefore and of right we congratulate this accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits, and the most worthy guerdon of so much virtue. *Milton, Lett. of State.*

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour.
More against Atheism.

One to empire born;
Egregious prince! whose manly childhood shew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unspeakable. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense, Dr. Johnson says. This remark requires further notice. In the old dictionary of Huloet, *egregious* is defined by *excellent* only. In that of Cockeram, it has the same definition; with this addition, "*sometimes* vile, base." At the close of the sixteenth century, however, the bad sense of the word seems to have been common; for Gabriel Harvey having used the phrase "an *egregious* argument," he is thus reprimanded by Nashe, in Four Letters Confuted, 1593: "*Egregious* is never used in English but in the extreme ill part." Yet Ralegh, and Milton, as I have shewn in the additions

to the first definition, considered the word as meaning *eminently good*, or illustrious, or famous.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. *Hooker*, Pref.

Ah me, most credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 194.

And hence the *egregious* wizzard shall foredoom
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

EGRE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; shamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

EGRE'GIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *egregious*.] The state of being eminent. *Sherwood.*

E'GRESS.† *n. s.* [*egressus*, Lat. Milton places the accent on the last syllable of the word. But it is now constantly on the first.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Thou shalt have *egress* and regress.
Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.

In a nunnery a maid alone, if she cannot have *egress*, before her window you shall have an old woman, or some prating gossip, tell her some tales of this clerk, and that monk, describing or commending some young gentleman unto her.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 503.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton, P. L.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egress* utterly debarred, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

EGRE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*egressio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

So thou may'st have a triumphal *egression*.
B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

In the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, they chose to throw some ashes into their chalices, some sober remembrances of their fatal period. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ii. § 1.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E'GRET.† *n. s.*

1. A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.
Bailey.

2. A feather of the fowl.

Of the same work were their bases; their headtures of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of *egrets* among; and, from the top of their dressing, a thin veil hanging down.
B. Jonson, Masques.

E'GRIMONY.* *n. s.*

1. The herb agrimony, formerly written egrimony. See AGRIMONY. *Cotgrave.*

2. Great sorrow; grief. [Lat. *ægrimonia*.] Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

E'GRIOT. *n. s.* [*aigret*, Fr.; perhaps from *aigre*, sour.] A species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour. *Bacon.*

EGY'PTIANS.* *n. s.* [from *Egypt*.] Inhabitants or natives of Egypt; but the word is here noticed as being formerly a phrase applied to *gipsies*; as, in Sherwood's old dictionary, "a counterfeit *Egyptian*, v. *Gypsie*." So, in old Fr. *Egiptiens*, "certains gueux errans et vagabonds, qui vivent des larcins." Roq. See GIPSY.

To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*. *Grew, Museum.*

The mighty magnet from the centre darts
This strong, though subtile force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

EJACULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye.
Bacon, Ess.

There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Which prayers of our Saviour, Matt. xxvi. 39, and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart, or arrow, shot or thrown out; and such an one, we know, of a yard long, will fly farther, and strike deeper, than one of twenty.
South, Serm. ii. 150.

EJA'CULATORY.† *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Throwing out; having power to cast out.

Seminary vessels both preparatory and *ejaculatory*. *Smith, Portr. of Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa, Devotions.*

3. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts. *L'Estrange.*

EI'DER.* } *n. s.* [Swed. *eider*.] The
EIDER-DOWN. } down of a Gothland duck, called *eider*. See Tracts by B. Stillingfleet, p. 18.

From Norway, Iceland, and Greenland, — a vast quantity of the *down*, known by the name of *eider* or *edder*, which these birds furnish, is annually imported. Its remarkably light, elastick, and warm qualities make it highly esteemed, as a stuffing for coverlets, by such whom age or infirmities render unable to support the weight of common blankets. The down is produced from the breast of the bird in the breeding season.
Pennant, Brit. Zool. p. 581.

To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio, ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Infernal lightning sallies from his throat!
Ejected sparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as said, from its contracted cave,
On the left side *ejects* the bounding wave.
Blackmore.

Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or possession.

It was the force of conquest; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can.
Milton, S. A.

The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to dismiss with hatred.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. To cast away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the apt thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate? *Swift.*

EJE'CTION.† *n. s.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of casting out; expulsion.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman, which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.

These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In physick.] The discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

A melancholy patient imagined a mouse had slipped down his throat. The doctor, perceiving his fancy to be strongly perverted, concurred with him that it was a mouse; — and that he should, upon a little physick taken, see the return of him to his great joy. The patient desired his dose; and, within a day or two, the apothecary gave him a slight vomit, which wrought very well; but, at the first and second strains, no mouse appeared; whereat the apothecary sware, he smelt him coming by the scent of the *ejection!*
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 158.

EJE'CTMENT.† *n. s.* [from *eject*.]

1. A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

2. Expulsion in general.

A superstitious worship of God, returning home in triumph from a six years' exile and *ejectment*.
Bp. Fleetwood, Four Serm. (1712,) p. 29.

EIGH. *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT.* *n. s.* [Sax. ıʒʒað, an island.] An island in a river.

Some do also plant osiers on their *eights*, like quicksets. *Evelyn.*

EIGHT. *adj.* [eahta, Saxon; *ahta*, Gothick; *acht*, Scottish.] Twice four. A word of number.

This island contains *eight* score and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandys, Journey.*

EIGHTH.† *adj.* [Sax. ehteoða.] Next in order to the seventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet? — A seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month should be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I stay reluctant seven continu'd years,
And water her ambrosial couch with tears;
The *eighth*, she voluntary moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart.
Pope.

EI'GHTEEN. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen.* *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Bp. Taylor.*

EI'GHTEENTH. *adj.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam reigned Abijam. 1 *Kings.*

EI'GHTFOLD. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.

EI'GHTHLY. *adv.* [from *eighth.*] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EI'GHTIETH. *adj.* [from *eighty.*] The next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

EI'GHTSCORE. *adj.* [*eight* and *score.*] Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights? *Eightscore* eight hours? and lovers' absent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightscore* times?
Oh weary reckoning! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

EI'GHTY. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakspeare.*

Among all other climactericks three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty*-one; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EIGNE. *adj.* [*aisne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, some mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

EILD.* See ELD.

EI'SEL.† *n. s.* [Sax. eirl and airil; and also old Fr. *aisil*, vinegar. Tres. de Borel. And so, in old Eng. *aysel*, used by Wicliffe.] Vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with sowre poison,
If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall. *Sir T. More.*

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysel*, 'gainst my strong infection. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

EI'THER.† *pron.* [ægðer, Saxon; *auther*, Scottish; *aithau*, Goth. *atha*, Icel. ἑτερος, Greek.]

1. Which soever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

So like in arms these champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almost swear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton, Nymph.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both. [*Either* is often used improperly instead of *each*; as, "Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took *either* (each) of them his censer." *Each* signifies *both* of them, taken distinctly or separately; *either* properly signifies *only the one, or the other*, of them, taken disjunctively. For which reason the like expression in the following passages seems also improper: "They crucified two other with him, on *either* side one, and Jesus in the midst." St. John, xix. 18. "On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life." Rev. xxii. 2. Lowth's Grammar.]

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several provinces, and participating something of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. It is used sometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage.

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

EI'THER.† *adv.* [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*. So far Dr. Johnson. But this is not always the case. It sometimes stands by itself, in the sense of *or*. Of this construction the translators of the New Testament have given several instances, which may be seen in the present Version. In the first and second instances which follow, Wicliffe's word is *or*; in the last, *either*. "*Either* what woman having ten pieces of silver." St. Luke, xv. 8. "Not as though I had already attained, *either* were already perfect." Philipp. iii. 12. "Can the fig-tree, my brethren, bear olive-berries; *either* a vine, figs?" James, iii. 12.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East *or* West Indies. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

What perils shall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assigned? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

EJULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

There's *ejulation*, clamour, weeping, wailing. *Heywood's Hierarch. of Angels*, (1635,) p. 347.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With dismal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

To EKE.† *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon; *aukan*, Goth. *auka*, Icel. to increase. Spenser usually writes the word *eek*. See *To* EEK.]

1. To increase.

The little strength that I have, I would it were with you. —— And mine to *eke* out hers. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shakspeare.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On some patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To stay you from election. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

4. To spin out by useless additions. [In this sense it seems borrowed from the use of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a syllable.]

Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*

EKE.† *conjunction.* [Sax. eac; Goth. *auk*; Icel. *och*; from their respective verbs. See *To* EKE.] Also; likewise; beside; moreover.

If any strength we have, it is to ill:
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itself exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

EKE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An addition, or augmentation.

Either the words in Italicks are virtually implied in the Hebrew, or they are not. In the former case, they are a real part of the text, and should be printed in the same character: in the latter they are generally ill assorted and clumsy *ekes*, that may well be spared; and which often disfigure the narration under pretence of correcting it.

Geddes, Prosp. of a New Tr. of the H. Bible, p. 95.

E'KING.* *n. s.* Increase. See EEKING.

*E-LA.** *n. s.* The highest note in the scale of musick.

Why this is above *E-la!* *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

To ELA'BORATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *elaborer*; Lat. *elaboro.*]

1. To produce with labour; "to do a thing with great pains." Cockeram. Thus the plays of Ben Jonson are styled, by a contemporary applauder, "artcontrived, *elaborated* plays." Verses pref. to Jonson's Works.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by successive endeavours or operations.

The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finished with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and *elaborate* than when politicians most agitate desperate designs. *King Charles.*

At least, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward shew
Elaborate; of inward, less exact. *Milton, P. L.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATELY. *adv.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriously; diligently; with great study or labour.

Politick conceptions, so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton, Opticks.*

I will venture once to incur the censure of some persons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

ELA'BORATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *elaborate.*] Completion by successive endeavours.

It [the Old Bachelor] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit. *Johnson, Life of Congreve.*

ELABORA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *elaboration.*] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition? *Ray.*

ELA'BORATORY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *elaboratoire*, Cotgrave.] A chymist's work-room. See LABORATORY.

He [Mr. Sthael] built his *elaboratory* in an old hall or refectory. — In the year following he was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society; and, continuing there till 1670, he returned to Oxon, and had several classes successively. — The *chymical* club concluded; and A. W. paid Mr. Sthael 30 shillings, having, in the beginning of the class, given 30 shillings beforehand. *Life of A. Wood*, sub ann. 1668.

ELA'MPING.* *adj.* [Ital. *lampante.* Spenser uses *lamping.* The present word has been converted by the modern editor of Giles Fletcher's fine poem into *light spreading wide.*] Shining; giving light. Not now in use.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory, C. 1.

To ELA'NCE.† *v. a.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart. See LANCE.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*

Harsh words, that once *elanc'd*, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

Elance thy thought, and think of more than man. *Young, Night Th.* 9.

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapsus*, Lat.] To pass away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from ἐλάω.] Having
ELA'STICK. } the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackmore.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastick*, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton, Opticks.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension, in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastick* and strong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break through where it meets with the weakest resistance. *Bentley.*

ELASTI'CITY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *elasticité.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity:* take away fifty, and it immediately raiseth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. † *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat. This is one of our oldest words: though Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that by Pope. It is also in our old lexicography for "lifted up, advanced, proud, lofty." Bullokar, ed. 1656.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

This king of kinges proud was and *elate.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

Oh, thoughtless mortals, ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate.* *Pope.*

I of mind *elate*, and scorning fear,
Thus with new taunts insult the monster's ear.
Pope, Odyssey.

To ELA'TE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity; "to make proud."
Cockeram.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume, Hist.*

2. To exalt; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

ELA'TEDLY.* *adv.* [from *elated.*] In a conceited manner, arising from success.

Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham, Disc. on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

ELA'TER.* *n. s.* [from *elate.*] One who, or that which, elates.

Why should there not be such an *elater* or spring in the soul? *Cudworth, Serm.* (1676,) p. 82.

ELATE'RIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An inspissated juice, light, of a friable texture, and an acrid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elation*, pride.]

1. Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity. *Bullokar.*

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

2. A carrying forth, from the *elatio* of the Romans; the conveyance of the dead to the grave. This meaning, which is of modern usage, is not likely to be adopted.

E'LBOW. *n. s.* [elboȝa, Saxon.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure, or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near; to be at hand.

Straight will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow.*
Shakspeare, Othello.

To E'LBOW.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one justles in the shoal.
Dryden, Juv.

2. To push; to drive to distance; to encroach upon.

Kent. The poor distress'd Lear — by no means
Will yield to see his daughter.
Gent. Why, good sir?
Kent. A sovereign shame so *elbows* him.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

It thrusts and stretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryd.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours.
Dryden.

To E'LBOW.† *v. n.*

1. To jut out in angles. *Dict.*

2. To clash; to justle; to be quarrelsome.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies, or very ignorant of the science he stickles for.
Mannyngham, Disc. (1681,) p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence.
Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

ELBOWCHA'IR. *n. s.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Diocletian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *n. s.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my soul hath *elbowroom;*
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shaks.*

The natives are not so many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives also. *Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide *elbowroom* for conscience to have its full play in. *South.*

ELD.† *n. s.* [ealð, Sax. *eld*, Scottish, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added *eild*, as it is also sometimes found in our old writers. Mr. Horne Tooke derives this word from "the Sax. verb ỳlðan or ılðan, to remain, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer;" of which he says, it is the past participle. But may it not be the participle of the Sax. eȝlian, to ail, to trouble, to weary? Our ancient lexicography says, "Eld, *eled* or *worne*, vetustus, *inveteratus*, elde man or woman, senex." Prompt. Parv. Yet it must be confessed, that we had formerly the verb, *to eld*, Sax. ỳlðan, *senescere;* which Chaucer employs both as an active and neuter verb.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wonderous comfort in her weaker *eld.*
Spenser, F. Q.

Thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld.* *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewise he some fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and chiklless *eld.*
Milton, Ode.

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd *eld.*
Chapman.

E'LDER. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealbop, Saxon.] Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to *younger*.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters. *Hooker.*

Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart. *Shaksp.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,
Before I have a husband for the *elder*. *Shaks.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so they are called, *elder* men. *Ralegh, Hist.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

E'LDERS. *n. s.* plur. [from *elder*.]

1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

Our *elders* say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their steril curse. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose. *Sandys.*

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand, not pardon, but applause. *Pope.*

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Testament.] Ecclesiasticks.

6. [Among presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

E'LDER. *n. s.* [ellaja, Saxon; *sambucus*.] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood; the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these are, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. It may be easily propagated from cuttings or seeds. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same pit. *Shakspeare.*

E'LDERLY. *adj.* [from *elder*.] No longer young; bordering upon old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy. *Swift to Pope.*

E'LDERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *elder*.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership*. *Ralegh.*

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity. *Hooker*, Preface.

E'LDEST. *adj.* The superlative of *eld*, now changed to *old*. [ealb, ealbop, ealbyrce, Saxon.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space.
Dryden.

2. The person that has lived most years.

Eldest parents signifies either the oldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*

E'LDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. æleb, fire; Icel. *eldr*, the same.] Wood and sticks for burning; fuel in general. A northern word: now usually written and pronounced *eldin*: formerly *elding*. See Yorkshire Gloss. 1697.

ELECAMPA'NE. *n. s.* [*helenium*, Lat.] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice. *Hill, Materia Medica.*

To ELE'CT.† *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* first, beguil'd.
Daniel.

Such as thou hast solemnly *elected*,
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
To some great work. *Milton, S. A.*

This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elected* a hundred senators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy.

Nor can they think, with the Sublapsarians, that reprobation is only God's passing by those whom he does not *elect*. *Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.

ELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are assembl'd
To plead your cause. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in possession.

The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony: and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the rest: so is my will. *Milton, P. L.*

ELE'CTANT.* *n. s.* [from *elect*; formed like *expectant* from *expect*.] One who has the power of choosing. A word not likely to be used. The same writer has adopted, which is merely to be mentioned, *electancy*.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.
Search on Freewill, Foreknowl. &c. (1768,) p. 55.

ELE'CTION. *n. s.* [*electio*, Lat.]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the meetest? *Whitgift.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural necessity, begot. *Milton, P. L.*

As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Sprat.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will!
Now, if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.
Davies.

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the sinners to turn themselves and live; he tells us, that he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will choose. *Rogers.*

4. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things; which so cleareth men's judgement and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into errour. *Bacon.*

In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life.

The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*. *Addison, Spect.*

ELECTIONEE'RING.* *n. s.* [from *election*.] The practice of soliciting votes at the election of a member for parliament; any business connected with such election. A low word.

Farewell distress, and gloomy cares!
A merrier theme my muse prepares:
For lo! to save us, on a sudden,
In shape of porter, beef, and pudding,
Though late, *electioneering* comes!
Strike up, ye trumpets and ye drums!
At length we change our wonted note,
And feast all winter on a vote:
Sure canvassing was never hotter!
Warton, Newsman's Verses, 1768

ELE'CTIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *electif.*]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

ELE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *elect.*] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtile enough to discern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations. *Grew.*

ELE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *elect.*]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold
Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
Feeding with these the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone she gave us emperours and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

ELE'CTORAL.† *adj.* [from *elector.*] Having the dignity of an elector.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes in the empire. *Burke, Speech on Econ. Reform.*

ELECTORA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *electoral.*] The territory of an elector.

Not to trouble one another, or any thing to them belonging; as *electoralities*, principalities, subjects, towns, villages. *Treaty in Wotton's Rem.* Dat. 1620, p. 533.

ELE'CTORATE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *electorat.*] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addison, Freeholder.*

ELE'CTORESS.* } *n. s.* [from *elector.*] The
ELE'CTRESS. } wife or widow of an elector.

In the end of his [the elector of Brandenburg's] life, the *electoress* had gained great credit. *Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, 1688.

The act of parliament settled the crown on the *electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants. *Burke.*

ELE'CTRE. *n. s.* [*electrum*, Lat.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*; and, to the bodies that so attract, the epithet *electrick*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL. } *adj.* [from *electrum.*
ELE'CTRICK. } See ELECTRE.]

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation so subtle, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause no sensible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a sphere, whose diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the distance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wondrous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, he held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. *Newton, Opticks.*

ELECTRI'CIAN.* *n. s.* [from *electrum.* Fr. *electricien.*] One who is skilled in the theory of electricity.

I cannot enter into this particular subject without first settling a dispute amongst *electricians.* *Wilson, Exp. Phil. Trans.* (1759,) vol. li. p. 309.

ELECTRI'CITY.† *n. s.* [from *electrick.* See ELECTRE.] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Mr. *S. Grey*, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain seeming to be struck at once. The philosophers are now endeavouring to intercept the strokes of lightning.

The mechanical theory of *electricity* invented by Dr. Franklin is believed by some philosophers not so well to explain the various phenomena of *electricity*, as may be accomplished by an hypothesis of the existence of two electrick fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one of them to be called vitreous, and the other resinous, *electricity.* The latter opinion I am inclined to espouse. *Darwin's Phytologia*, p. 310.

The theory of two electrick fluids has been forsaken by all the principal modern writers on *electricity*, as being incapable to explain a great number of phenomena; and the theory of a single electrick fluid is universally adopted, as being both simple and sufficient to explain the phenomena. *Brit. Crit.* 1801. July.

ELECTRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *electrify.*] The act of electrifying.

Pumping at Bath is to be the next step; and, in case of necessity, even *electrification* is to be tried. *Ld. Chesterfield, Miscell.* (vol. 4. p. 123. ed. Maty,) *Lett. dat. in* 1752.

To ELE'CTRIFY.* *v. a.* [from *electrum* and *fio*, Lat.] To render electrick; to communicate electricity.

The explosion of a cannon in St. James's park, is observed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury. *Dr. Steph. Hales on Earthquakes*, (1750,) p. 22.

To ELE'CTRISE.* *v. a.* [from *electrum.*] To attract by a peculiar property.

He [Dr. Lister, in 1685,] did not doubt that several things would *electrise.* *Hist. of the Royal Soc.* iv. 395.

ELECTRO'METER.* *n. s.* [from ἤλεκτρον and μέτρον, Gr. Fr. *electrometre.*] An instrument contrived for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality, of electricity in any electrified body. *Chambers.*

ELE'CTUARY.† *n. s.* [*electarium*, Cœlius Aurel, which is now written *electuary*, Dr. Johnson says. Our word was, two centuries since, *electuary.* V. Huloet's Dict. Adopted from the old French, *electuaire. Electary* has been since offered in the Hist. of Medical Transactions, but has not been followed.] A form of medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey. *Electuaries* made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

ELEEMO'SYNARY.† *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr. See Alms.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing a solitary passage from Glanville, in which the word is no adjective but a substantive. Yet an elegant writer of modern times has not scrupled to employ the adjective in this sense.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears, that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery, acted a play. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 390.

2. Given in charity; "given in alms." Bullokar. This is also the present use.

All crown lands and *eleemosynary* lands. *Stephens, Add. to Spelm. Hist. of Sac.* p. 173.

He had done several *eleemosynary* cures amongst them, for they are generally very poor. *Relat. in Sprat's Hist. of the R. Soc.* p. 209.

ELEEMO'SYNARY.* *n. s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation. *South, Serm.* iii. S. 1.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *eleemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posteriour to and dependent on itself. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

E'LEGANCE.† } *n. s.* [*elegance*, Fr. *elegantia*,
E'LEGANCY. } Lat.]

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking: beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference. *Raleigh, Hist.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

The beauty, ornament, and *elegancies* of life. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 85.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator.*

E'LEGANT.† *adj.* [*elegant*, Fr. *elegans*, Lat.]

1. Nice; accurate in discerning. I place this sense first, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice whatever, because it applies to the mind; and because the examples under the two following definitions are only those modern ones, which Pope and his own London afforded Dr. Johnson. Yet I must observe, that our old lexicography considers the word as applicable only to personal ornaments or accomplishments; as neat, fresh, gorgeous, gay, pretty, fine, trim, &c. See the Dictionaries of Barret and Bullokar. Milton, however, has left these trappings, and thus described the power of distinguishing for which Adam compliments his spouse.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part;
Since to each meaning savour we apply,
And palate call judicious. *Milton, P. L.* ix. 1018.

2. Pleasing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
There might'st thou find some *elegant* retreat.
London.

3. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite, with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

E'LEGANTLY. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*
In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a slight mistake.
Roscommon.

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously. *Bacon.*
Whoever would write *elegantly*, must have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there must be proper distances and pauses. *Pope, Odyssey*, Notes.

ELEGI'ACAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *elegiacus*; Fr. *elegiaque*.] Belonging to an elegy; lamenting; mournful.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

ELEGI'ACK.† *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.]

1. Used in elegies.

Another thing yet more considerable is conduct, and design, in whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, the lyrick, the *elegiack*.
Phillips, Theat. Poetarum, Pref.
That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his *elegiack* but his hexametrick poetry.
Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Pref.
Why Hammond, or other writers, have thought the quatrain of ten syllables *elegiack*, it is difficult to tell. *Johnson, Life of Hammond.*

2. Pertaining to elegies.

Elegy speaks here her own proper native language, the unaffected plaintive language of the tender passions: the true *elegiack* dignity and simplicity are preserved and united, the one without pride, the other without meanness.
Ld. Chesterfield, Pref. to Hammond's Elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful. *Bullokar.*

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay, Trivia.*

ELEGI'ACK.* *n. s.* Elegiack verse.

His Latin *elegiacks* are pure.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

ELEGI'AST.* } *n. s.* [from *elegy*. Our old
E'LEGIST. } word for writers of this class was the more stately term of "*elegiographer*, one who writes mournful songs" Cockeram; which has now found a welcome in France; "*élégiographe*, auteur d'élégies," Morin, Fr. et Gr. Dict. Etym. 1809.] A writer of elegies.

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.
Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 108.

E'LEGY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elegie*; Lat. *elegus*, *elegia*, and *elegeia*, from the Gr. ἔλεγος, complaint, grief.

Flebilis indignos, *Elegeia*, solve capillos;
Heu nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen inest. *Ovid.*]

1. A mournful song.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare.*

2. A funeral song.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

A versification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires.
Shenstone, Pref. to his Elegies.

ELE'GIT. *n. s.* [Latin.] In law, a writ, so called.

It is generally known, a judgement being obtained or acknowledged for any debt since the statute of Westm. 2. 13 Ed. I. c. 18. one half of the debtor's land is to be delivered unto the creditor until the obligation is satisfied, under a writ called *Elegit*, and this writ has been ever since the ordinary assurance of the land, and the great foundation of general credit in the nation.
Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.

E'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*elementum*, Lat.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*
A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*
Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me. *Shakspeare.*
My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
The king
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. 2 *Peter*, iii. 10.
Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*
He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.

We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakspeare.*
Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton, P. L.*
They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent.
Baker on Learning.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?
—— One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*
Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters. *Spenser on Ireland.*
We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.* iv. 3.
There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master.
Dryden.

To E'LEMENT.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Sir Kenelm Digby uses *elementate* for this verb, Supplem. to Cabala, p. 247. But he will hardly be followed.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.
Boyle.
Fond creature! thou art *elemented* and organed for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception: such immediate displays of divinity infinitely transcend the analogy of thy order, and the immoderate glory of such a revelation would but absorb thy soul.
Mannyngham, Disc. (1681,) p. 89.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

Dull sublunary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove
Those things which *elemented* it.
Donne, Poems, p. 41.
His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness. *Walton, Life of Donne.*

ELEME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

God made
The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, *elemental* air. *Milton, P. L.*
If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubl'd colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, Virg.
The heavens, and the simple or *elemental* bodies, as the earth, the water, and the air.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. I.
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood. *Brown.*

3. Rude; elementary.

The druids are said to be very expert in astronomy, in geography, and in all parts of mathe-

matical knowledge. And authors speak, in a very exaggerated strain, of their excellence in these, and in many other sciences. Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they had; but I can scarcely be persuaded, that their learning was either deep or extensive.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. i. 2.

ELEMENTA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *elemental.*] Composition; combination of ingredients.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, (or what else you will call this *mal dire*,) is out of dispute. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English*, p. 456.

ELEMENTA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *elementary.*] The simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ELEME'NTARY.† *adj.* [Fr. *elementaire.*]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Initial; rude.

Your courtier *elementary* is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost. *Reid's Inquiry.*

3. Of or belonging to the elements.
Cockeram.

The harmony of heaven and the elements was put out of tune, in the *elementary* part of the world, by the sin of man.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 257.

Some luminous and fiery impressions in the *elementary* region. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 33.

ELE'MI. *n. s.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brasilians wound, and collect the resin.
Hill, Mat. Med.

ELE'NCH.† *n. s.* [*elenche*, old Fr. *elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a sophism.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of these sophisms and *elenchs* of merchandize I skill not. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

All your *elenchs* in logick come within the compass of juggling. *Selden, Table-Talk.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

To ELE'NCHIZE.* *v. n.* [from *elench*; coined perhaps by Ben Jonson, in order to ridicule the pretended accomplishments of "Fly, professor in the Inn."] To dispute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Pru. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize*.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

ELE'NCHICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *elencticus.*] Serving to confute.

Doctrinal application—is of two kinds; didactical, *elenchtical*.—*Elenchtical*, πρὸς ἔλεγχον, in some controverted point, which is usually called an use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.
Wilkins, Ecclesiastes or Gift of Preaching, § 2.

ELE'OTS. *n. s.* Some name the apples in request in the cider countries so; not known by that name in several parts of England. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

E'LENGE.* See ELLINGE.

E'LEPHANT.† *n. s.* [*elephas*, Lat. The learned Hyde refers to the Arabick *phil*, a mountain, as the etymon.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse; and it is said to be extremely long lived. He is supplied with a trunk or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, *elephants* with holes.
Shakspeare.

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.
Shakspeare.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, Virg.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS.† *n. s.* [*elephantiasis*, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

He differed in the temper of his body, being inclined to the leprosy called *elephantiasis*, noisome to the patient, but not infectious to the company.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 94.

ELEPHA'NTINE. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE.† *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.]

1. To raise up aloft.

O, the noble combat, that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband; another *elevated* that the oracle was fulfilled.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours, that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone.*

3. To raise with great conceptions.

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection. *Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vicious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.

When the judgements of learned men are alleged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgements of others as learned? *Hooker.*

E'LEVATE.† *part. adj.* [from *elevated.*]

1. Exalted; raised aloft.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Raised with great conceptions.

Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton, P. L.

ELEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*elevatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of style.

His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker.*

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

E'LEVATOR.† *n. s.* [from *elevate*; formerly our word was *elevatory*, Fr. *elevatoire.* Cotgrave.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. *Quincy.*

*ELE'VE.** *n. s.* [French.]

1. Literally, a scholar or disciple; one who has studied under a particular master.

He attached himself to sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *eleves*.
Ld. Chesterfield, Characters.

2. One brought up, or protected, by another; as the Italian *allievo*, "a foster child or servant of our bringing up." Florio's Ital. Dict. 1598.

ELE'VEN.† *adj.* [ænbleſen, Saxon; æn, one, and lyfan, to leave: *one left above ten.* V. Skinner, Etym.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

ELE'VENTH. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel. *Ralegh, Hist.*

ELF.† *n. s.* plural *elfs* and *elves.* [*eilf*, Welsh. Baxter's Gloss. This is all which Dr. Johnson offers respecting the etymology. We may trace the word to a different origin. *Alp* and *alf*, in the northern languages, signified both a

mountain and a spirit or demon of the mountains. V. Keysleri Antiq. Septentr. p. 500. Goth. and Icel. *alf*, a good or evil genius; ælf, Sax. munt-ælfen, mountain elves; pudu-ælfen, wood elves, fæ-ælfen, sea elves. Thus Shakspeare distinguishes them; "Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves, &c." Tempest. Fletcher, in the Faithful Shepherdess, distinguishes between the *elf* and the *fairy*, though he places both among "the powers that haunt the grove;" as, the "goblin, wood-god, fairy, *elf*, or fiend." The general opinion of *elves* was, that they were a kind of diminutive demons, called also *duergar* or *dwarfs*. Shakspeare calls them *demy-puppets*. Hence the word has passed into our language for *dwarfs* in general, of which meaning Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. It is conjectured by some that these little people have been imported into Europe by the crusaders from the East. "What indeed are the *genii* of the Arabs, the *peris* of the Persians, but the *elfs* and *fairies* of England?" Hole on the Arabian Nights' Entert. p. 12.

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shakspeare.*

Fairy *elves*,
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, P. L.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on every green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one vision touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;
Of airy *elves* by moon-light shadow seen,
The silver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself. *Swift.*

3. A dwarf, or little person. *Huloet, and Barret.*

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor weeting how the muse should soar on high,
Wisheth, poor starv'ling *elf*, his paper-kite may fly. *Shenstone.*

To ELF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have supposed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair so matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shaks.*

ELF-LOCK.† *n. s.* [*elf* and *lock*.] Hair twisted by elves; a common superstition, which seems to have had its rise from the horrid disease called the *plica Polonica*. *Warburton.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once entangled, much misfortune bodes. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

E'LFIN. *adj.* [from *elf*.] Relating to fairies; elfish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

E'LFIN.* *n. s.* A child; an urchin. See the third sense of ELF.

She was just and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress*, st. 15.

E'LFISH.* *adj.* [from *elf*.] Relating to elves or demons. See ELVISH.

In Chaucer's Tale of the Chanon Yeman, chymistry is termed an *elfish* art, that is, taught or conducted by spirits. This is an Arabian idea. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 169.

To ELI'CIT. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He *elicits* those acts out of the mere lapsed state of human nature. *Cheyne.*

ELI'CIT. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness: meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. *Hammond.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

To ELI'CITATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *elicio*.] To elicit; to fetch out by labour or art.

Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate*. *More, Song of the Soul*, iii. ii. 41.

ELICITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *elicio*, Latin.]

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bp. Bramhall.*

To ELI'DE.† *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.]

1. To break in pieces; to crush.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*. *Hooker.*

2. To cut off a syllable. See ELISION.

Mr. Wolf remarks the care with which the ancients, in apostrophized words, connected the consonant belonging to the *elided* syllable with that immediately following; whereas, among us, it is by well-informed readers often made to terminate the former syllable. *Brit. Crit.* 1796. Sept.

ELIGIBI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice; because to all persons, which are within the possibilities and state of pardon, it becomes a great instrument of pardon for sin. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, § vi. ch. 3.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness. *Fiddes, Serm.*

E'LIGIBLE. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that, next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? *Swift.*

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

E'LIGIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

To ELI'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*elimino*, Lat.] To open; to release from confinement; to put out of doors.

Lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door.
Lovelace, Lucast. Posth. (*of the Snail,*) p. 16.

Loose me from earth's inclosure, from the sun's
Contracted circle set my heart at large;
Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd;
Teach me, by this stupendous scaffolding,
Creation's golden steps, to climb to thee.
Young, Night Th. 9.

ELIMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

He [St. Peter] writes this [his first epistle] to his countrymen, the Jews; amongst whom, notwithstanding their dispersion, there were doubtless many rich owners, as there are still in many parts of the world, after all their disgraceful *eliminations*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 201.

ELIQUA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eliquatus*.] In metallurgy, a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them. *Chambers.*

ELI'SION. *n. s.* [*elisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, *can't th' attempt*, there is an elision of a syllable.

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

ELI'TE. *n. s.* [French. Prendre la fleur, l'*élite* d'une chose.] A word, of military adoption, not wanted in our language; for the *flower* of an army much better expresses, what *elite* pretends, the *selection* or *chosen part* of it; "the *choice* and *flower* of all the troops," as Denham writes. Yet *elite* is old, in the Scottish terms, for one elected to a bishoprick.

To ELI'XATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *elixo*.] To seeth or boil. *Cockeram.*

ELIXA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *elixate*.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption, or putrefaction, is opposite. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 21.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its *elixation* in the stomach. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *n. s.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferiour passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton, P. L.*

ELK. *n. s.* [ælc, Saxon.]

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male *elk* are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies slumb'ring sullen in the white abyss. *Thomson.*

ELKE.* *n. s.* [Welsh *alarch;* Cornish, *elerch;* a swan. Lat. *olor.*] A wild swan, sometimes also called *hooper.* It is of less size than the tame swan.

ELL.† *n. s.* [eln, Saxon; *alleina,* Goth, *ulna,* Lat. Thus our own word was formerly written *eln.* "An ell or *elne.*" Huloet. "It was xv *elnes* compass." Barret.]

1. A measure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addison.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long measure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

E'LLER.* *n. s.* [Germ. *eller.*] The alder-tree. Our northern word. Craven Dialect, and Brockett. Grose notices it, with the mistaken interpretation of *elder.*

E'LLINGE.* *adj.* [perhaps from the Sax. ælenge, long, not soon ceasing, tedious, troublesome. But Ray proposes the Fr. *esloigner,* Lat. *elongatus,* and the ancient Sax. ellenbe, far off, far from. He then mentions the usage of the word in Sussex, as Grose mentions the same in Kent, viz. solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from neighbours. Bullokar defines it *strange.* Others consider it merely in the sense of dull or melancholy.] Cheerless; sad.

Heavy-chered I yede, and *elenge* in herte.
Vis. of P. Ploughman, fol. iii. b.

E'LLINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *ellinge.*] Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness.

This shall be to advertise you of the great *ellingness* that I find here since your departing.
K. H. VIII. to Ann Bol. Lett. pub. 1714. p. 29.

ELLI'PSIS. *n. s.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer: as, the thing I love, *for* the thing *which* I love.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis,* Rom. iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle, and meeting with the base when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

The planets could not possibly acquire such revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipses* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL.† / ELLI'PTICK. } *adj.* [from *ellipsis.*]

1. Having the form of an ellipsis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick.* *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical;* the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Denoting the use of the rhetorical figure. Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning. See ELLIPSIS.

We may more rightly say, that ἐν ὑμῖν is an *elleiptical* expression instead of τοὺς ἐν ὑμῖν.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. (1693,) p. 174.

ELLI'PTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *elliptical.*] According to the rhetorical figure.

"Looked upon as dull" [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *as.* The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, "looked upon as being as dull as." *Hurd on Addison,* vi. 179.

ELM. *n. s.* [*ulmus,* Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The species are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by some called the British elm; the smooth-leaved or witch elm. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit-trees; because the roots of the elm will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment. *Miller.*

The rural seat,
Whose lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,
Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring, his airy city builds. *Thomson.*

2. It was used to support vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm,* my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate.
Shakspeare.

E'LMEN.* *adj.* [from *elm.*] Of or belonging to elm; made of elm. Jennings, W. Country Words.

E'LMY.* *adj.* [from *elm.*] Abounding with elm trees.

The simple spire, and *elmy* grange.
T. Warton, Ode xi.

ELOCA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *elocatus.*]

1. A removal from the usual place of residence.

When the child either by general permission, or former *elocation,* shall be out of the parent's disposing. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy.

In all poesy (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an *elocation,* and emotion of the mind. The poet must be *extra se positus, et à mente alienatus.* *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 30.

ELOCU'TION. *n. s.* [*elocutio,* Lat.]

1. The power of fluent speech.

A travelled doctor of physick, of bold, and of able *elocution.* *Wotton.*

2. Power of speaking; speech.

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.
Milton, P. L.

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution,* or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution.* *Dryden.*

E'LOCUTIVE.* *adj.* [*elocutus,* Lat.] Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.

Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 48.

E'LOGE. *n. s.* [French.] A funeral oration; a panegyrick on the dead.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges,* which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it.
Atterbury to Mons. Thiriot, Ep. Corr. i. 179.

E'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *elogiste.*] One who pronounces a panegyrick.

[One] made the funeral sermon, who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist,* as well as an excellent preacher. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 366.

E'LOGY. *n. s.* [*eloge,* Fr.] Praise; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies.* *Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy,* have considered this subject.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

To ELOI'GNATE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *eloigner,* Lat. *elongo.*] To remove.

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 149.

To ELO'IGNE.† *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused. Spenser's word is *esloyne*.

From worldly cares himself he did *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.
Spenser, F. Q.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne.*

ELOI'GNMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *eloignement*.] Remoteness; distance.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

To ELO'NG.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *ehlonguer*, to delay, to keep back; Lat. *elongo*. Our expressive old word has been converted, in a modern edition of Giles Fletcher's poem, into *keeping back*.] To put or set far off; to retard. *Bullokar.*

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. ii. 24.

To ELO'NGATE.† *v. a.* [*elongo*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to stretch.

I have perused some of your private letters, which were written not in your *elongated* hand for the purpose of deception, but in your usual character for common concerns.
Chalmers, Suppl. Apol. Shaksp. Papers, p. 504.

2. To put further off.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a distance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ELONGA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. The state of being stretched.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.
Fotherby, Atheom. p. 297.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real.
Glanville, Scepsis.

5. Departure; removal.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence, must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 89.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or *elongation*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To ELO'PE.† *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from the Sax. hleapan, which also means to run; whence our verb *to leap*, the old preterite of which is *lope*. "He laughing *lope* to a tree." Spenser, Shep. Cal. March, ver. 81.] To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance.
Addison, Freeholder.

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. s.* [from *elope*.] Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

E'LOPS.† *n. s.* [ἔλοψ.] A fish; reckoned however by Milton among the serpents, Dr. Johnson says; in which circumstance, it may be added, Milton is supported by the authority of Pliny and Nicander.

Scorpion and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipsas. *Milton, P. L.*

E'LOQUENCE. *n. s.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.]

1. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flourish'd, since mute. *Milton, P. L.*

His infant softness pleads a milder doom,
And speaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shaksp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty sense,
And mild persuasion flow'd in *eloquence*.
Pope, Odyssey.

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator.
Isaiah, iii. 3.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope.

E'LOQUENTLY.* *adv.* [from *eloquent*.] In elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, commend or dispraise or exhort or dissuade, accuse or defend *eloquently*, as occasion happeneth.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 41. b.

Remembering the wisdomes, advertisements, counsels, dissuasions from vice, and other profitable sentences, most *eloquently* and familyarlye shewed in those comedies. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 43.

A thing written or spoken very *eloquently*.
Barret's Alvearie.

For, as a great man justly and *eloquently* reasons, men are naturally more watchful in a matter so dear to them. *Blackwall, Sac. Class.* ii. 316.

ELSE.† *pronoun.* [ellep, Saxon; *alia*, Goth. *alius*, Lat. ἄλλος, Gr. *another*.] Other; one besides: it is applied both to persons and things.

To stand stained with travel, and sweating with desire to see him; thinking of nothing *else*, putting all affairs *else* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *else* to be done but to see him. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you; He did it when he had nothing *else* to do.
Denham.

ELSE.† *conj.* [ellep, Sax. Germ. *alles*; Su. Goth. *ella*, or; Lat. *alias*, Gr. ἄλλως, *otherwise*. Our word was formerly *elles* or *alles*; and Mr. Horne Tooke asserts that it is no other than alep or alýr, the imperative of alepan or alýran, *to dismiss*.]

1. Otherwise.

1 *Ser.* They are ready to attend.
2 *Ser.* Sure some great person,
They would not make this hurry *else*.
Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beside, by lot my due,
But stand aloof, and think profane to view;
This faulchion, *else*, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood.
Dryden.

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause. *Tillotson.*

2. Beside; except that mentioned.

Pleasures which no where *else* were to be found,
And all Elysium in a spot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has sometimes *or* before it superfluously.

Be more abstemious,
Or else, good night your vow. *Shakspeare*

E'LSEN.* See ELSIN.

ELSEWHE'RE.† *adv.* [Sax. ellep-hpæp.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elsewhere*. *Abbot, Descript. of the World.*

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not. *Ralegh, Hist.*

For if we chance to fix our thoughts *elsewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elsewhere*.
Milton, P. R.

Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

They which *elsewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meanest minister, when the magistrate appointeth him what to wear, think the gravest prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elsewhere*.
Milton, P. L.

Bestow, base man, thy idle threats *elsewhere*;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear.
Dryden.

If it contradict what he says *elsewhere*, it is no new or strange thing. *Tillotson.*

E'LSIN.* *n. s.* [Teut. *aelsene*, and *elssen*. See also AWL.] A shoemaker's awl. A northern word. Grose and Craven Dialect. Sometimes written and pronounced *elsen*.

To ELU'CIDATE.† *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain; "to make bright." *Bullokar.*

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us consider it. *Boyle.*

By this way we may not only divert ourselves, but *elucidate* our own thoughts.
Goodman, Wint. Even. Conf. P. i.

ELUCIDA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elucidation*.] Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

I know not any that has received so little *elucidation*. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, Pref.

ELU'CIDATIVE.* *adj.* [from *elucidate*.] Throwing light; explanatory.

ELU'CIDATOR. *n. s.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

ELUCTA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *eluctatus*.]

1. The act of bursting forth.

There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble *eluctation* of truth.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 5.

2. Escape.

By the power of our faith, which is the victory that overcomes the world, at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful *eluctation*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 268.

To ELU'DE.† *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.]

1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or *elude* the punishment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected escape; "to deceive." *Bullokar.*

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Possible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more insisted on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. *Swift.*

E'LVELOCKS. *n. s.* [from *elves* and *lock*.] Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies. See ELFLOCK.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

E'LVERS.* *n. s.* Small eels, caught in some parts of the kingdom, particularly about Gloucester and Tewkesbury. These are, in reality, young congers, or sea-eels. They get up into rivers while very small; and, as they precede the shads, it is conjectured that they supply them with food. *Chambers.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See ELF.

Fairy *elves*
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant secs,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, P. L.*

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves*, and demons, hear! *Pope.*

E'LVISH.† *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfish*, Dr. Johnson says. One of his contemporaries so wrote it. See ELFISH. The old word *elvish* is applied, by Chaucer, to chymistry, which he calls "*elvish* craft," and "*elvish* lore," Chan. Yeoman's Tale; where Mr. Tyrwhitt supposes the meaning to be *fairy-like* or *fantastick*. But see ELFISH. Elsewhere, by the father of our poetry, the word is used for *sullen, reserved, morose*; a sense unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.]

1. Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Here no night-ravens lodge, more black than pitch,
Nor *elvish* ghosts, nor ghastly owls do flee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. June.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The slave of nature, and the son of hell! *Shaksp.*
No muse hath been so bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

2. Reserved; coy; disdainful.

He seemeth *elvish* by his countenance,
For unto no wight doth he dalliance.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas.

Thou art too *elvish*, faith thou art; too *elvish*, and too coy:
Am I, I pray thee, beggarly, that such a flocke enjoy? *Warner, Albion's England*, (1597.)

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *elusion*, Lat. *elusio*. This is also a very old English word, though Dr. Johnson has produced no other example than the comparatively modern one from Woodward.] An escape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

If our senses be dayly decyved in this matter, then is the sensible sacrament nothyng els but an *elusion* of our senses.
Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 307.

This place of our Apostle stands for us unshaken by any the impotent blasts of his frivolous *elusions*, and shall warrant us against earth and hell, that a bishop may be the husband of one wife.
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Marr. Clergy, p. 108.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

ELU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *elude*.]

1. Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.
Pope, Odyss.

2. Tending to deceive; fallacious.

Pleasures, and enjoyments, which their religion convinced them were insubstantial, *elusive*, and transitory. *Student*, ii. 364.

ELU'SORINESS.* *n. s.* [from *elusory*.] The state of being elusory. *Ash.*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade retreats, and *elusory* tergiversation.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.
Arbuthnot, on Aliments.

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELUTRIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *elutriate*.] The act of straining off; in metallurgy, the separating the lighter matters, from the mixed ores of metals, by means of great quantities of fair water. *Chambers.*

After all its transmutations, *elutriations*, and filtrations in the body.
Acc. of Origen, Phenix, (1707,) vol. i. p. 44.

ELY'SIAN. *adj.* [*elysus*, Lat.] Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream.
Milton, P. L.

ELY'SIUM. n. s. [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,
Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

'EM. A contraction of *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *emacero*.] Our old word for *emaciate*. Thus Bullokar: "To emacerate, or emaciate; to wax lean; to pine away with sorrow, envy, toil, or the like." We now use *macerate* and *maceration*.

EMACERA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *emacerate*.] Leanness, or falling away in flesh.
Bullokar.

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almost new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMA'CIATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *emaciatus*.] Sunk; wasted; deprived of flesh.

The vivid vermeil fled his fady cheek,
And his big paunch, distended with the spoils
Of half his flock, *emaciate*, groan'd beneath
Superiour pride, and mightier lust of power.
Shenstone's Ruin'd Abbey.

EMACIA'TION. *n. s.* [*emaciatus*, Lat.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever. *Graunt.*

To EMA'CULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emaculo*.] To make clean; to take out spots.
Cockeram.

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him, [Tacitus,] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, &c. *Hales, Rem.* p. 273.

EMACULA'TION. *n. s.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. *Dict.*

E'MANANT.† *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat. South writes our word *emanent*, unless it be an errour of the press, which is not agreeable to its etymon *emano*, *emanas*, &c. *emanans*. In a modern periodical publication I have seen *emane* for *emanate*, to which, if it could be tolerated, South's *emanent*, supposing it not a corruption, might then be added.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Evidence brings a property *emanent* from the essence and being of knowledge. *South, Serm.* ix. 322.

To E'MANATE.† *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else.

Beams that *emanate* perpetually from our bodies to them. *Hales, Rem.* (*Lett. dat.* 1630,) p. 290.

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power. *Burke.*

EMANA'TION.† *n. s.* [*emanatio*, Lat. Our word was considered as unusual in 1655, and is placed among others, then not familiar, at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light issues from the sun. *South.*

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. *Bp. Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after some distance, retracteth unto itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length retire into their former dimensions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create:
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

E'MANATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Lat.] Issuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

They *emancipated* themselves from dependance. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *emancipate*.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of errour, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

A certain freedom and activity of mind which immediately followed the national *emancipation* from superstition, contributed also to produce innumerable compositions in poetry. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iv. 1.

EMA'NCIPATOR.* *n. s.* [from *emancipate*.] One who releases from any confinement or restriction.

Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the *emancipators*. *The Merits of the Catholicks*, &c. p. 358.

To EMA'RGINATE.† *v. a.* [Lat. *emargino*, to take away the scurf about the edge of a wound. In this sense also it stands in the old English vocabulary of Cockeram. At present it furnishes the sense of *indent*; as in botany, "an *emarginated* leaf."] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emasculo*, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain;
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMA'SCULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated.

The harassed, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission; servitude is his sensuality; he will not go out free. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 515.

Store enough of such *emasculate* theology as this! *Hammond, Works*, iv. 571.

EMASCULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *emasculate*.]

1. Castration.

About the time that author came out purged, a reverend doctor had the book, and singularly commended it, as it stood now corrected and amended; for it had passed the stool of repentance, and I believe the *emasculations* were some Scotchman's. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote.*

2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities; unmanly softness.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.

2. To bind up; to enclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were *embal'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To EMBA'LM.† *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French; *embalsamer*, Spanish.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakspeare.*

I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

2. To fill with sweet scent.

The buxom air *embalm'd*
With odours. *Milton, P. L.*

EMBA'LMER. *n. s.* [from *embalm*.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar*.]

1. To shut; to enclose.

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight:
Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In form of airy members fair *embarr'd*
His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairfax.*

2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embarred* all further trade for the future. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embarr'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *embark*.]

1. The act of putting on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on shipboard.

EMBA'RGO. *n. s.* [*embargar*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryd.*

To EMBA'RGO.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay an embargo upon. This word is not modern, as it may seem; for Coles, in his Lat. Dict. 1679, has "to *imbargue*, or lay an imbargo upon."

To EMBA'RK.† *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.]

1. To put on shipboard.

Of mankind, so numerous late,
All left, in one small bottom swam *embark'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ships Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skimm'd along the sea. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To engage another in any affair.

All the propositions he could make to Spain could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might *embark* them against France. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, iii. 956.

To EMBA'RK. *v. n.*

1. To go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece. *A. Philips.*

2. To engage in any affair.

EMBARKA'TION.* See EMBARCATION.

To EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarasser*, French.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

I saw my friend a little *embarrassed*, and turned away. *Spectator.*

EMBA'RRASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *embarrass.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts, Logick.*

To EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no servile or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgement. *Wotton.*

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleasure, high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd:
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embased.*
Spenser.

EMBA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *embase.*] Deterioration; depravation.

What shall we think of the pleasures of sin, which receive a farther *embasement*, and diminution, from the superaddition of a curse. *South, Serm.* viii. S. iv.

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.* ch. 17.

EMBA'SSADE.* *n. s.* [French, *embassade.*] Used by Spenser in the sense either of *on embassy*, or *as embassadors*; but now disused. See AMBASSADE.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet musick that unto them lends.
Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

EMBA'SSADOUR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *embassadeur.* Barbazan prefers the spelling with *em* to that of *am*, the word, as he thinks, being derived from the Lat. *immittere*, to send out. V. Roq. Gloss. Lang. Rom. But see AMBASSADOUR.] One sent on a publick message.

Mighty Jove's *embassadour* appear'd
With the same message. *Denham.*

Myself my king's *embassador* will go. *Dryden.*

EMBA'SSADRESS.† *n. s.*

1. A woman sent on a publick message.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth, Ovid.*

2. The wife of an embassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch embassador or *embassadress?* *Ld. Chesterfield.*

E'MBASSAGE.† } *n. s.* [It may be observed,
E'MBASSY. } that though our authors write almost indiscriminately *embassador* or *ambassador*, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy* all concurring to write *embassy*, Dr. Johnson says. This is not, universally, however, the case. The Cyclopædia of Chambers presents EMBASSY with the accompaniment of AMBASSY; and a writer in the Modern Universal History has followed the spelling of *ambassy.* I mention this to shew the exception, but not to propose a deviation from *embassy.* Spenser has once placed the accent upon the second syllable of *embassage*, F. Q. iii. ix. 28. And so on *embassade.* But the accent is now fixed upon the first.]

1. A publick message; a message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

When he was at Newcastle, he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy.* *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. An errand, in an ironical sense.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last that know it? *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

To EMBA'THE.* See *To* IMBATHE.

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattl'd;*
To horse! you gallant princes, straight to horse!
Shakspeare.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage vow, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly *embattled* against me. *Shakspeare.*

On their *embattled* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton, P. L.*

Embattled nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to restrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force conspire. *Prior.*

To EMBA'TTLE. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn. *Shakspeare.*

EMBA'TTLED.* *adj.* Indented like a battlement; a term still used in heraldry; and of very ancient usage in our poetry.

His comb was redder than the fine corall,
Embattelled, as it were a castel wall.
Chaucer, N. Pr. Tale.

Wearing a diademe *embattild* wide
With hundred turrets, like a turribant.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 28.

To EMBA'Y. *v. a.*

1. [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.] To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Spenser, F. Q.

Every sense the humour sweet *embayed*,
And slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. [from *bay.*] To enclose in a bay; to landlock.

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakspeare.

EMBE'DDED.* *adj.* [*en* and *bed.*] Sunk in another substance.

When we reflect upon the number of muscles, not fewer than four hundred and forty-six, in the human body, known and named, how contiguous they lie to each other in layers, as it were, over one another, crossing one another, sometimes *embedded* in one another, sometimes perforating one another; an arrangement, which leaves to each its liberty and its full play, must necessarily require meditation and counsel. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 9.

To EMBE'LLISH.† *v. a.* [*embellir*, French. Our word was formerly without the *h.* "Her tears *embellissed* her wifely chastity." Chaucer, Leg. of Lucrece.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

Bayleaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the sweet violet. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

The work as of a kingly palace-gate,
With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Embellish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embellish'd with her first created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native stone. *Dryden, Juv.*

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperours, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. *Addison on Italy.*

EMBE'LLISHER.* *n. s.* [from *embellish.*] One who embellishes; one who graces with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *embellish.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

E'MBERING. *n. s.* The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tusser.*

E'MBERS. *n. s.* without a singular. [æmýpia, Saxon, ashes; *einmyria*, Icelandick, hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton, Il Pens.*

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Virgil.

E'MBERWEEK. *n. s.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads: but Nelson decides in favour of Mareschal, who derives it from *ymbren* or *em-*

bren, a *course* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for fasting are Lent, and the four seasons of the year called *emberweeks*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To EMBE'ZZLE.† *v. a.* [This word seems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake. It is derived from the old Fr. *besler*, or *embesler*. See Kelham's Norm. Dict. "*embeasiler*, to filch." See also *To* BEZZLE.]

1. To appropriate by breach of trust; to turn what is entrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayward.*

2. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzl'd* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden, Pers.*

EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.]

1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2. The thing appropriated.

EMBE'ZZLER.* *n. s.* [from *embezzle*.] One who appropriates to himself what is received in trust for another.

To EMBI'BE.* See *To* IMBIBE. *Embibe*, or *enbibe*, is the spelling of Chaucer.

To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with glittering embellishments.

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton, Comus.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got. *Shakspeare.*

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton, P. L.*

To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with ensigns armorial.
2. To deck in glaring colours; to set out pompously to shew.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

EMBLA'ZONER.* *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.]

1. One who publishes in a pompous manner.

But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, (whether it be the same man or no, I leave it in the midst,) and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. A herald; a blazoner. See BLAZONER.

EMBLA'ZONRY. *n. s.* [from *emblazon*.] Pictures upon shields.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton, P. L.*

E'MBLEM.† *n. s.* [ἔμβλημα, Gr. *embleme*, French.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inserted into the body of another.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An occult representation; an allusive picture; a typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace. *Denham.*

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addison, Guardian.*

To E'MBLEM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To represent in an occult or allusive manner. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing a solitary instance from Glanville; but it was apparently very common, and has been well employed by Glanville's contemporaries, or rather his seniors.

Jacob is as man; Laban is the churlish, envious, ungrateful world; Leah is the pleasure it pays us with: blemished in that which is the life of beauty; perished even in the eye; *emblemed* too by the sex of frailty, Women. *Feltham, Res.* i. 81.

The story of the world doth often afford such a kind of representation: sometimes it presenteth a fair view of glorious monarchs and flourishing nations, symbolized by the magnificence of cities and palaces; high and eminent prosperity in the grandees of the earth, figured by the cedars; plentiful and opulent private estates, *emblemed* by the pregnancy of the fields. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. p. 362.

I observe many of these airy forms bearing equal date almost with the evils *emblemed* in them. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 220.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL.
EMBLEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *emblem*.]

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order,
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical. *Addison.*

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emblematical*.] In the manner of emblems; allusively; with occult representation.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *emblem*.] A writer or inventer of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematists*, and heralds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EMBLE'MATIZE.* *v. a.* [from *emblem*.] To represent by an emblem.

How the senary should *emblematize* the world, you shall understand thus: The world is self-complete, filled and perfected by its own parts: so is the senarius, which has no denominated part but a sixth, third, and second, viz. 1, 2, 3, which put together make six; and Euclid defines a perfect number from this property, "a perfect number is that which is equal to its parts." *More, Conj. Cabb.* (1653,) p. 159.

This garden of Eden may *emblematize*, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit. *Ibid.* p. 239.

E'MBLEMENTS.* *n. s.* plur. [Fr. *emblaver*, to sow the ground with corn; Greek, ἐμβαλλειν.] Profits arising from land sown, or generally from the ground.

If tenant for life sow the land, and afterwards die, the executor of the tenant for life shall have the *emblements*, and not he in reversion. *Cowel.*

The doctrine of *emblements* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or their annual artificial profit. *Blackstone.*

E'MBLEMIZING.* *n. s.* [from *emblem*. Fr. *emblemature*.] A making of emblems. *Cotgrave.*

To EMBO'DY.* See *To* IMBODY. Dr. Johnson writes *embody* under the word *incorporate*, though he takes no other notice of it in his Dictionary.

EMBO'GUING.* *n. s.* [from the Fr. *embouchure*. Though we have *disembogue* in almost all our dictionaries, yet *embogue* perhaps will be found in none. Nor have I met with an instance of it in any other shape than that of the following noun.] The mouth of a river or fen; the place where it empties itself into the sea.

The frosts are so hard and sharp in the *emboguing* of the Meotis fens, that in the very place where Mithridates' lieutenant had delivered a battle to his enemies on hard ground, and dry-footed, and there defeated them, the next summer he there obtained another sea-battle against them. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne*, (1613,) p. 113.

To EMBOI'L.* See *To* IMBOIL.

To EMBO'LDEN.* See *To* IMBOLDEN. Yet *embolden* seems to be the best authorized method of writing the word. So Milton wrote it; so the translators of our present version of the Bible; and so Chaucer.

E'MBOLISM. *n. s.* [ἐμβολισμὸς, Gr.]

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS. *n. s.* [ἔμβολος, Gr.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMBO'RDER.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *emborder*.] To adorn with a border. See *To* IMBORDER. Dr. Johnson has neither. Milton writes it *imborder*.

To EMBO'SK.* See *To* IMBOSK.

To EMBO'SS.† *v. a.* [from *bosse*, a protuberance, Fr.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the breached verge of the salt flood;
Which once a-day, with his *embossed* froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover. *Shaks. Timon.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton, P. L.*

All croud in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. To engrave with relief, or rising work.

On the sides of this (which began the other part) were placed two great statues, feigned of gold, one of Atlas, the other of Hercules, in varied postures, bearing up the clouds, which were of relievo, *embossed*, and tralucent as naturals.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost.
Dryden, Virg.

3. To enclose; to include; to cover. [from *emboister*, French, to enclose in a box. See *To* IMBOX.]

The knight his thrillant spear again essay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*.
Spenser, F. Q.

4. To enclose in a thicket. [*emboscare*, Ital.]

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*. *Milton, S. A.*

5. To hunt hard. "When a deer is hard run, and *foams at the mouth*, he is said to be *embost:* a dog also, when he is strained with hard running, especially upon hard ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he is said to be *embost*, from *bosse*, Fr. a tumour." Hanmer. It is rather, in the present sense, from the Spanish *emboçar*, to cast out of the mouth. And it is thus often applied, by our old writers, to a hunted deer.

As a dismayed deer in chase *embost*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 17.

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embost*. *Shakspeare.*

We have almost *embost* him: you shall see his fall to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Look as an hart, with sweat and blood imbrued,
Chas'd and *embost*, thirsts, in the soil to be.
P. Fletcher, Poet. Misc. p. 86.

EMBO'SSMENT. *n. s.* [from *emboss*.]

1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon, Essays.

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addison on Italy.*

To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmest fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To EMBO'UND.* See *To* IMBOUND.

To EMBO'W.* *v. a.* [from *bow*.] To bend like a bow; to arch; to vault. Dr. Johnson writes this word *imbow*; but his examples from Spenser and Milton are against it, being in the authors' own editions *embow*. Bacon indeed has *imbow*. Our old lexicography, on the other hand, gives *embow*; as, "roofs carved and *embowed*," Barret.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure
Embow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 19.

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,
With gilden horns *embowed* like the moon.
Spenser, Vis. of World's Vanity.

The gilted roofs *embow'd* with curious work.
Gascoigne's Jocasta, i. 2.

The inner part is hollow or *embowed*, [i. e. vaulted,] and the outward is bended.
Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606,) p. 47.

The high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To EMBO'WEL.† *v. a.* [from *bowel*. Norm. Fr. *embouellecz*, embowelled.]

1. To eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

The schools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itself. *Shakspeare.*

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton, P. L.*

Fossils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Displays. *Philips.*

2. To bury within any other substance.

His dreadfull hand he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadfull instrument of yre
Thought sure have pownded him to powder soft,
Or deepe *embowell'd* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 15.

He conceals the loss, and counterfeits another ring like it of silver, *embowelling* a motto to this purpose, "O pertinaces, O pœnitentes!" from which pattern most Mahometans to this day wear rings of silver. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 267.

EMBO'WELLER.* *n. s.* [from *embowel*.] One who takes out entrails.

We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, *emboweller*, pollinctor, salter, and other dependant servants, as dressers of the dead, painters, carvers, and the like.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 283.

To EMBO'WER.* *v. n.* [from *bower*.] To lodge; to build; to bower. See *To* BOWER.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs *embowering*,
Chaunted their sundry tunes.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

To EMBO'X.* See *To* IMBOX.

To EMBRA'CE.† *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.
Dryden.

2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered. Chaucer uses it in the sense of *take hold of*.

[She] could so the people's heart *embrace*,
That each her loveth that loketh on her face.
Clerk's Tale.

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart. *Shaksp.*

At first, her mother-earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.
Davies.

They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done. *Tillotson.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.

4. To comprise; to enclose; to contain; to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.
Denham.

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be *embraced*.
Shakspeare.

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his son,
Whose absence is no less material to me
Than is his father's, must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

8. To fasten; to fit close. [Ital. *imbracciare*, "porsi ed avvoltarsi al braccio, cappa, scudo, &c." Vocab. Della Crusca.]

Who, seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike arms about him gan *embrace*,
And in the rest his ready spear did sticke.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 26.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakspeare.*

EMBRA'CE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *embrace*.]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.
Sidney.

There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that Love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hostile hug; grapple.

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*. *Sidney.*

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

6. Admission; reception.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of the Northumbrians to the *embracement* of Christian religion. *Weever.*

EMBRA'CER.† *n. s.* [from *embrace*.] The person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge. *Howell.*

The errour once broached, found many *embracers*. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 96.

EMBRA'CING.* *n. s.* [from *embrace.*] An embrace. *Huloet, and Barret.*

Such wanton tunes, [and] homely *embracings*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 496.

To EMBRA'ID.* *v. a.* [from *braid*, which, I have already observed, is the parent of our word *upbraid.*] To censure in opprobrious terms. Not now in use. See *To* BRAID.

[He] *embrayded* him with cowardise. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 167. b.

EMBRA'SURE. *n. s.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE.† *v. a.* [from *brave.*]

1. To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave*.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To inspire with fortitude.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Chari's generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self.
Beaumont's Psyche, (1651,) xvii. Arg.

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm.
Wiseman on Inflammations.

EMBROCA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *embrocate.* This word is of no great age in our language. When Sir William Petty addressed Hartlib on the Advancement of Learning, it was *embrocha.* "Administring to each patient his physick — *embrochaes*, fomentations, frictions." Advice of Sir W. Petty, &c. 1648. p. 16.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts. *Wiseman, Surg.*

To EMBRO'IDER.† *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr. Our word at first was *embroid* or *embroud.* "Mantles *embrouded* well," Chaucer's Flower and Leaf; and even so late, as in 1630. "The dew — with pearl *embrouds* each meadow," Drayton's Muses Elysium. It was also *embroder* before *embroider*, as in Barret's Dictionary of 1580.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering* or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering*. *Spectator*, No. 606.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.
Pope.

EMBRO'IDERER. *n. s.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*. *Ecclus.* xlv. 10.

EMBRO'IDERY. *n. s.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,
In emerald tuffs, flowers purfled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakspeare.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions. *Spectator*, No. 414.

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, French.]

1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *K. Charles.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And discord with a thousand various mouths.
Milton, P. L.

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.
Dryden.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so *embroiled* with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. *Addison on Italy.*

3. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for *broil* or *burn.*

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

EMBRO'ILMENT.* *n. s.* [from *embroil.*] Confusion; disturbance.

The cause of this uncertainty was, the *embroilments* and factions that were then amongst the Arabs. *Maundrell's Journey*, p. 56.

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To enclose in a brothel.

Men, which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

To EMBRO'WN.* See *To* IMBROWN.

To EMBRU'E.* See *To* IMBRUE. The most ancient method of writing this word which I have found is, in 1555, with *em.* And so Barret in his Dict. 1580.

E'MBRYO.† } *n. s.* [ἔμβρυον, Gr. The
E'MBRYON. } word *embryon* was asserted by Addison to be of Milton's coinage; but it existed, before Milton wrote, both as an adjective and a substantive; though Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice it as an adjective; nor has he any instance of it in the plural number as a substantive.]

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner. *Bacon.*

An exclusion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be so much as properly called an *embryon*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The reverence I owe to that one womb,
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past. *Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.*

Embryos, and idiots, eremites, and friars.
Milton, P. L.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton, P. L.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds.
Blackmore.

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimson folds. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

E'MBRYON.* *adj.* Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production.

The *embrion* blossome of each spray.
W. Browne, Brit. Past. (1613,) i. 4.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto speculation; and so give life unto *embryon* truths, and verities yet in their chaos.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 5.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their *embryon* atoms. *Milton, P. L.*

A kind of *embryon*, imperfect, heathen.
Hammond's Works, iv. 571.

To EMBU'RSE.* See *To* IMBURSE.

To EMBU'SY.* *v. a.* [from *busy.*] To employ.

The accustome and usage
Of auncient poets, ye wote full wele, hath bene
Them selfs to *embusy* with all their whole corage.
Skelton's Poems, p. 11.

The heads and senses of our people have been *imbusied*.
Necessary Erudition, (1543,) sign. A. iii. b.

EME.† *n. s.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. Now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; which is not exactly the case. See EAME.

To EME'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emendo.*] To amend; to correct.

Have us excused, that we no better do,
An other time to *emende* it if we can.
Mystery of Candlemas-day, (1512.)

EME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*emendo*, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EME'NDATELY.* *adj.* [Lat. *emendatus.*] Without fault; correct.

The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of the time for the recognising of the same would require.
Taverner, Dedic. of the Bible to K. H. VIII. (1539.)

EMENDA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *emendation.*]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

Nor is the Divine goodness less to be seen, venerated, and praised, in those *emendations*, which follow, to our ease and comfort, the lawful applications of art, and ingenuity.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 57.

The essence and the relation of every thing in being is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use; and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

Who ever heard either of ὀπλαίνω or πλαίνω? — Παπλαίνω comes forty times in Homer, and if he [Barnes] had been, as he thinks himself, "Mæonides, sextus pavone ex Pythagoreo," he might have found out the *emendation*.
Bentley to Dr. Davies.

E'MENDATOR.† *n. s.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A

corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

In the copies, which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, (1672,) p. 123.

EME'NDATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *emendatus.*] Contributing correction or emendation.

Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

The high credit in which *emendatory* criticism was held at the beginning of this [the eighteenth] century. *Hurd, Life of Warburton.*

To EME'NDICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *emendico.*] To beg. See *To* MENDICATE.

Cockeram.

E'MERALD. *n. s.* [*emeraude,* Fr.; *smaragdus,* Lat.] A green precious stone.

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness.

Hill on Fossils.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald?* *Sidney.*

The *emerald* is a bright grass green: it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores.

Woodward on Fossils.

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Than the green *emerald* shows. *Thomson, Summer.*

To EME'RGE.† *v. n.* [*emergo,* Lat. Dr. Johnson's earliest authority is that of Boyle. In 1656, the word was enumerated, by Heylin, amongst the uncouth and uncommon.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged,* to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged,* and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet, Theory.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden, Homer.*

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to sable night.
Dryden, Fab.

When from dewy shade *emerging* bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope, Odyss.*

I have often studied, and admired, why their parents would, under such mean encouragements, design their sons for the church; and those the most towardly and capable and select geniuses among their children, who must needs have *emerged* in a secular life. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 40.

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*
A rising world. *Thomson, Summer.*

EME'RGENCE. } *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which any thing is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence,* where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Any sudden occasion, unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency,* and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.

Granville, Scepsis.

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.

In any case of *emergency,* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. *Addison, Freeholder.*

EME'RGENT.† *adj.* [from *emerge.*]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now shall hit the stars.
B. Jonson.

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent.* *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

Is't not
A perfect act and absolute in law?
Seal'd and deliver'd before witnesses?
The day and date *emergent.*
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

She composed certain prayers, herself, upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon, Collect. of Q. Elizabeth.*

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. *Clarendon.*

Christ was of that infinite wisdom and knowledge, as to enact laws of that universal compliance with all the conditions of man, that there can be no new *emergent* inconvenience unforeseen by him, that should at any time make the obligation of them to cease. *South, Serm.* vii. 117.

EME'RITED.* *adj.* [*emeritus,* Lat.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Evelyn,* iii. vii. § 15.

E'MERODS. } *n. s.* pl. [corrupted by ig-
E'MEROIDS. } norant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids, αἱμορῥοιδες.*] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods.* 1 *Sam.* v. 6.

EME'RSION.† *n. s.* [from *emerge.*]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid.

They demonstrate or set forth by their baptism, that is, by their immersion into the water, and their *emersion* out of the same, their death and resurrection. *Knatchbull, Annot.* (1693,) p. 207.

2. The time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion,* when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

E'MERY. *n. s.* [*smyris,* Lat.; *esmeril,* Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

Hill, Mat. Med.

EME'TICAL. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.] Having the
EME'TICK. } quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick,* and some sudorifick. *Hale.*

EME'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emetical.*] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically,* even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

EME'TICK.* *n. s.* A medicine provoking vomits.

There is a vast deal of propriety, as well as pleasantry, in the weapons Garth [in his Dispensary] has given to his warriours. They are armed much in character, with causticks, *emeticks,* &c.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

E'MEU, or E'MEW.* *n. s.* In zoology, a name of the cassowary, a large bird of the ostrich kind; used in our heraldick language.

EMICA'TION. *n. s.* [*emicatio,* Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as sprightly liquors.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication,* as also a crass and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

EMI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *emictum,* Latin.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction.*

Harvey on Consumptions.

E'MIGRANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *emigrans.*] One who emigrates. A modern word. See EMIGRATE.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the publick expence.

Robertson.

In these expeditions the northern *emigrants* were attended by their poets.

Warton, Hist. E. Poet. i. Diss. 1.

E'MIGRATE.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *emigratus.* This word, a century and a half since, was in use, apparently as a philosophical term; for it is ridiculed as such, by a quaint author, among several Platonical expressions, in the passage which I cite. The accent is there placed on the second syllable. Of the verb *emigrate* the use is probably modern. Dr. Johnson gives no example.] Wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in *abstract* embraces greet;
(Till that the fates permit) let's live
Intranced by love *intuitive*.
Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p: 228.

To E'MIGRATE.† *v. n.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

A man who stays at home, gains nothing by his neighbour's *emigrating*.
Conversation in Boswell's Life of Johnson, in 1778.

They don't *emigrate*, till they could earn their livelihood in some way at home. *Ibid.*

The surplus parts of this plethorick body always must *emigrate*. *Pownall on Antiq.* (1782,) p. 60.

EMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions. *Hale.*

E'MINENCE.† } *n. s.* [*eminence*, Fr. *eminen-*
E'MINENCY. } *tia*, Lat.]

1. Loftiness; height.
2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds.
Ray on the Creation.

3. A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satire or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest. *Wotton.*

He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton, P. L.*

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of estate, yet religion makes a compensation, by teaching content. *Tillotson.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.
Shakspeare.

8. A title given to cardinals, Dr. Johnson says. It should be added, that cardinal Barberini first caused the title of *eminenza* to be affixed to the ecclesiasticks of this rank; in order to equal the phrase of *excellency* applied to sovereign princes in Italy; but the princes, upon the assumption of *eminency* by the cardinals, took that of *highness*, altezza; thus leaving the cardinals to toil after them up the hill of title in vain! The grand master of Malta had also the appellation of *eminency*.

The late most grievous cruelties, and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the vallies of Piedmont, within the duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency*. *Milton, Lett. of State, to Card. Mazarine.*

E'MINENT.† *adj.* [*eminent*, old Fr. *eminens*, Lat.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place.
Ezek. xvi. 24.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads, and buries us.
Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

Satan, in gesture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son. *Dryden, Juv.*

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

E'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Thy love, which else
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton, P. L.*

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely hast shunn'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth.
Milton, Sonnet.

Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorn'd
To some great work. *Milton, S. A.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgement of what is *eminently* best. *Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this. *Swift.*

E'MIR. n. s.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Persians. "Mortis Ally by the Persians is called *emyr el memumin*, i. e. prince of the faithful." Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 268. "*Amir* or *emir ul omra*, a lord of lords or chief of the nobles." Flowers of Pers. Literature, p. 7. Among the Turks it is usually applied to the descendants of Mahomet.

We may here bring in the *emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who, for distinction sake wear about their heads turbans of a deep sea-green. *Ricaut.*

E'MISSARY.† *n. s.* [*emissarius*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has, under the first definition, given the passage from B. Jonson, which I cite to illustrate the word as an adjective.]

1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privity.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or sends out. A technical sense.

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

E'MISSARY.* *adj.* [adopted from the Latin *emissitius*, which is applied by Plautus to the *eye*, as the reverend Mr. Whalley long since observed on the passage in B. Jonson; and which, he might have added, is literally adopted by a better writer than the facetious bard. See EMISSITIOUS.] Looking about; prying.

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

EMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*emissio*, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populosity necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

EMISSI'TIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *emissitius*.] Prying; narrowly examining.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 184.

To EMI'T.† *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.

These baths continually *emit* a manifest and very sensible heat; nay, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

The soil being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams consisting of volatile and active parts.
Arbuthnot on Air.

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

By this Act of Uniformity, there was an end put to all the liberty and licence which had been practised in all churches from the time of his majesty's return, and by his declaration that he had *emitted* afterwards. *Ld. Clarendon, Life*, ii. 296.

EMME'NAGOGUES. *n. s.* pl. [ἔμμηνα and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

E'MMET.† *n. s.* [æmette, Saxon. Formerly written *emote*. "The *emote*, or *ant*." Barret, Dict. 1580. From the Saxon word, æmt is conjectured to have been formed; and then ænt, whence *ant*. See ANT.] An ant; a pismire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's just price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

First crept
The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton, P. L.*

To EMME'W. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settl'd visage and deliberate word,

Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakspeare.*

To EMMO'VE.† *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing the first of the examples from Spenser. But it was not overlooked in later times by Thomson, who has well employed it.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her humblesse low —
Did much *emmove* his stout heroick heart.
Spenser, F. Q.

Ten thousand throats that, from the flowering thorn,
Hymn their good God, and carol sweet of love;
Such grateful kindly raptures them *emmove*.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

EMO'LLIENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS. *n. s.* pl. Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

EMO'LLIMENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *emollimentum.*] An assuaging. *Cockeram.*

EMOLLI'TION. *n. s.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menstruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

EMO'LUMENT.† *n. s.* [*emolumentum*, Lat. Profit gotten properly by grist, *molendini merces;* hence its general application; but the word was, in 1656, reckoned by Heylin as uncouth and unusual.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMOLUME'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *emolument.*] Useful; yielding profit.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature. *Evelyn's Preface.*

EMO'NGST. *prep.* [So written by Spenser.] Among.

The merry birds of every sort,
Chaunted aloud their cheerful harmony;
And made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort,
That quicken'd the dull spirit with musical comfort.
Spenser, F. Q.

EMO'TION. *n. s.* [*emotion*, French.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his feigned persons. *Dryden.*

Those rocks and oaks that such *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt.
Granville.

To EMPA'IR.* *v. a.* [Fr. *empirer*, "to impair, imbase, or make worse," &c. Cotgrave. The orthography, therefore, is *empair*. In fact our old lexicographers so give the word; as Huloet and Barret. And, before them, Chaucer wrote it *empeire;* by whose example Spenser was also guided; for he writes it not *impair*, though Dr. Johnson has cited him to sanction that spelling. However, see *To* IMPAIR.] To injure; to diminish.

Wend with me, that ye may see and know
How fortune will your ruin'd name repaire,
And knights of maidenhead, whose praise she would *empaire*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 34.

To EMPA'IR.* *v. n.* To become less; to grow worse.

His [land] encreased, but mine did *empaire*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 8.

To EMPA'LE.† *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disaforested his mind!
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize. *Ralegh, Essays.*

The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To enclose; to shut in.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers.
Spenser.

Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about.
Shakspeare.

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconsum'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolved to be *empal'd?*
His skin flead off, and roasted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato.

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'LEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *empale.*]

1. The punishment of empaling, yet practised in Turkey. See the 4th sense of EMPALE.

2. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-ways.

Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Cannynge, and of his friends or relations.
Warton, Hist. E. Poet. ii. 154.

3. In botany, the cup or outmost part of the flower of a plant, or that encompassing the foliation of the attire.
Chambers.

It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose *empalement* rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod. *Miller, Gard. Dict.*

EMPA'NNEL. *n. s.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule or roll of paper by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such publick service as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent a pannel? *Decay of Piety.*

To EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To EMPA'RADISE.* So Donne, and others, improperly write the word. It is from the Italian *imparadisare*, and therefore Milton and others write it *imparadise*. See *To* IMPARADISE.

To EMPA'RK.* *v. a.* [old French *emparcher*, "enfermer dans un parc," Roquefort; "*emparcher*, to impound," Cotgrave.] To enclose as with a fence or pale; to shut in.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits.
Bp. King, Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 32.

EMPA'RLANCE.† *n. s.* [from *parler*, Fr.]

1. It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. *Cowel.*

2. Parley. Obsolete.

That damzell loudly him bespake,
And shew'd that with his lord she would *emparlaunce* make. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. iv. 50.

EMPA'SM. *n. s.* [εμπάσσω.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA'SSION.† *v. a.* [from *passion.*] To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes strange shows presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet those sights *empassion* me full near.
Spenser.

Being *empassioned* more effectually with the death, bloodshed, and bitter passion of our Saviour, when we see that story fully and lively represented unto us in colours or work by a skilful hand.
Montagu, App. to Cæs. p. 254.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empassion'd*, thus began.
Milton, P. L.

EMPA'SSIONATE.* *adj.* [from *empassion.*] Strongly affected. In some editions of Spenser, this expressive word is unwarrantably converted into *compassionate.*

On the contrary part,
Rose many advocates for her to plead: —
And lastly Grief did plead, and many tears fourth pour.
With the near touch whereof in tender heart
The Briton prince was sore *empassionate*,
And woxe inclined much unto her part.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 46.

To EMPA'ST.* See *To* IMPAST.

To EMPEA'CH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *empescher.* Minsheu, under *impeach*, gives the two senses of *accuse* and *hinder;* and so does Dr. Johnson, who, in the very first example cited by him, has converted *empeach* into *impeach*. It is the first of the following passages in Spenser. But some editors have, in several places of that poet, taken this unwarrantable liberty. The word, in the present

sense, should perhaps be always written *empeach*. See *To* IMPEACH.] To hinder; to oppose;

That he be not endomaged or *empeched* by his adversaries. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 73.

There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *empeach*. *Spenser, F. Q.* i. viii. 34.

Such superfluities they would despise,
Which with sad cares *empeach* our native joys.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. vii. 15.

EMPEI'RAL.* *adj.* See EMPIRICK.

To EMPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much and gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknowen nation there *empeopled* were?
Spenser.

E'MPERESS.† *n. s.* [from *emperour*, now written *empress*, Dr. Johnson says. Our word, however, is the old French *empereis, emperix*; thus, at its introduction by Chaucer, "as any lady *emperice*, or queen," Wife of Bath's Tale.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *emperess* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. *Davies.*

2. The wife of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *emperess*,
Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart.
Tit. Andron.

To EMPE'RIL.* *v. a.* [from *peril*.] To endanger.

His person to *emperil* so in fight.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 10.

EMPE'RISHED.* *part. adj.* [so written by Spenser; yet we write *imperishable* from the French *imperissable*.] Decayed; perished; destroyed.

I deem thy brain *emperished* be
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

E'MPEROUR. *n. s.* [*empereur*, French; *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king; as the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

E'MPERY.† *n. s.* [*empere*, old French; *imperium*, Latin.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion. A word out of use.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the greatest king double.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own.
Shakspeare.

E'MPHASIS. *n. s.* [ἔμφασις, Gr.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

O, that brave Cæsar!
— Be chok'd with such another *emphasis*. *Shaksp.*

Emphasis not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. *Holder.*

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth.
Burnet, Theory.

EMPHA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [ἐμφαίνω, Gr. to ap-
EMPHA'TICK. } pear; *emphatisque*, old Fr. *emphatique*, modern. Cotgrave renders the word by the English "*emphastical*, spoken or done with an *emphasis*;" but Cockeram, his contemporary, gives *emphatical*, as meaning "that which is uttered with most express signification." The expression is adopted from the term, as applied by the ancient philosophers to those colours which are apparent in clouds before the rising or after the setting of the sun, or in the rainbow. See the second definition.]

1. Forcible; strong; striking.

When the mind is once drooping, things which before passed away as matters of course and casualty, are now drawn within the compass of presages and *emphatical* evils.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 28.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning!
Garth.

In proper and *emphatick* terms, thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

2. Striking the sight.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions.
Boyle on Colours.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of!
South.

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA. *n. s.* [ἐμφυσήμα.]

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. *Wiseman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. *adj.* [ἐμφυσήμα, Gr.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes duskish and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw.
Spenser, F. Q.

EMPI'GHT. *preterite* and *part.* from *To pight*, or *pitch*. [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; fastened.

But he was wary, and, ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his shield atween.
Spenser, F. Q.

E'MPIRE.† *n. s.* [empıpe, Sax. *empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire*. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RICK.† *n. s.* [ἐμπειρικὸς, Gr. This word seems to have been pronounced *empírick* by Milton, and *émpirick* by Dryden. Milton's pronunciation is to be preferred. So far Dr. Johnson. It may be added, that the word was formerly written, improperly, *emperick*; long before Dryden's time, as in the Proceedings against the Jesuit Garnet, 1606, &c. whence perhaps the accent on the first syllable of the word, which, however, is not peculiar to Dryden; for Shakspeare uses it. But it is not to be defended. The etymon is the Gr. πεῖρα, experiment; whence our word was originally *empeiral*, and the quacks were called "*empeirall* practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcoticall, &c." Harmar's Transl. of Beza, 1587, p. 421. Hence also the Fr. *empirique*.]

1. One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians; *Empericks*, [*Empiricks*,] Methodists, and Dogmaticks. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 244.

2. A trier; an experimenter; a quack; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

To prostitute our past-cure malady
To *empiricks*; or to dissever so
Our great self and our credit. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists. *Brown.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

The illiterate writer, *emp'rick*-like applies
To each disease unsafe chance remedies;
The learn'd in school, whence science first began,
Studies with care the anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICAL.† } *adj.* [from the noun.]
EMPI'RICK. }

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire
Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
Milton, P. L.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preservative. *Shakspeare.*

No popular *empirical* means so probable.
Hammond, Works, iv. 484.

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
And by the event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM.† *n. s.* [from *empirick.* Fr. *empiricisme.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

Paracelsus was the father of *empiricism.*

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iv. 21.

Mere *empiricism* without some foundation in nature. *Pownall on Antiq.* p. 152.

EMPLA'STER.† *n. s.* [ἔμπλασμα, Gr. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written, *plaster.*] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

Let us lay on the sovereign *emplaisters* of the most precious and meritorious mercy of our Blessed Redeemer. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 79.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To EMPLA'STER.† *v. a.* [Fr. *emplastrer*; from ἔμπλασμα. One of our oldest verbs.] To cover with a plaster; figuratively, to hide.

Faire as ye his name *emplastre*,
He was a lechour and an idolastre.

Chaucer, March. Tale.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

EMPLA'STICK. *adj.* [ἐμπλάσσω, Gr.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To EMPLEA'D.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *emplaider.*] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the persons of the dead.

Dryden, Juv.

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*emploier*, Fr.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent; as, the king *employed* the minister; or cause, as, the publick credit *employed* the minister.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. In the following quotations it is used with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. *To* seems less proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed in* displaying the brave exploits of their princes.

Temple.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to*. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it *upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn.

Gay, Past.

4. To use as means.

The money was *employed to* the making of gallies. *2 Mac.* iv. 20.

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise; And war more force, but not more pains *employs.*

Dryden.

5. To use as materials.

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra*, x. 15.

Jesus Christ is furnished with superiour powers to the angels, because he is *employed in* superiour works, and appointed to be the Sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with business.

If you're idle, you're destroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the baffled tempter flies.

Motteux, Don Quixote.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*

8. To pass or spend in business.

Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
Do they more bless'd perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y.† *n. s.* [Fr. *emploi.*]

1. Business; object of industry.

We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant *employ.* *Guardian*, No. 158.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.

Lest animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ.* *Addison on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *adj.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER.† *n. s.* [from *employ.*]

1. One that uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping. *Child on Trade.*

2. One that sets others to work.

Troilus, the first *employer* of pandars. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

EMPLO'YMENT.† *n. s.* [from *employ.*]

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

Creatures who have the labours of the mind, as well as those of the body, to furnish them with *employments.* *Guardian*, No. 158.

2. Business; the state of being employed.

They shall sever out men of continual *employment.* *Ezek.* xxxix. 14.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments.* *Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose *employment* I was sent to you.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To EMPLU'NGE.* *v. a.* [from *plunge.*] To force suddenly.

When she was thus inshipp'd, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about to view that hell
Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*,
She spies a woman sitting with a child
Sucking her breast, which was the captain's wife.

Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

To EMPO'ISON.† *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him. *Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison.* *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poison; to evenom. This is the more usual sense.

Empoisoning the beholders with wanton looks, and all manner of wicked examples.

Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 187.

One doth not know
How much an ill word may *empoison* liking.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.

Situation of Paradise, &c. (1683,) p. 62.

EMPO'ISONER. *n. s.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

EMPO'ISONING.* *n. s.* [from *empoison.*] Empoisonment.

They fell in conference touching the *empoisoning* of the queen. *Bacon, Rep. of Lopez's Treason.*

EMPO'ISONMENT. *n. s.* [*empoisonnement*, French.] The practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments.*

Bacon.

EMPO'RETICK. *adj.* [ἐμπορήτικος.] That is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM.† *n. s.* [ἐμπόριον, Gr. Of much older authority than that of Dryden, the earliest example of the word given by Dr. Johnson; and used also in the plural, which had escaped notice.] A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

No village shall stand above six, seven, or eight miles from a city, except those *emporiums* which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 61.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,
That those who now disdain our trade to share,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast. *Dryden.*

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.

Atterbury.

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverished* their clothes to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus. *Sidney.*

Yours sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you.

Waller.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, it is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense. *South.*

Fresh roses bring,
To strow my bed, till the *empoverish'd* spring
Confess her want. *Prior.*

2. To lessen fertility; as, tillage *impoverishes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. s.* [from *empoverish.*]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver and not an *empoverisher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *empoverish.*] Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment* to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments*. *Swift, View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]

1. To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit. *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy? *Baker on Learning.*

E'MPRESS. *n. s.* [contracted from *emperess*, which is retained by Jonson in the following lines.]

1. The wife of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *emperess.*
B. Jonson.

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve!
Milton, P. L.

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE.† *n. s.* [*emprise*, French. This abbreviation of *enterprise* was introduced into our language by Chaucer. The Spanish thus use *empresa*, and the Italians *imprese.*] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise.*
Spenser, F. Q.

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise.* *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *emprise.*
Milton, P. L.

Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the skies,
Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprise.*
Pope, Odyssey.

To EMPRI'SON.* *v. a.* [Fr. *emprisonner*, Lacombe.] To put in prison. Yet our word is almost uniformly written *imprison.* See *To* IMPRISON.

E'MPTIER.† *n. s.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.

Hail, hail, plump paunch, O the founder of taste,
For fresh meats, or powder'd, or pickle, or paste,
Devourer of broil'd, bak'd, roasted, or sod;
And *emptier* of cups, be they even or odd.
B. Jonson, Masques.

E'MPTINESS. *n. s.* [from *empty.*]

1. Absence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities stood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns,
And *emptiness*; dismay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan stroll. *Philips.*

2. The state of being empty.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

3. A void space; vacuity; *vacuum.*

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

The ordinary air in which we live and respire, is of so thin a composition, that sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere *emptiness* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real substance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of substance or solidity.

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgement about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

E'MPTION.† *n. s.* [*emption*, old French; *emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus, his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'MPTY. *adj.* [emtiz, Saxon.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound. *Shaks. Henry V.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it.
Gen. xxxvii.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there still remains one vessel *empty.*
Burnet, Theory.

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean.
Spenser, F. Q.

Devoid; unfurnished.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy distress,
That in civility thou seem'st so *empty?* *Shaks.*

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise.
Pope.

5. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty.*
St. Mark, xii. 3.

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty.*
Exodus, iii. 21.

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger satyrs? *Dryden, Juv.* Dedic.

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;
And still return'd as *empty* as I went.
Dryden, Virg.

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaks.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty* headed fools? *Ralegh.*

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satire courtly and severe.
Felton on the Classicks.

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.
Genesis, xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine. *Hosea*, x. 1.

9. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread.
Dryden, Æn.

To E'MPTY.† *v. a.* [Sax. emptian. In some places to *empt* is vulgarly used for *empty.*] To evacuate; to exhaust; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundless intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and marred their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.

Sheep are often blind by fulness of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To E'MPTY.* *v. n.* To become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

To EMPU'RPLE.† *v. a.* [Ital. *imporporare*; and Milton writes our word with *im*, though Spenser writes it *em.*] To make of a purple colour; to discolour with purple.

Oft from the forrest wildings he did bring,
Whose sides *empurpled* were with smiling red.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 17.

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd.
Milton, P. L.

The deep,
Empurpled ran, with gushing gore distain'd.
Philips.

E'MPUSE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *empusa*; Gr. ἐμπουσα.] A phantom; a spectre.

It were well if the exorcist would rail upon, mock, and jeer at the devil; for he cannot endure a witty and a sharp taunt, and loves jeering and railing no more than he loves holy water; and this was well tried of old against an *empuse* that met Apollonius Tyanæus at mount Caucasus, against whom he railed, and exhorted his company to do so.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

A painted lady is to be looked upon rather as some spectre, or *empusa*, than as a handsome woman. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 107.

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a stand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them into strange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *n. s.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever; generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only, and which sometimes happens upon the opening of abscesses, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes inclosing the breast. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption. *Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMPY'REAL.† *adj.* [ἔμπυρος, Greek; *empireo*, Ital. Dante.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. Tickell accents it on the penult. The word is not wholly poetical, as Dr. Johnson's examples might lead the reader to suppose; nor is Milton, whose authority is the earliest of those cited by him, the coiner of it.

It is easy to say much in exalting this happy state of solitude, all the space between earth and the *empyreal* heaven, the seat of the blessed, being the scope we have to extend our thoughts upon. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* (1648,) P. i. p. 321.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton, P. L.*

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*
But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYRE'AN.† *n. s.* [ἔμπυρος, Gr. *empyrée*, French. Crashaw uses it in the Latin form of *empyræum*.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

Through all the spheres
Of musick's heaven; and seat it there on high
In th' *empyræum* of pure harmony.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

The Almigbty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye.
Milton, P. L.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton, P. L.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton, P. L.*

EMPYRE'AN.* *adj.* Empyreal.

The clouds
Disparting wide in midway sky, withdrew
Their airy veil, and left a bright expanse
Of *empyrean* flame.
Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.

EMPY'REUM. } *n. s.* [ἐμπύρευμα]. The
EMPYREU'MA. } burning of any matter in boiling or distillation, which gives a particular offensive smell. *Quincy.*

It is so far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or dust about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*. *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

Empyreumatical oils distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYREUMA'TICK.* *adj.* Having the taste or smell of burnt substances.

It [the whisky] was strong, but not pungent, and was free from the *empyreumatick* taste or smell. *Johnson, Journey to the W. Islands.*

EMPY'RICAL. *adj.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος.] Containing the combustible principle of coal.

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks, I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 81.

EMPYRO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To E'MULATE.† *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin; from ἄμιλλα, Gr. a combat, a dispute.]

1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,
Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond.
Shakspeare.

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Ambitious; desirous to rival or excel.

Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

EMULA'TION.† *n. s.* [*æmulatio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll pitch at him some way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shaks. Coriol.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them. 1 *Mac.* viii. 16.

Aristotle allows that some *emulation* may be good, and may be found in some good men; yet envy he utterly condemns as wicked in itself, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Sprat.*

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breast,
And your own fame now robs you of your rest:
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with resembling food.
Dryden.

2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, *emulations*, wrath, strife. *Galat.* v. 20.

What madness rules in brainsick men,
When for so light and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise! *Shakspeare.*

E'MULATIVE.† *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

Nor can a fairer kindred title move
His *emulative* age to glory's love
Than Edward, laureate prince.
T. Warton, Verses on the Birth of Pr. of W. 1762.

E'MULATOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *emulateur*; Lat. *æmulator.*] A rival; a competitor; "one who envies another." *Huloet.*

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep. *Bacon, Essays.*

I'll tell thee, Charles; it is the stubbornest young fellow of France; full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A youth at first despised and slighted by the experience and haughtiness of his jealous *emulators*; but after bowed and kneeled to, by all that drew breath under the wing of the Roman eagle. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 85.

Shenaar, signifieth, Dens Æmuli, the tongue of the envious, or *emulator*, the same with Dens Theoninus. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English*, p. 444.

E'MULATRESS.* *n. s.* [from *emulator.*] She who is desirous to equal or excel.

Historiographers should be very precise, true, and unpassionate; neither profit or fear, rancour or affection, should make them to tread awry from the truth, whose mother is history; the *emulatress* of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix.* p. 16.

To E'MULE.† *v. a.* [*emulor*, Latin.] To emulate. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. One of his contemporaries, however, thought it worthy to be revived.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit;—
Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he took in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that skill he cond.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Whom *emuling* I deftly learn'd to sing.
Edwards, Sonnet, Canons of Crit. (1758,) p. 296.

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Lat.]

1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum. *Cheyne.*

E'MULOUS.† *adj.* [*æmulus*, Lat.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Like *emulous* courtiers, that gape and vie for the next preferment. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

One of those great controversies which were agitated between the *emulous* schools of Sammai and Hillel. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

May we live so far
From difference, or *emulous* competition,

That all the world may say, although two bodies,
We have one mind.
Beaum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspectful of her.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: with *of* before the object of emulation.

By strength
They measure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels.
Milton, P. L.

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art.
Prior.

3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakspeare.*

E'MULOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy.
Granville.

Of friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair
Is virtue kindling at a rival fire,
And, *emulously*, rapid in her race.
Young, Night Th. 2.

EMU'LSION. *n. s.* [*emulsio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels, and drawing out their substances with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion;* in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EMU'NCTORIES. *n. s.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected, to be in readiness for ejectment.
Quincy.

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emunctories.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of superfluous choler.
More against Atheism.

Discoursing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emunctories* to secern the humour. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EMUSCA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *emuscor*, Lat.] The act of clearing from moss.

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause by dressing with lime.
Evelyn, ii. vii. § 8.

EN.† An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in.* Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in.* In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more easy pronunciation.

The uncertainty, which Dr. Johnson notices, in respect to *en* and *in*, might be removed, if due attention were paid to the derivation. Thus, as *entire* is admitted to be derived from the French *entier*, the form of *intire* should not be observed; thus *enquire*, as being from the French *enquirer*, seems preferable to *inquire*, from the Latin *inquiro;* and *enclose*, from the French *enclos*, to the Latin *inclusus;* while, on the other hand, *include* is directly from the Latin *includo.*

EN.* The plural number, in our old language, of the verb; as, I *escape*, they *escapen;* and of the substantive, as, *children, housen, eyen, oxen.*

To ENA'BLE.† *v. a.* [from *able;* old Fr. *enhabler.* But see ABLE.] To make able; to empower; to supply with strength or ability.

If thou would'st vouchsafe to overspread
Me with the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should *enabled* be thy acts to sing.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath *enabled* me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry. 1 *Tim.* i. 12.

His great friendship with God might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him.
Atterbury.

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers.*

ENA'BLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *enable.*] Ability; power to do a thing; the act of enabling.

Learning hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning*, B. i.

They owe much of these furtherances and *enablements* to the civil discipline and politick literature of courts.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 118.

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in use.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted.* *Spenser on Ireland.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shaks.*

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare.*

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To represent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakspeare.*

ENA'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *enact.*] Having power to establish or decree.

An *enactive* statute regardeth only what shall be, but a declarative regardeth what is and what hath been.
Bp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, (1658,) p. 271.

ENA'CTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *enact.*] The act of decreeing or establishing by law.

ENA'CTOR.† *n. s.* [from *enact.* In Sherwood's old Dictionary, it is *enacter.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured.
Atterbury.

2. One who practises or performs any thing. Not used.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy.
Shakspeare.

ENA'CTURE.* *n. s.* [from *enact.* Many editions read *enactors* in the following line of Shakspeare.] Purpose; determination; decree.

What to ourselves in passion we propose,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose:
The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

ENA'LLAGE.† *n. s.* [ἐναλλαγὴ.] A figure in grammar, whereby some change is made of the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

Beza is pleased to blame this version, saying it was an harsh *enallage*, forgetting himself, I suppose, that with the Greeks the participle is frequently put for the infinitive with words that signify any affection of the mind.
Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 253.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Must I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass?
Donne.

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground.
Pope.

I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the *enamelled* silver plates, to distinguish bottles of wine by.
Swift's Last Will.

2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd.
Milton, P. L.

To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.
Boyle.

ENA'MEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours, fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chace.
Fairfax.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems.
Woodward on Fossils.

2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER.† *n. s.* [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling; *encaustes*, Lat. *Huloet.*

ENA'MELLING.* *n. s.* [from *enamel.*] The art of applying enamels on metals.

The colouring of furs; *enameling*, and anealing.
Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 286.

To ENA'MOUR.† *v. a.* [from *amour*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old French verb *enamourer*; upon the participle of which, *enamouré*, Lacombe makes this observation: "qui est devenu tout-à-coup amoureux d'une femme: *Les Anglois se servent de cette expression.*" It is originally from the Latin *amare.*] To inflame with love; to make fond: often with *of* before the thing or person loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an ass.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Or should she, confident,
As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt,
To *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove, so fables tell.
Milton, P. R.

He, on his side,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not so far *enamour'd of* a cloyster,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest errour, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please.
Dryden, Dufresnoy.

ENAMORA'DO.* *n. s.* [from *enamour.* Ital. *innamorato.*] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 74.

ENA'RMED.* *adj.* [probably from the old French *enarme*, "anse ou courroie d'un bouclier;" Lat. *arma.* V. Lacombe, Suppl. and Roq.] A term of heraldry, signifying that the horns, hoofs, beak, talons, &c. of any beast or bird of prey, being their *arms* or *weapons*, are of a different colour from that of the body. It is used, in Scottish writings, simply for *armed*, wearing armour; but I have not found it so employed by English authors. "He beareth this boar azure *enarmyd* with gold." Poem supposed to be written by Chaucer. See Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p. 306.

ENARRA'TION.† *n. s.* [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; exposition.

St. Augustine in his *enarration* upon this psalm, according to his wont, betakes him to an allegorical exposition. *Hakewell on Providence*, p. 77.

I might further yet confirm this truth by an anatomical *enarration* of the several compounding parts of these limbs.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 68.

ENARTHRO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ENATA'TION. *n. s.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming. *Dict.*

ENA'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *enatus.*] Growing out.

Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses, or the apophyses of the bones.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 176.

To ENA'VIGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enavigo.*] To sail over. *Cockeram.*

ENA'UNTER.† *adv.* [probably from *anent*, which see.] The contemporary commentator on Spenser's Shepherds' Calendar explains this old word by *lest that.* And it is still used in part of Yorkshire for *lest.* See the Craven Dialect, 1824.

Anger nould let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his sturdy stroke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

ENCÆ'NIA.* See ENCENIA.

To ENCA'GE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *encager*, to imprison; Cotgrave.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forfeited.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherd's scoff,
Or like slack-sinew'd Sampson, his hair off.
Donne, Poems, p. 145.

And more than life I lov'd my liberty,
And much suspected all that would engage
My heart to their own sect, and free-born soul *encage.* *More, Song of the Soul*, i. ii. 121.

To ENCA'MP.† *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march; to settle a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Ex.* xiii. 5.

On the foughten field
Michaël, and his angels prevalent,
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round.
Milton, P. L.

To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* against Gibbethon.
1 *Kings*, xvi. 15.

ENCA'MPING.* *n. s.* The place where tents are pitched; a camp.

In such and such a place shall be my camp, [in the margin, *encamping.*] 2 *Kings*, vi. 8.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns and strong fortified *encampings.* *Bacon.*

ENCA'MPMENT. *n. s.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or something else. *Grew.*

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvass city build.
Gay, Trivia.

To ENCA'NKER.* *v. a.* [from *canker.*] To corrode; to corrupt.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encanker'd* all with rust?
Shelton, Eleg. on the E. of Northumberland.

To ENCA'SE.* *v. a.* [from *case.*] To enclose or hide as in a case or cover.

You would *encase* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compels from me.
Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

To ENCA'VE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *encaver.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew.
Shakspeare, Othello.

ENCA'USTICE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐγκαυστικὴ.] The art of enamelling or painting by fire. *Bailey.*

ENCA'USTICK.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐγκαυστικὸς, Fr. *encaustique*, from καίω, to burn.] Belonging to the act of painting with burnt wax; sometimes applied to enamelling. *Encaustick painting* was practised by the ancients, and lately revived. Chambers. "C'est une sorte de peinture, dont le secret a été retrouvé par M. Requeno, Jesuite Espagnol, et qui consiste à coucher, avec le pinceau, des cires colorées et liquefiées au feu, ou à fixer les couleurs par le moyen du feu." Morin, Etym. Dict. Fr. et Gr.

ENCE'INTE. n. s. [French; Lat. *incingo.*] Enclosure; ground enclosed with a fortification. A military term.

ENCE'INTE.† *adj.* [Fr.] With child. A law term.

A. died without issue born, but leaving his wife *enseint* [*enceinte,*] or big with child. *Blackstone.*

ENCE'NIA. *n. s.* plur. [Gr. ἐγκαίνια, from καινὸς, *new.*] Festivals anciently kept on the days, on which cities were built; by the Jews, on which their temple was dedicated; by Christians, on which their churches were consecrated; and, in later time, ceremonies renewed at certain periods, as at Oxford, where the word signifies the solemnities at the celebrations of founders and benefactors.

The *encenia*, and publick collections of the university upon state subjects, were never in such esteem either for elegy or congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them.
Oldisworth, in Johnson's Life of Smith.

To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [*eschauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
I never did like molestation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.]

1. To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What should I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Virgil.

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howell.*

To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hov'ring round.
Granville.

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be *enchanted.* *Sidney.*

John thinks them all *enchanted:* he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like *enchanting* harmony.
Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace.
Pope, Odyssey.

ENCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights. *Spect.*

Arden, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts,
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts.
Granville.

ENCHA'NTINGLY.† *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage of Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says. It was in use, however, for *charmingly*, in Shakspeare's time; as Cotgrave illustrates *enchantingly* by that word.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learn'd; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. s.* [*enchantement*, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment.* *Pope, Pref. to Iliad.*

ENCHA'NTRESS. *n. s.* [*enchantress*, Fr.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue. *Shakspeare.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress.* *Tatler.*

2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come:
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom.
Dryden.

Oft with th' *enchantress* of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thomson.*

To ENCHA'RGE.* *v. a.* [from *charge.*] To intrust with; to give in charge to.

We know that the evil spirits cannot be more full of malice to work our harm, than the blessed angels are full of charity, and well-wishing to mankind; and the evil are only let loose to tempt us by a permission of the Almighty, whereas the good are by a gracious delegation from God *encharged* with our custody. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq.* § 8.

To ENCHA'SE.† *v. a.* [*enchasser*, French; Gr. *ἐν* and *κάψα*, a chest or box.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

We *enchase* our discourse with bitter language as with pearls, and never think we reprove except we be contumelious. *Hales, Rem. Serm.* p. 8.

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold.
Dryden, Virgil.

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world!
Shakspeare.

They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase.*
Dryden.

3. To adorn by raised or embossed work.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd.
B. Jonson.

4. To engrave.

A mazer wrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is *enchased* many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.* Aug.

5. To paint strongly.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase.*
Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 23.

ENCHE'ASON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enchaison*; Lat. *occasio.* Gower might be thought to have introduced this word into our language, "If that I had *encheason*," &c. if it did not occur in the stat. 5 Edw. III.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner, Cowel, Bailey.*

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led.
Spenser, F. Q.

ENCHIRI'DION. *n. s.* [Lat. *enchiridium*; Gr. *ἐν*, in, and *χεὶρ*, the hand.] A little book, which one may carry in his hand; a manual. *Bullokar.*

As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *enchiridion* of natural philosophy. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 152.

ENCI'NDERED.* *adj.* [from *cinder.*] Burnt to cinders. *Cockeram.*

To ENCI'RCLE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *encercler.*] To surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enring.

That stranger guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* seas.
Pope, Odyssey.

Beneath the sculptur'd arch he sits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling*, form an awful round.
Pope, Odyssey.

ENCI'RCLET. *n. s.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICK.† *n. s.* [*ἐγκλιτικὸς.*] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

It is observed too often that men of wit do so much employ their thoughts upon fine speculations, that things useful to mankind are wholly neglected; and they are busy in making emendations upon some *encliticks* in a Greek author, while obvious things, that every man may have use for, are wholly overlooked. *Tatler*, No. 18.

When we say, "Give me content," the *me* in this case is a perfect *enclitick.* But when we say, "Give me content, give him his thousands," the *me* and *him* are no *encliticks*, but, as they stand in opposition, assume an accent of their own, and so become the true *ὀρθοτονούμενα*, i. e. uprightly accented. *Harris, Hermes*, i. 5.

ENCLI'TICK.* *adj.* The diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns, and the *enclitick*, is not unknown, even to the English tongue. When we say, Give me, &c. Harris's Herm. i. 5. See the substantive.

To ENCLO'ISTER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enclostrer*, Cotgrave. Our word should therefore be written with *en*, though Dr. Johnson gives it with *in*, without authority or example, however. Yet Lovelace, a poet of the 17th century, might have furnished him with "*incloyster*," Lucasta, p. 47. But a better writer, of the same time, uses *encloister.*] To shut up as in a cloister.

The Gentiles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *encloistering* a deity by an idol. *Mede on Churches*, (1638,) p. 65.

To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [*enclos*, Fr.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he, by his labour, *encloses* from the common. *Locke.*

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings.* *Ex.* xxviii. 20.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *enclose* the lock, now joins it to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLO'SER. *n. s.* [from *enclose.*]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enclosure.*]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands enclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure.* *Bp. Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet, Theory.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Ray.*

5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison, Spectator.*

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich. *South.*

To ENCO'ACH.* *v. a.* [from *coach.*] To carry in a coach.

Like Phaëton *encoach'd* in burnish'd gold. *Davies, Wit's Pilgrim.* sign. I. 3. b.

To ENCO'FFIN.* *v. a.* [from *coffin.*] To enclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water. *Weever, Funer. Mon.*

To ENCO'MBER.* See *To* ENCUMBER.

ENCO'MBERMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *encombrement*, annoyance; Cotgrave.] Disturbance; molestation.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her Sleepe out her fill, without *encomberment.* *Spenser, F. Q.* vi. viii. 38.

ENCO'MIAST.† *n. s.* [*encomiaste*, old Fr. ἐγκωμιαστὴς, Gr.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese. *Locke.*

Most of the learned and ingenious men of that age, appear to have courted the favours of this polite and popular *encomiast.* *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 392.

ENCOMIA'STICAL.†‖ *adj.* [Fr. *encomiastique*, "extolling to the skies," Cotgrave; Gr. ἐγκωμιάστικος.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOMIA'STICK.

When Sixtus Quintus began his *encomiastical* oration of the Jacobine that killed the French king, &c. *Dean King, Serm. 5 Nov.* 1608, p. 15.

Of his [Golding's] original poetry, I recollect nothing more, than an *encomiastick* copy of verses prefixed to Barret's Alvearie published in 1580. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 414.

ENCOMIA'STICK.* *n. s.* Used by Ben Jonson for the panegyrick itself.

Dia. I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short *Encomiastick.*

Rut. It is much in little, sir. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

ENCO'MION.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐγκώμιον. This was the word in use for praise or panegyrick, before *encomium*; from which also a verb was formed, viz. *to encomionize*, to praise. V. Cockeram's Vocabulary.] Panegyrick.

The people (after the manner of their hyperbolical flattering) applauded him with this blasphemous *encomion*, that he spake like a god, and not like a man. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1626,) p. 157.

But these puling lovers! I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encomions* of their mistresses. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, (1657,) ii. 2.

ENCO'MIUM. *n. s.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them! *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules; There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To ENCO'MPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass.*]

1. To enclose; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompasseth* thy finger; Ev'n so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shaks.*

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around, And still I seem to tread on classick ground. *Addison.*

2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.

He, having scarce six thousand in his troop, By three-and-twenty thousand of the French Was round *encompassed*, and set upon. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To go round any place; as, Drake *encompassed* the world.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. *n. s.* [from *encompass.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding By this *encompassment* and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shakspeare.*

ENCO'RE. adj. [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore.* *Pope, Dunciad.*

To ENCO'RE.* *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To call on the singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech.

Dolly, in her master's shop, *Encores* them, as she twirls her mop. *Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.*

ENCO'UNTER. *n. s.* [*encontre*, French.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast beat me out Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of *encounters* twixt thyself and me. *Shaks.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits, And fall something into a slower method. *Shaks.*

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he throws, To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two black clouds With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on Over the Caspian; then stand front to front, Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakspeare.*

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to secure her care, Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air, To shun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope, Odyssey.*

5. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along?

— Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose *encounters* of lascivious men. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Three parts of Brutus Is ours already, and the man entire, Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours. *Shaks.*

6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters.* *Pope, View of Epick Poetry.*

To ENCO'UNTER.† *v. a.* [Fr. *encontrer.*]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I must die, I will *encounter* darkness as a bride, And hug it in mine arms. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you *encounter* it. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light; And, while in shades I chear my fainting sight, *Encounter* the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks; Both sides are even. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Our wars Will turn into a peaceful comick sport, When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with. *Shaks.*

Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. *Tillotson.*

5. To oppose; to oppugn.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks *encountered* him. *Acts*, xvii. 18.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am most fortunate thus to *encounter* you: You have ended my business, and I will merrily Accompany you home. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To ENCO'UNTER. *v. n.*

1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict.

Encounter so, As doth the fury of two desperate men, Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shaks.*

Five times, Marcius, Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me: And would'st do so, I think, should we *encounter* As often as we eat. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. To engage; to fight: it has *with* before the thing.

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the Christians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. *n. s.* [from *encounter.*]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More against Atheism.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers.* *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

Oh, these *encounterers!* so gilt of tongue, They give a coasting welcome ere it comes; And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts To every ticklish reader. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

To ENCO'URAGE. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter. *Ps.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspirit; to embolden.

Kinds of musick *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor discourage the protestants' loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *encourage.*]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wise and just. *Philips.*

3. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts.
Otway, Orphan.

The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

ENCO'URAGER.† *n. s.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

He would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 537.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addison.*

ENCO'URAGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *encourage.*] In a manner that gives encouragement; in a way that raises confidence.

To ENCRA'DLE.* *v. a.* [from *cradle.*] To lay in a cradle.

Begin from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.

To ENCREA'SE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *encresser*; yet Dr. Johnson has given all the words of this family with *in*; although, under the verb *increase*, he refers to *encrease*, of which there is no notice in its place. Our old lexicography gives *encrease*, and the word is now most frequently written with *en*.] To augment. See *To* INCREASE.

ENCRI'MSONED.* *adj.* [from *crimson.*] Having a crimson colour.

Grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

ENCRI'SPED.* *adj.* [from *crisp.*] Curling; formed in curls.

Hairs *encrisped*, yellow as the gold.
Skelton, Poems, p. 18.

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the subject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's side. *Herbert.*

Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and affright;
And every moment rises to the sight,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching on* the light.
Dryden.

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil.
Hooker.

Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows.
Dryden.

2. To pass bounds.

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton, P. L.*

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Dryden.

ENCRO'ACH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Gradual advance; advance by stealth.

I cannot imagine that those hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took their first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental errour; but grew into it by insensible *encroaches*, and gradual insinuations.
South, Serm. iv. 370.

ENCRO'ACHER.† *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

An *encroacher* upon the publick liberty.
Dr. Spenser, Serm. Camb. 28 *June*, 1660, p. 18.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an *encroacher.*
Richardson, Clarissa.

ENCRO'ACHINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *encroaching.*] By way of encroachment. *Bailey.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *encroach.*]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and the lord takes three: so the Spencers encroached to themselves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton, P. L.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. An advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addison on Italy.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

To ENCRU'ST.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *encrouster.*] To cover as with a crust. See *To* INCRUST.

To ENCU'MBER.† *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.; *encombrare*, low Latin, from *combrus*, as some suppose, which was formerly used to denote trees cut down, and so laid with their branches as to block up the way. See Du Cange in V. COMBRI. Our word was formerly *accomber*, whence also *comber*, which see; and Spenser wrote *encomberment*. See also *To* INCUMBER.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years' experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

Encumber'd with his vest, without defence.
Dryden.

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the silken string. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts; as, his estate is *encumbered* with mortgages.

ENCU'MBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *encumber.*]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best, considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Excrescence; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrifick woods.
Thomson.

3. Burthen upon an estate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *adj.* [ἐγκυκλικὸς.] Circular; sent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

ENCY'CLOPEDE.* *n. s.* [from *encyclopædia*; not so old perhaps in our language as that, but full as convenient and expressive. So *cyclopede*, which see.] The round of learning.

They are so vigorous for the evidence of sense, that they scarce allow any other, but make the most sublimated knowledge a tumult of phantasms; all thought, local motion; all reason, mechanism; and the whole *encyclopede* of arts and sciences but a brisker circulation of the blood!
Mannyngham's Disc. (1681,) p. 54.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA.† } *n. s.* [*encyclopedie*, Fr. Cotgrave; Gr.
ENCYCLOPE'DY. } ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, of ἐν, in, κύκλος, a circle, and παιδεία, instruction, science, of which the root is παῖς, a child.] The circle of sciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glanville.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

ENCYCLOPE'DIAN.* *adj.* [from *encyclopedia.*] Embracing the whole round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.
Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 131.

ENCYCLOPE'DIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *encyclopediste.*] One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning. Both the French and English words are modern.

It became the only resource of the reader, in many cases where explanation was wanted, to have recourse to Chambers's Dictionary, in four large volumes folio; or to the Encyclopædia Britannica, now in eighteen large volumes quarto; or to the still more stupendous performance of the French *encyclopedists*.
Hutton's Mathemat. and Phil. Dict. (1796,) Pref.

ENCY'STED. *adj.* [κύστις, Gr.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained.
Sharp, Surgery.

END.† *n. s.* [ende, Saxon; *ende*, Su. Goth. *andei*, M. Goth. from the Icelandick *an*, defect, according to Serenius.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end:* the extremity of breadth is *side.*
Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb.
1 *Sam.* xiv. 27.

2. Extremity or last part in general.
The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end.* *Locke.*

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.
Behold the day groweth to an *end.* *Judges*, xix. 9.
At the *end* of two months she returned.
Judges, xi. 30.
If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end.* *Donne.*

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.
Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons.
Gen. xlix. 33.
Yet vainly most their age in study spend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*
The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end.*
Broome of Epick Poetry.

5. When *end* is not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning.*
Better is the *end* of a thing than the *beginning* thereof. *Eccles.* vii. 8.

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Psalm* xxxvii. 37.

8. The point beyond which no progression can be made.
They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' *end.* *Psalm* cvii. 27.

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.
My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end.*
Shakspeare.

10. Death; fate; decease.
I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*
The soul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end,*
And so imparts a sadness to the sense.
Daniel, Civil Wars.
'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our *end*, and no man can live well that has not death in his eye. *L'Estrange.*
Remember Milo's *end,*
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend.
Roscommon.
My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forsake me in my *end.* *Roscommon.*
Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end.*
Pope.

11. Cessation; period.
What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the *end* of the world? *St. Matthew*, xxiv. 3.
Great houses shall have an *end.* *Amos*, iii. 15.

12. Limit; termination.
There is none *end* of the store. *Nahum*, ii. 9.

13. Abolition; total loss.
There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. *Locke.*

14. Cause of death; destroyer.
Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end.*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

15. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.
O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
The *end* of these things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

16. Fragment; broken piece.
Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

17. Purpose; intention.
There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation. *Clarendon.*
I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?
Dryden.
Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends.*
Dryden.
Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention. *Addison, Spect.*

18. Thing intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect.
Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. *Hooker.*
All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. *Hooker.*
Her only *end* is never-ending bliss;
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be. *Davies.*
The *end* of the commandment is charity.
1 *Tim.* i. 5.
Two things I shall propound to you, as *ends*; since the wise men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*
Such conditions did fully comply with all those *ends*, for which the parliament had first taken up arms. *Clarendon.*
Hear, and mark,
To what *end* I have brought thee hither.
Milton, P. R.
Life, with my Indamora, I would choose;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose. *Dryden.*
For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends.* *Pope.*
The *end* of our fast is to please God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. *An* END. [Probably corrupted from *on end*, Dr. Johnson says; of which there can be no doubt, as a friend also has observed with me the form of *on end* in our elder translation of the Bible.] Upright; erect: as, his hair stands *an end.*
This stone which I have set up *on* an *ende.*
Genesis, xxviii. 22. *Transl. of* 1572.

20. *An* END has a signification in low language not easily explained; as, *most an end*, i. e. *commonly:* perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the conclusion; or corrupted from some old word not easily recoverable.
Stay'st thou to vex me here?
A slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame!
Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver.
What will that girl do? — Sure no harm at all, sir,
For she sleeps *most an end.*
Massinger, Very Woman.

To END.† *v. a.* [Sax. ænbian.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish.
They have *ended* all my harvest. *Ruth*, ii. 21.
He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
That expensive war under which we have so long groaned, is not yet *ended.* *Smalridge.*

2. To destroy; to put to death.
The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To END.† *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finished.
Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end.*
Dryden, Æn.

2. To die. [τελευτάω.] See ENDING.

3. To terminate; to conclude.
Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair;
But *ended* foul in many a scaly fold. *Milton, P. L.*
His starry helm unbuckled shew'd him prime
In manhood where youth *ended.* *Milton, P. L.*

4. To cease; to fail.
His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or discourse.
The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton, P. L.*

END-ALL.* *n. s.* [from *end* and *all.*] Complete termination.
That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To ENDA'MAGE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *endommager;* and so our own word was formerly written: "that he be not *endomaged* or impeached by his adversaries," Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 73.] To mischief; to prejudice; to harm.
Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenser, F. Q.
It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*
Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him. *Shakspeare.*
Gather our soldiers, scatter'd and disperst,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
The trial hath *indamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more esteem.
Milton, P. R.
When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate. *South.*
A great alteration doth seldom any wise *endamage* or disorder the globe.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

ENDA'MAGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *endamage.*] Hurtful; capable of doing hurt. *Huloet.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT.† *n. s.* [French *endommagement.*] Damage; loss.
See that Curius have no *endamagement* or hurt.
Huloet.

These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*.
Shakspeare, K. John.

ENDA'MAGING.* *n. s.* [from *endamage*.] Injury; damage;

That which was the *endamaging* only of their estates. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

To ENDA'NGER.† *v. a.* [from *danger*.]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Whoso removeth stones, shall be hurt therewith; and he that cleaveth wood, shall be *endangered* thereby. *Eccles.* x. 9.

Then shall ye make me *endanger* my head to the king. *Dan.* i. 10.

Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or *endanger* his happiness. *Tillotson.*

He rais'd the rest,
To force the foes from the Lavinian shore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace restore. *Dryden, Æn.*

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence.
Dryden.

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven.
Rogers.

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

ENDA'NGERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *endanger*.] Hazard; peril.

[He] bade his servant to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 20.

Wherefore serves our happy redemption, and the liberty we have in Christ, but to deliver us from calamitous yokes, not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls, and to restore us in some competent measure to a right in every good thing both of this life, and the other?
Milton, Tetrachordon.

To ENDE'AR.† *v. a.* [from *dear*.]

1. To make dear; to make beloved.

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. *Bp. Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all these appears
Variety, which all the rest *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. *Wake.*

2. To make dear; to raise the price of a thing.

Whereas — the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more and more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [of London] and the places adjoyning, are and daily will be more and more pestred, all victualls and other provisions *endeared*, &c.
K. Ja. I.'s Proc. conc. Build. 1618, *Rym. Fœd.* i. 107.

ENDE'ARMENT.† *n. s.* [from *endear*.]

1. The cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared.

No kisses; no *endearments*.
Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Pleased.

Her first *endearments* twining round the soul,
With all the witchcraft of ensnaring love.
Thomson, Spring.

2. The state of being endeared; the state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind?
South.

When a man shall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purse to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration.
South.

ENDEA'VOUR.† *n. s.* [*devoir*, French; *endevoir*. See DEVOIR. Formerly we had *endeavourance*, and *endeavourment*, in use for this word; the former by Bale, the latter by Spenser. *Endeavour* has been elegantly and justly termed "the child of Hope." Decay of Christian Piety, p. 182.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour*.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject. *Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed. *Temple.*

She could not make the least *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an assurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotson.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant *endeavours* after, and steady prosecution of true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handsome elocution.
Addison, Spect.

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd who but *endeavour'd* well.
Pope.

To ENDEA'VOUR. *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut.
Milton, P. L.

ENDEA'VOURER. *n. s.* [from *endeavour*.] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose.
Rymer, Trag. of the last Age.

ENDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [ἐνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL.† } *adj.* [ἐνδημιος, Gr.] Peculiar
ENDE'MICAL. } to a country; used of any
ENDE'MICK. } disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns: such as the scurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease, to England. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The place seemed to be healthful; but they speak much of the Colica Austriaca as an *endemical* and local disease, very hardly yielding unto good medicines. *Brown, Travels*, (1685,) p. 156.

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to.
Ray on the Creation.

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonstrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to enfranchise.

It [the English tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words.
Camden, Remains.

To ENDE'NIZEN.* *v. a.* [from *denizen*.] To make free; to naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man every where. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

E'NDER.* *n. s.* [from *end*. One of our oldest words.] A finisher.

The maker of faith, and the parfyte *endere*, Jesu, [the author and finisher of our faith. Present Version.] *Wicliffe, Heb.* xii. 2.

E'NDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. enbung.]

1. Conclusion; consequence.

The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and *endings* in effects and signs. 2 *Esdr.* ix. 6.

2. Termination of life.

Will. If these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it. —
K. Hen. The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain; that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright.
Fairfax.

3. Cessation of any action.

The fight was deep imprinted in their hearts,
Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought.
Fairfax.

4. End of words as employed for rhymes.

I can find out no rhyme to *lady* but *baby*, an innocent rhyme; for *scorn*, *horn*, a hard rhyme; for *school*, *fool*, a babbling rhyme; very ominous *endings*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

E'NDIRONS.* *n. s.* pl. [*end* and *irons*.] Irons on each side of the fire. The northern word. But see also ANDIRON.

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*enditer*, French;
To ENDI'TE. } *dictum*, Latin.]

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice: as, he was *endited* for felony. It is often written *indict*.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write? *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights!
Pope.

To ENDI'TE. *v. n.* To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT. } *n. s.* [from *endite*.] A bill
ENDI'TEMENT. } or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for some offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis necessary that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an *indictment* or information.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

We never drew any *indictment* at all against them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conscience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *endictments*, then return again,
Call thyself wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain.
Dryden.

ENDI'TER.* *n. s.* [from *endite*. One of our oldest words.]

1. An accuser. *Huloet.*
2. A composer; a writer; an author.

Enditours of the old cronike.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer*, that could take the boldness to look abroad. *Milton, Colast.*

E'NDIVE. *n. s.* [*endive*, French; *intybum*, Latin.] A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer, Husb.*

E'NDLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. enðeleaſ.]

1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them.
Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss.
Spenser.

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallow'd up in *endless* misery. *Milton, P.L.*

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise. *Shaks.*

This worthy Roman
Was such another piece of *endless* honour,
Such a brave soul dwelt in him.
Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

Each pleasing Blount shall *endless* smiles bestow,
And soft Belinda's blush for ever glow. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY.† *adv.* [Sax. enðeleaſlice.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. enðleaſneſſe.]

1. Extension without limit.

It is to be feared — that the *endlessness* and ill fruits of these contentions — tend mainly to the encrease of atheism. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig.*

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.
3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the equinoctial.
Donne, Poems, p. 248.

E'NDLONG.† *adv.* [Sax. anðlanᵹ, onlonᵹ; Su. Goth. *aendalongs*.]

1. Length-ways.

The dore was all of adamant eterne,
Yclenched overthwart and *endelong*
With iron tough. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

[He] gave him then a shielde of silver white,
A crosse *endlong* and overthwart full perfect.
Hardyng's Chronicle.

[He] takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 19.

2. In a straight line.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

E'NDMOST.† *adj.* [Sax. enðemeaſt.] Remotest; furthest; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'CTRINE.* *v. a.* [old French, *endoctriner*, from the Lat. *doctrina*.] To instruct; to teach.

Ptolomeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined*, in the science of good letters, by Strabo.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633), p. 2.

To ENDO'RSE.† *v. a.* [*endorsser*, old Fr. Roquef. *endosser*, modern; from *dorsum*, Lat.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed*.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his helmet. *Howell.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed*. *Swift to Pope.*

2. To write on the back of a bill of exchange. See the second sense of ENDORSEMENT.

Kelly is particularly directed to *indorse* the bill.
Report of Com. H. of Com. on Layer, (1722,) p. 63.

3. To cover on the back. This is not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Milton. But Milton had good authority for his usage of it. And the old language of romance used *endoss* for *putting on the back*; as, "they *endossed* on their armours." Knight of the Sea, p. 145.

Nay, so your seat his beauties did *endorse*,
As I began to wish myself a horse.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with towers
Of archers. *Milton, P.R.*

ENDO'RSEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *endorse*.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter.
Tatler, No. 164.

2. In commerce, the name of the proprietor or *endorser* of a bill of exchange.
Chambers.

His *endorsement* on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.
Rep. of Com. H. of Com. on Layer, (1722,) p. 63.

3. Ratification.

The *endorsement* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

ENDO'RSER.* *n. s.* The proprietor of a bill of exchange, who transferring it to some other, or rendering it payable to the order of some other, or making it serve as an acquittance or receipt, writes his name on the back of it. See the second sense of ENDORSEMENT.

To ENDO'SS.* *v. a.* [French, *endosser*.] To engrave; to carve.

He gave me arms in field to fight,
Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 53.

Her name in every tree I will *endoss*.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

To ENDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin; *endouairer*, French.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife.
Exodus, xxii. 16.

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen.
Addison, Spect.

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton, P.L.*

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured! *Addison.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

ENDO'WER.* *n. s.* [from *endow*.] One who enriches with a portion. Fr. *dotateur*.
Sherwood.

To ENDO'WER.* *v. a.* [from *endow*.] To endow; to enrich with a portion.

This once renowned church — was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*, *Waterhouse, Apol for Learn.* (1653,) p. 142.

ENDO'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *endow*.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.
2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar toward his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowel.*
3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*.
Dryden.

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick.
Addison.

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posted! *Addison.*

To ENDU'E.† *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit.
Common Prayer.

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shaksp.*

With what ease,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne.
Milton, P. R.

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be *endued* withal, he is but an ignorant person who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotson.*

Every Christian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage of Genesis it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*, Dr. Johnson says. But *endue* was formerly used in the sense also of *investing* with other powers and advantages than those of the mind; though Dr. Johnson gives the definition only as it applies to mental excellencies. Not such was the opinion of Barret, who, in his dictionary of 1580, renders *indued* by *prædítus*, applying it to the ornaments of honour and fortune as well as of wit and virtue. In short, *endue* is to clothe, to invest as with clothes. And Spenser uses it, with the very phrase in question, "to *endue* with a *dowry*." Nor is the pretended misprint to be found only in our present Version of the Bible. It is *endued* in other Versions long before it. In Bishop Wilson's Bible, published in 1785, the word, however, is changed into *endowed*. The editors of the Bible which the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has lately caused to be published with a selection of annotations by those accomplished scholars, have neither regarded the word as incorrect, nor unwarrantably dismissed it from the text.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next, that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoy's dead dowry you *endew*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 51.

Like a faerie knight himself he drest,
For every shape on him he could *endew*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 40.

Thou losel base,
Thou hast with borrowed plumes thyself *endewed*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 20.

Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Gen.* xxx. 20.

To ENDRU'DGE.* *v. a.* [from *drudge*.] To make a slave or drudge of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast: such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 29.

ENDU'RABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *endurable*.] Tolerable; sufferable. *Cotgrave.*

ENDU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small
One can create; and in what place soe'er
Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton, P. L.*

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable? *South.*

4. Delay; procrastination. Obsolete.

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

To ENDU'RE.† *v. a.* [*endurer*, French; *durare*, Latin. Our word had formerly the sense of the Latin *induro*, to harden, to make hard; which Wicliffe adopted, and Spenser once has used, F. Q. iv. viii. 27. The old French language has *endurir* in the same meaning.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.
Dryden.

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure*; without him, live no life.
Milton, P. L.

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and must
Endure our law. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. *Knolles, Hist.*

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. To continue in. Not used.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ENDU'RE. *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life. *St. John*, vi. 27.

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation. *Proverbs*, xxvii. 24.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist. *Locke.*

A charm, that shall to age *endure*,
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred? *Esth.* viii. 6.

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them. *Davies on Ireland.*

ENDU'RER.† *n. s.* [from *endure*.]

1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners, *Endurers* of the time. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

2. Continuer; laster.

E'NDWISE. *adv.* [*end* and *wise*.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To E'NECATE. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'NEMY.† *n. s.* [*ennemi*, French; *inimicus*, Latin.]

1. A public foe.

All the statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison on the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.

I say unto you, love your *enemies*. *St. Matt.* v. 44.

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent, in disguise,
Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him service,
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. One that dislikes.

He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. In theology, the fiend, the devil. Dr. Johnson merely notices the word in the Book of Common Prayer. It is an old expression for the great foe to man, founded, most probably, on the passage in St. Luke, x. 19. "Over all the power of the *enemy*;" — "vim *inimici*, id est, *diaboli*." Poli Synopsis Crit. in locum. The French long since adopted the same meaning: "Nos anciens auteurs employoient ce mot [*enemi* ou *ennemi*] pour designer le *diable*." Roquefort in V. ANEMI. See also Douce's Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 100.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

O cunning *enemy*, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost bait thy hook.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

ENERGE'TICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible; strong. *Cockeram.*

2. Operative; active.

The presence of this Holy Spirit — by *energetical* communion induceth a nature, and condition, apt to quicken and assure devotion. *Gregory, Notes on Pass. of Script.* p. 141.

That *energetical* powerful instrument, the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation, even to every Jew, nay, and Heathen. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

ENERGE'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *energetical*.] In an operative manner.

Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energetically* oppose and advance themselves. *Potter on the Number* 666, (1647,) p. 140.

ENERGE'TICK. *adj.* [ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

ENE'RGICAL.* *adj.* [from *energy*.] Vigorous; active; powerful in effect.

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *ener-*

gical and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653.) p. 85.

ENE'RGICK.* *adj.* [from *energy*. Fr. *energique*. Both our own, and the French word, modern.] Powerful in effect.

O Musick, sphere-descended maid! —
Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

To E'NERGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *energy*.] To give energy; to excite action.

As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain *energizing* substances.
Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

It is less the purpose of our present meeting to feast the ravished ear with the enchanting sounds of harmony, (which afford indeed the purest of the pleasures of the senses,) than to taste those nobler exercises of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven.
Bp. Horsley, Serm. Sons of the Clergy, 1786.

E'NERGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *energize*.] That which occasions or causes.

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives; an *energizer* which is active, and a subject which is passive. *Harris, Hermes*, i. 9.

E'NERGY.† *n. s.* [ἐνέργεια, Gr. I have not been able to trace our word to any author before Bacon. Sidney, in his Defence of Poesy, written soon after 1580, shews that it was not then in use; for he there introduces, in its stead, "*energia*, as the Greeks call it." Henry More, in his Interpretation General at the end of his Song of the Soul in 1647, calls "*energy* a peculiar Platonical term."]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Or earth, but new divided from the sky,
And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*.
Dryden.

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*.
Grew.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

What but God!
Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole. *Thomson.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtilest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy*? *Roscommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored, on account of their *energy* and sound. *Swift.*

To ENE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

ENE'RVATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Weakened; deprived of force.

On each *enervate* string they taught the note
To pant, or tremble, through an eunuch's throat.
Pope.

Away, *enervate* bards, away,
Who spin the courtly, silken lay!
Dr. Warton, Ode on West's Pindar.

ENERVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*enervation*, Fr.]

1. The act of weakening; emasculation.
2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

This colour of meliority and preheminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.
Bacon, Ess. Table of Colours of Good and Evil.

To ENE'RVE.† *v. a.* [*enerver*, old Fr. *enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force.
Digby.

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve.
Milton, P. R.

To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famish*.] To starve; to famish; to kill with hunger.
Dict.

To ENFE'EBLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble*.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

My people are with sickness much *enfeebled*.
Shakspeare.

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heaven!
Milton, P. L.

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison, Cato.

ENFE'LONED.* *adj.* [Fr. *enfelonnir*, to become fierce, to grow cruel; Cotgrave.] Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did roam whither her rage her bore,
With frantick passion and with furie fraught.
Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 48.

To ENFE'OFF.† *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.]

1. To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct.
Hale, Com. Law of England.

2. To give up entirely; to surrender.

[He] grew a companion to the common streets, *Enfeoff'd* himself to popularity.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

ENFE'OFFMENT. *n. s.* [from *enfeoff*.]

1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* [from *fetter*.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shakspeare.

To ENFE'VER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enfievrer*, "to drive into a fever;" Cotgrave.] To produce fever. Modern in our language.

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves. *Seward's Sonnets.*

To ENFIE'RCE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enfierir*.] To make fierce.

Abashed now, not fighting so;
But, more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. iv. 8.

*ENFILA'DE.† *n. s.* [Fr.] A strait passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn.

The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the *enfilade*, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 38.

To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon.
Expedition to Carthagena.

To ENFI'RE.† *v. a.* [from *fire*.] To fire; to set on fire; to kindle.

So hard those heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*
As things divine, least passions do impress.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

As for his holy sisters at Bruxells, the touch of whom hath so much *enfired* his ghostly zeal, I intended no quarrel to them in particular.
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 63.

To ENFLE'SH.* *v. a.* [from *flesh*.] To harden; to establish in any practice. See *To* FLESH.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him.
Florio's Transl. of Montaigne's Ess. (1613,) p. 173.

To ENFO'LD.* See *To* INFOLD.

To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.]

1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Sometimes with lunatick bans, sometimes with prayers
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Spenser, F. Q.*

If you knew to whom you shew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shaksp.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office,

which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shakspeare.

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To press with a charge. Little used.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To ENFO'RCE.† *v. n.*

1. To attempt by force.

He also *enforsid* [in the present version, hath gone about] to defoule the temple.
Wicliffe, Acts, xxiv. 6.

2. To prove; to evince; to shew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

ENFO'RCE. *n. s.* [from *force.*] Power; strength. Not used.

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce.*
Milton, S. A.

ENFO'RCEABLE.* *adj.* [from *enforce.*] Having power to compel or constrain.

ENFO'RCEDLY. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not by choice.

If thou didst put this sow'r cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou
Do'st it *enforcedly:* thou'dst courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

ENFO'RCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered.

Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakspeare.*

He that contendeth against these *enforcements,* may easily master or resist them. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2 Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

4. Pressing exigence.

More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

ENFO'RCER.† *n. s.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer;*
I use no power of mine unto those ends.
Beaum. and Fl. Maid of the Mill.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

To ENFO'RM.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *enformer.*] To fashion; to direct.

He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the minds of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enforme,* and them reduce aright.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 3.

ENFO'ULDRED.† *adj.* [from *fouldroyer,* Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obsolete.

Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchise.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws.
Davies on Ireland.

Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To set free from slavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best. *Bacon, Essays.*

If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters. *Temple.*

3. To free or release from custody.

His mistress
Did hold his eyes lockt in her crystal looks.
— Belike, that now she hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty. *Shakspeare.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us.
Watts.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *enfranchise.*]

1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be enfranchised; and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgess of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowel.*

His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

2. Release from prison or from slavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchisement.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To make me captive, where *enfranchisement*
Cannot be gotten. *Browne, Brit. Past.* i. 1.

That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found:
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.
Dryden, Persius.

ENFRA'NCHISER.* *n. s.* [from *enfranchise.*] One who gives freedom. *Sherwood.*

To ENFRO'WARD.* *v. a.* [from *froward.*] To make perverse or ungovernable. An old and very useful word, but hitherto unnoticed.

The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

ENFRO'ZEN. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. Not used.

Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest.
Spenser, Hymn on Love.

To ENGA'GE.† *v. a.* [*engager,* French.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to stake; [perhaps from the German *wagen,* to hazard.]

They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enlist; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it.
Tillotson.

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we listed not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myself in giving any answer to this objection of inconsumptible lights, I would see the effect certainly averred. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addison.*

6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain.

To ev'ry duty he could minds *engage,*
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.
Waller.

His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage.*
Dryden, Æn.

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to *engage;*
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement.
Atterbury.

8. To seize by the attention: as, he was deeply *engaged* in conversation.

9. To employ; to hold in business.

For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage. Dryd.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

Our little fleet was now *engag'd.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

The army was *engag'd* before the cannon was turned, or the ground made choice of upon which they were to fight. *Clarendon, Hist. Reb.* B. ix.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage,*
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden, Persius.*

ENGA'GEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *engaged.*] In a way bespeaking attachment to a party.

Far better it were for publick good there were more (deserving the name of Johannes de Indagine) progressive pioners in the mines of know-

ledge, than controverters of what is found: it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.
Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 233.

ENGA'GEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *engage; engagement*, French.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.
2. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements*.
Atterbury.
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical, Dr. Johnson says, citing the examples from Dryden and Philips; and certainly very common, it may be added, being the usual phrase for a sea-fight, whether particular or general, between single ships or squadrons.
Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*
He [the French admiral] tacked, and would not venture an *engagement*.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times.
Encourag'd by despair, or obstinate
To fall like men in arms, some dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*
6. Obligation; motive.
This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*
7. In the history of this country, the obligation imposed by Oliver Cromwell, after he was declared protector; which required every member of parliament to *engage* himself to be true and faithful to him and the commonwealth, and not to consent to any alteration of the government then settled.

ENGA'GER.* *n. s.* [from *engage.*] One who signs a particular engagement; one who imbarks in an affair.
Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their *engagers*.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 125.
He [Sir W. Davenant] contrives to set up an opera, wherein serjeant Maynard and several citizens were *engagers*. *Aubrey, Anecd.* vol. 2. p. 308.
We may safely give leave to the covenanter, the *engager*, and the rest of a schismatical people, to pretend as high as they can, whilst we are sure we are as much as they can pretend to.
Ellis, Serm. 29 *May*, 1661, p. 39.

ENGA'GINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *engaging.*] In a winning or obliging manner.

To ENGA'OL.† *v. a.* [old French, *enjaioler*, "mettre en géole, emprisonner." Lacombe, Suppl. Rendered, by Cotgrave, to encage as well as to engaol. See also *To* CAJOLE.] To imprison; to confine.
Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.
The British mountaineer, who first uprear'd
A mouse-trap, and *engaol'd* the little thief.
Transl. of Holdsworth's Muscipula, (1715,) p. 5.

To ENGA'LLANT.* *v. a.* [from *gallant.*] To make a gallant of.
If you could but endear yourself to her affections, you were eternally *engallanted*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

To ENGA'RBOIL.* *v. a.* [from *garboil.*] To disorder; to disturb.
It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboil* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Armenian; calumniated almost in every ordinary by your means, for a dangerous driver at popery and sedition.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 80.

To ENGA'RLAND.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enguirlander*, "to crown with a garland." Cotgrave.] To encircle with a garland.
Let us rather plant more laurels for to *engarland* the poets' heads. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To ENGA'RRISON.† *v. a.* [from *garrison.*] To protect by a garrison.
Those strangers were no otherwise engaged, than as they that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens where they were *engarrisoned*.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.
Neptune with a guard doth *engarrison* her strongly. *Howell.*
Every man has corrupt sinful habits that have overspread, and, as it were, *engarrisoned* themselves in the most inward parts of his soul.
South, Serm. vii. 51.

ENGA'STRIMUTH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *engastrimythe*, from the Gr. ἐν, in, γαστὴρ, the belly, and μῦθος, speech. In Cockeram's old vocabulary, our word is written *engastromich*, (probably an errour of the press,) "one who seems to speak in his belly."] A ventriloquist. See VENTRILOQUIST.

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different sexes.
This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form.
Oh nature! thou, who of the self-same mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pufft,
Engender'st the black toad and adder blue.
Shakspeare, Timon.
Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:
For by themselves, what doth their working let,
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*
3. To excite; to cause; to produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakspeare.*
The presence of a king *engenders* love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. *Shaksp.*
That *engenders* thunder in his breast,
And makes him roar these accusations forth.
Shakspeare.
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addison.*
4. To bring forth.
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced.
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

ENGE'NDERER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *engendreur*, "an engenderer, a begetter, breeder, &c." Cotgrave.] One who begets.
The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Davies, Wit's Pilgrim, sign. O. i.

To ENGI'LD.* *v. a.* [from *gild.*] To brighten; to illuminate.
Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
Than all you fiery o's and eyes of light.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

E'NGINE.† *n. s.* [*engin*, French; *ingegno, inganno*, Italian; *engano*, Spanish; *ingenium*, Lat.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight every beam is to carry. *Adams.*
2. A military machine.
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*
3. An instrument of torture; the rack.
O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines*. *Beaum. and Fl. Night-Walker.*
4. Any instrument.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed.
Ralegh, Essays.
He takes the scissars, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends. *Pope.*
5. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.
Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.
6. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth.
Duppa, Rules for Devotion.
Nor did he 'scape
By all his *engines*, but was headlong sent
With his industrious crew to build in hell.
Milton, P. L.
7. An agent for another. In contempt.
They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enginier*, "an *enginer*;" Cotgrave; so our word was formerly written, by others also, as well as *engineer*. So Sherwood; so, in Partheneia Sacra published in 1633, p. 70. "he [the bee] is the great *enginer* in that mould, working his subtle mines till he be all in a sweat." But the word, thus anglicised, has not obtained.]

1. One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*
Hoist with his own petard. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Him thus enrag'd,
Descrying from afar, some *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, design'd
By one nice shot to terminate the war. *Philips.*
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice. *Addison.*
2. A maker of engines. *Bullokar.*

E'NGINERY.† *n. s.* [from *engine.*]

1. The act of managing artillery.
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation.
Milton on Education.
2. Engines of war; artillery.
We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'lish *enginery*. *Milton, P. L.*
3. Any device, or contrivance.
The fraudful *enginery* of Rome.
Shenstone, Economy.

To ENGI'RD.† *v. a.* part. *engirt.* [from *gird.* Dr. Johnson has hastily placed, as an example of this word, the verb *engirt* from Shakspeare's King Henry the Sixth; of which verb, however, he takes no other notice, though it is certainly not uncommon. He made a similar mistake in *begirt.* See *To* BEGIRT.] To encircle; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

Let cruel Discord bear thee company,
Engirt with snakes. *Gascoigne, Jocasta,* (1577.)

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with misery;
For what's more miserable than discontent?
Shakspeare.

To ENGI'RT.* *v. a.* To encircle; to surround; to engird.

That gold must round *engirt* these brows of mine. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.* P. II.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; —
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Ad.

He who call'd with thought to birth
Yon tented sky, this laughing earth,
And dress'd with springs and forests tall,
And pour'd the main *engirting* all.
Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

To ENGLA'D.* *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To make glad.

The lark upon the somer's day, ———
Mounteth on high, with hir melodious lay,
Of the sun shine *engladded* with the light.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

ENGLA'IMED.* *adj.* [from the Sax. clæman.] Nauseated, according to Coles; but it is rather furred, clammy. Obsolete.

His tongue *engleymed,* and his nose black.
Lib. Festiv. fol. 16. b.

E'NGLAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. Englа-lanb, i. e. *Anglorum terra,* Angles' Land.] The southern division of Great Britain.

Egbert [ann. 819,] caused all the south of the island to be called *England,* after the *Angles,* of whom himself came. *Speed, Hist. of Gr. Brit.*

Whence this name of *England,* and consequently of *English,* should come, is to be considered. — Very apparent it is, that many countries have aptly taken their names from the very nature of their soil, or from the manner of their situation; — and most manifest it is, that in the ancient Teutonick, as well as the modern, either high or low, the word *eng* signifieth narrow or straight, and sometimes a nook; and if a man at this present should ask any Dutchman in some language, besides his own, that he understandeth, how he would in his own language call a narrow country or region, he would straightways answer and say, *Engeland* or *England.* Not unfitly then may *old England,* [between Ivitsland and Holsatia,] by the little or narrow situation thereof in a very nook of land bordering upon Mare Balticum, have had at the first, in the ancient Teutonick language, that denomination. And not only this *old England* whereof we speak, but OUR PRESENT COUNTRY OF ENGLAND, also growing to a narrowness or straightness both towards the north and towards the west, doth not disagree from this reason; though perhaps another reason might also move king Egbert to cause it to be called *England.*
Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 5.

England hath bred more princes renowned for sanctity than any Christian nation whatsoever. It doth also redound to the eternal honour of *England,* that our countrymen have twice been schoolmasters to France: first, when they taught the Gauls the discipline of the Druids; and after, when they and the Scottishmen first taught the French the liberal arts, and persuaded Carolus Magnus to found the university of Paris. *Camden, Remains.*

E'NGLISH.† *adj.* [Sax. englиc. The old Fr. *englesche* was in use in 1300. V. Lacombe.] Belonging to England; thence English is the language of England.

Most foreign writers who have given any character of the *English* nation, whatever vices they ascribe to it, allow in general that the people are naturally modest. *Addison, Spect.* No. 407.

Of *English* talc, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, spoad. *Woodward.*

E'NGLISH.* *n. s.*

1. The people of England.

The Angles, Englishmen, or Saxons, by God's wonderful providence, were transplanted hither out of Germany. — They made themselves by conquest absolute lords of all the better soil as far as Orkney; which cannot be doubted of, when their English tongue reacheth so far along the east coast unto the farthest parts of Scotland; and the people thereof are called by the Highlanders, which are the true Scots, by no other name than Saxons, by which they also call us *the English.*
Camden, Rem.

The world stands in admiration of the capacity and docibleness of the *English,* that persons of ordinary breeding, extraction, and calling, should become statesmen and soldiers, commanders and counsellors, both in the art of war and mysteries of state. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 47.

2. The language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *English.*
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

I can speak *English,* my lord, as well as you.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Chaucer was a great mingler of *English* with French. *Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 7.

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To translate into English.

The hollow instrument terebra, we may *english* piercer. *Bacon.*

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *englished* dill.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

E'NGLISHRY.* *n. s.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. An old law expression. Cowel. *Irishry* was thus used for being Irish, in queen Elizabeth's time.

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir,* French.]

1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shakspeare, Othello.

Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be *englutted.* *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englutted!* *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. To fill.

Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut,*
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight.
Spenser.

3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. Not used.

As savage bull, whom two fierce mastives bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore,*
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ENGO'RGE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *engorger,* from *gorge,* a throat.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour, and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all.
Spenser, F. Q.

That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey.
Spenser, F. Q.

With pleasures cloy'd, *engorged* with the fill.
Mir. for Mag. p. 425.

To ENGO'RGE.† *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity; to riot.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
Beaumont's Psyche, (1651,) xv. 293.

Greedily she *engorg'd* without restraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton, P. L.*

To ENGRA'FF.* *v. a.* [from *graff.* Fr. *greffer.*] To fix deeply; to attach. See *To* INGRAFF.

You have been so much *engraffed* to Falstaff.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

ENGRA'FFMENT.* *n. s.* [from *engraff.*] Root; that which is engrafted.

Thus the relations between men and men are changed, we may be obliged to act against those very instincts, which, from their deep *engraffment,* have (though improperly) been called the laws of nature. *Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things,* p. 425.

ENGRA'FTED.* *part. adj.* Planted; inserted into a body to which it does not belong.

Receive with meekness the *engrafted* word, which is able to save your souls. *James,* i. 21.

All filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness must be first laid aside, that we may be fitted to receive with meekness this *engrafted* word; which shews it cannot import *any thing, which is by nature always in us.* *Whitby.*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele,* French, hail.] To variegate; to spot as with hail. A word now used only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Æacides then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd.*
Carew's Survey.

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To die deep; to die in grain.

Seest how fresh my flowers bene spread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in lusty grain?
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] To close with; to contend with hold on each other.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

Now gan Pyrrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engrasped* be,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser.*

To ENGRA'VE.† *v. a.* preter. *engraved;* part. pass. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver,* Fr.]

1. To picture by incisions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave,*
And write the battles of his great godhead.
Spenser, F. Q.

O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraven* signs.
Addison, Ovid.

Names fresh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found.
Pope.

2. To mark wood or stone.
Engrave the two stones with the names.
Ex. xxviii. 11.

3. To impress deeply; to imprint.
It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification. *Locke.*
Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*
Sounds which address the ear, are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with the beam of light.
Watts.

4. [from *grave.*] To bury; to inhume; to inter.
The sixth had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave,*
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.
Spenser, F. Q.
So both agree their bodies to *engrave.*
Spenser, F. Q.
[They] did end their honest life,
And lye here *engraved* under the marble stone.
Ashmole's Berksh. ii. 348.

ENGRA'VEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *engrave.*] The work of an engraver.
We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.
Barrow on the Decalogue.

ENGRA'VER.† *n. s.* [from *engrave,* Fr. *engraveur.*] A cutter in stone or other matter.
All manner of work of the *engraver.*
Exod. xxxv. 35.
Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul. *Hale.*

ENGRA'VERY.* *n. s.* [from *engraver.*] The work of an engraver.
Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 210.

ENGRA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *engrave.*]
1. The work of an engraver; the picture or mark engraved.
With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel.
Exod. xxviii. 11.
2. The art of engraving, as a modern invention, either in wood or in copper.

To ENGRIE'VE. *v. a.* [from *grieve.*] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to disconsolate.
The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no rest.
Spenser, F. Q.
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*grossir,* Fr.]
1. To thicken; to make thick.
But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agriese,
That every weighty thing they did upbear.
Spenser, F. Q.
2. To increase in bulk.
Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves. *Wotton.*
3. To fatten; to plump up.
Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
4. To seize in the gross; to seize the whole of any thing.
If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou rob'st me of a moiety. *Shakspeare.*
Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure. *South.*
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*
5. To purchase any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engross'd.*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross.* *Pope.*

ENGRO'SSER.† *n. s.* [from *engross.*] One that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.
Ye *engrossers* and regraters, ye sellers with false weights and with false measures — will ye never leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful gain?
Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 176.
Should ye set an oligarchy of twenty *engrossers* over it, to bring a famine upon our minds again, when we shall know nothing but what is measured to us by the bushel? *Milton, Areopagitica.*
A new sort of *engrossers,* or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

ENGRO'SSING.* *n. s.* [from *engross.*]
1. In commerce, the buying up of any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the market.
2. In law, the copying of any written instrument. See the second sense of ENGROSSMENT.

ENGRO'SSMENT.† *n. s.* [from *engross.*]
1. Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption. *Swift.*
2. Copy of a written instrument.
Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment,* it was again thus reformed. *Ld. Clarendon's Life,* ii. 495.

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.
A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

To ENGU'LF.* *v. a.* [Milton and others write this word *ingulf.* Some have preferred *engulf;* and it should be so written, being from the French *engolfer,* "to engulf." Cotgrave.] To cast into a gulf.
They might suffice to make us advised to keep rather the known and beaten way with safety, than upon every giddy and brainless warrant to *engulph* ourselves in those passages, wherein so many have perished before us.
Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603,) ch. 8.
Seeing myself engaged, yea and *engulfed* in so many anguishes and perplexities.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 36.
My thoughts shall be
Almost *engulf'd* in an infinity.
J. Hall's Poems, (1646,) p. 35.
Luxury *engulphs* the soul in such base pleasures, and makes it like the worst of devils.
Hewyt's Serm. (1658,) p. 206.

To ENHA'NCE.† *v. a.* [*hausser, enhausser,* Fr.]
1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says. This, it may be added, was the primary usage of the word; for Wicliffe and Chaucer so employ it. It is still an heraldick term in this sense.
Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd,*
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.
Spenser, F. Q.
2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price.
The desire of money is every where the same; its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble.
Locke.
3. To raise in esteem.
What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Estrange.*
The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure.
Atterbury.
4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.
To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens are guilty of. *Hammond.*
The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment. *Atterbury.*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enhance.*]
1. Increase; augmentation of value.
Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*
2. Aggravation; increase of ill.
Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enchancement* of guilt.
Gov. of the Tongue.

ENHA'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *enhance.*] One who raises the price of a thing.
In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers.*
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To ENHA'PPY.* *v. a.* [from *happy.*] To render happy.
What better than at once to see our kingdom *enhappied,* and Christ advanced?
Serm. by J. Symonds, (1641,) *Ep. Ded.* ¶. 3.

To ENHA'RBOUR.* *v. a.* [from *harbour.*] To dwell in; to inhabit.
O true delight, *enharbouring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
W. Browne.

To ENHA'RDEN.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enhardir,* "to hearten, to embolden;" Cotgrave.] To encourage.
France useth — to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness, &c.
Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. (1642,) p. 192.

ENHARMO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *harmony;* Fr. *enharmonique.*] A term applied to

the last of the three divisions of musick by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting. Dr. Ash has inconsiderately defined this word *inharmonious*, which is the very reverse of its meaning.

In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonick* and chromatick species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing.
Warton, from M. Maugars, Notes on Milton.

ENI'GMA. *n. s.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command.
Dryden.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it. *Pope.*

ENIGMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *enigma*.]

1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*.
Shaksp. Much Ado.

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful verities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at first, they have been misunderstood by most since.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Whilst they affect *enigmatical* obscurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged processes.
Boyle.

Athenæus gives instances of the *enigmatical* propositions in use at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the solution or non-solution.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively.
Hammond.

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *enigma*.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.
Broome.

ENIGMA'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *enigmatique*.] Obscure; ambiguously described.

An *enigmatick* foe, whose ammunition
Is nothing else but want of all provision.
Beaumont's Psyche, ix. 53.

ENI'GMATIST. *n. s.* [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle.
Addison, Whig Exam.

To ENI'GMATIZE.* *v. n.* [from *enigma*.] To deal in enigmas.

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*.

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shaks. Much Ado.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved. *Tillotson.*

ENJO'INER. *n. s.* [from *enjoin*.] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

ENJO'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoin*.] Direction; command.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir, enjouir*, Fr.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker.*

He, who to *enjoy*
Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the sea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir*.

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themselves, as well as to serve us. *More against Atheism.*

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?
South.

To ENJO'Y. *v. n.* To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.
Milton, P. L.

ENJO'YABLE.* *adj.* [from *enjoy*.] Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them. *Pope, Lett.*

ENJO'YER.† *n. s.* [from *enjoy*.] One that has fruition or possession.

It [the beatifical vision] relates to an intrinsick worth, and some proportionateness in the *enjoyer*.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 31.

They were the greatest *enjoyers*, and the greatest abusers of mercy that ever lived.
South, Serm. viii. 365.

ENJO'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *enjoy*.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotson.*

To ENKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle*.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. To rouse passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?
—— That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To ENLA'RD.* *v. a.* [from *lard*; old Fr. *enlarder*, "embrocher," Roquef.] To grease; to baste. Both our own and the French word are borrowed from the kitchen. Shakspeare, just before the following passage, speaks of "*basting* arrogance."

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land. *Locke.*

3. To increase by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

5. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her.
Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

6. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear. *Hooker.*

7. To amplify; to aggrandize.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration. *Locke.*

8. To release from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

9. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise.
Clarendon.

To ENLA'RGE. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars.
Clarendon.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out among themselves. *Ralegh, Essays.*

ENLA'RGEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *enlarged*.] In an enlarged manner.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; "strictè magis, et extensivè; precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequents upon that, the whole and entire state and quality and condition of man regenerate, changed; by which a sinner, guilty of death, is acquitted, cleansed, made just in himself, reconciled unto God, appointed to walk, and beginning to walk, in holiness and newness of life.
Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 172.

ENLA'RGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city, with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds' *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*

There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Release from confinement or servitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. *Esther*, iv. 14.

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.
Pope.

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

ENLA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that increases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

ENLA'RGING.* *n. s.* [from *enlarge.*] Enlargement; extension.

There was an *enlarging* and a winding about still upward to the side chambers. *Ezek.* xli. 7.

To ENLI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last.
Pope.

To ENLI'GHTEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. enlihtan.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness. *Psalms.*

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were *enlightened*. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 27.

Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds. *Dryden.*

3. To instruct; to furnish with increase of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once *enlightened*. *Heb.* vi. 4.

ENLI'GHTENER.† *n. s.* [from *enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, sent from heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The two great lights, or luminaries, *inlighteners*, as the word signifies, are the sun, which inlightens us by day; and the moon, which inlightens us by night. *Patrick on Genesis.*

It represented the sun, the great *enlightener* of the universe. *A. Smith, Hist. Astron* § 4.

2. Instructor.

Is it possible to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by this *inlightener*, when they sat down to the other part of the work; to frame a rule for the lasting service of the church?
Warburton, Disc. concern. the Holy Spirit.

To ENLI'NK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect.

Enlinkt to waste and desolation. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

To ENLI'ST.* *v. a.* [from *list.*] To enrol or register. Dr. Johnson has twice used this word in his definitions of *list*. See *To* LIST.

To ENLI'VE.* *v. a.* [from *life, live.*] To animate; to make alive.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated. *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Prince of the orchard, fair as dawning morn,
Fenc'd with the law, and ripe as soon as born,
That apple grew; which this soul did *enlive*,
Till the then climbing serpent, that now creeps
For that offence for which all mankind weeps,
Took it. *Donne, Poems*, p. 296.

See, see! the darts by which we burn'd
Are bright Loÿsa's pencills turn'd:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroy'd before.
Lovelace, Luc. p. 19.

To ENLI'VEN.† *v. a.* [from *life, live.* Our elder word, we see, was *enlive*, which hitherto has passed unnoticed.]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower.
Shenstone.

2. To make vigorous or active.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house, the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLI'VENER. *n. s.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs.
Dryden.

ENLI'VENING.* *n. s.* [from *enliven.*] That which makes cheerful.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.
Feltham, Res. i. 84.

To ENLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not now in use.

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

To ENMA'RBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,
Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer.
Spenser.

To ENME'SH. *v. a.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net,
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shaks. Othello.*

To ENME'W.† See *To* EMMEW.

E'NMITY.† *n. s.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity, inamity*, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, that our word was formerly written *enimitie*, or *enemitie*, as in Barret's Alveary, 1580; and in Sherwood's old dictionary, where it is translated the Fr. *inimitié*, and in the more ancient French it was *ennemistié*; Lat. *inimicitia.*]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
In bitterest *enmity*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed:
Her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. *Milton, P. L.*

How far these controversies, and appearing *enmities* of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine.
Dryden, Juv. Ded.

3. State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam.* iv. 4.

You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it.
Wake, Prepar. for Death.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakspeare.*

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more.
Atterbury.

To ENMO'VE.† See *To* EMMOVE.

ENNE'AGON. *n. s.* [ἔννεα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL. *adj.* [ἔννεα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNE'W.* *v. a.* [from *new.*] To make new.

Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennew'd*
With polish'd termes. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 236.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host. *South.*

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitned goodness. *Glanville.*

*ENNU'I.** *n. s.* [French. In the old French it is the same as *annoy*, or *disgust*. "*Ennuy*, annoy, vexation, wearisomeness, tediousness, &c." Cotgrave. "Enneu, *ennuy*, blessure, douleur, offense, incommodité, &c." Roquefort. Some pretend to derive this word from *nuit*, because *night* brings on weariness or heaviness. It is more probably from the Lat. *noxia*, for the ancient French is also *enoy;* and the Spanish use *enojo* in a somewhat similar way. In short, *ennui* may be *etymologically* rendered into English, a *nuisance;* no improper explanation of the thing!] Weariness; fastidiousness; disgust.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing. *Gray, Lett.*

ENODA'TION.† *n. s.* [*enodatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

Scarcely any thing that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation* or decision.

Dr. Sclater, Serm. at Fun. of A. Wheelock, 1654.

To ENO'DE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enodo.*] To declare. This verb, as well as the substantive *enodation*, which Dr. Johnson notices, is in Cockeram's vocabulary.

ENO'RM.* *adj.* [old Fr. *enorme;* Lat. *enormis.* A proper word, as we have the adjectives *deform, conform, uniform.*]

1. Irregular; deviating from rule.

Full lightly it ascends into the clear
And subtile air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, immix'd, — nothing *enorm.*
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 22.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved.
Sir C. Cornwallis to K. Jam. I. Suppl. Cabb. p. 99.

ENO'RMITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enormité.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity. *Cockeram.*
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities;* the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS.† *adj.* [*enormis*, Latin. Our word was formerly written *enormious*, as well as *enormous.* It is so in Cockeram's vocabulary; and thus used by Jeremy Taylor, "the *enormious* additions of their artificial heights." Artif. Hands. p. 60.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measures.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait.
Milton, P. L.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss!
Milton, P. L.

2. Excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye.
Newton, Opticks.

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common measure. *Bullokar.*
5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures: always used with some degree of dislike, or horrour, or wonder.

A giant-shepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the rest, and solitary reigns,
A form *enormous!* far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature or in face.
Pope, Odyssey.

ENO'RMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *enormous.*] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples? *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH.† *adj.* [ȝenoh, Saxon; *ganah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dutch; perhaps from the Icel. *nög*, *nogd*, plenty. The Greek ἱκανὸς, *sufficient*, must also not be overlooked. Mr. Horne Tooke makes the Saxon word the past participle of the verb ȝenoȝan, to multiply; but we see that *genoh* evidently belongs, without such deduction, to the elder northern languages. It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may suffice.

Why wou'dst thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hadst gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryd.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *n. s.*

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough.*
Locke.

Enough for me that to the list'ning swains,
First in those fields I sung the sylvan strains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. *Bacon.*

ENO'UGH. *adv.*

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready *enough* to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. *Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough. Addison on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well *enough;* that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.
4. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me. — *Enough.*
Shakspeare.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To ENO'UNCE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *enuncio.*] To declare. This word is modern.

Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions.
Bally, Day of Judgement.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exultation. *A. Smith.*

ENO'W.† The plural of *enough.* In a sufficient number. In Yorkshire it is pronounced *enew.*

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build: the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all.
Hooker.

Man hath selfish foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait.
Milton, P. L.

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man.
Addison on Medals.

EN PASSANT. adv. [French.] By the way.

To ENPIE'RCE.* *v. a.* See *To* EMPIERCE.

I am too sore *enpierced* with his shaft.
Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

To ENQUI'CKEN.* *v. a.* [from *quicken.*] To make alive.

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life; but it hath lyen dead to them, or they to it; that influx being rather suspended than absolutely destroyed, but as the soul to its body, or any part of her body that is numb and dead.
More, Notes on Psychozoia.

To ENQUI'RE.* [Fr. *enquirer.*] This word, with all its dependants, is more usually written with *in.* But perhaps it ought to be written with *en.* See *To* INQUIRE.

To ENRA'CE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enraciner.*] To implant; to enroot. Obsolete.

Who can aread what creature mote she be,
Whether a creature, or a goddess graced
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enraced.*
Spenser, F. Q. vi. x. 25.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which most *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true.
Walsh.

To ENRA'NGE.† *v. a.* [from *range.*]

1. To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were.
Spenser, F. Q.

As fair Diana, in fresh Summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. To rove over.

As this day I was *enraunging* it, [the forest,]
I chaunst to meet this knight.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 9.

To ENRA'NK. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shaks.*

To ENRA'PT. *v. a.* [from *rapt*: the participle preterite seems to be *enrapt*,]

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakspeare.*

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for *enwrapt*, involved; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

To ENRA'PTURE.† *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

Oft gazing on her shade, the *enraptur'd* fair
Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care.
Shenstone.

To ENRA'VISH.† *v. a.* [from *ravish.*] To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*

They cannot put their blood and spirits into the *enravishing* emotions of sensitive love and joy.
Scott's Works, ii. 124.

Which cannot but *enravish* every ingenuous breast. *Hallywell, Sav. of Souls*, p. 88.

ENRA'VISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *enravish.*] Ecstasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring vail, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.
Glanville, Scepsis.

To ENRE'GISTER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *enregistrer.*] To enrol; to register.

Him to behold, is on His works to look,
Which He hath made in beauty excellent;
And in the same, as in a brazen book,
To read *enregistered* in every nook
His goodness, which His beauty doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Beauty.

He hath himself written and *inregistered* his own proper faults. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 217.

All he could do was to *enregister* at length all those privy seals for the vindication of himself to his successors for ever.
Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, p. 101.

To ENRHE'UM. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, French.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 25.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to seek a queen to make him rich. *Shaks.*

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the spoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton, P. R.*

Those are so unhappy as to rob others without *enriching* themselves. *Denham.*

2. To fertilize; to make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Blackmore.

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.
Ralegh, Hist.

ENRI'CHMENT. *n. s.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.
Bacon, Holy War.

It is a vast hinderance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables.
Watts, Logick.

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some fiend. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakspeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne.

To ENRI'VE.* *v. a.* part. *enriven.* [from *rive.*] To cleave.

The wicked shaft ——
Stay'd not, till through his curat it did glide,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 34.

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,
With ribands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakspeare.

To ENROL. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, list or register.

There be enrolled amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* x. 36.

We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons. *Sprat.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd.* *Dryd.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulysses' social list *enroll'd.* *Pope, Odyss.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He swore consent to your succession;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Laws, which none shall find
Left them *enroll'd*; or what the spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.
Spenser, F. Q.

ENRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] One that enrols; one that registers.

ENRO'LMENT. *n. s.* [from *enrol.*] Register; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shaks.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to surround; to encircle; to enclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

ENS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chymistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

To ENSA'FE.* *v. a.* [from *safe.*] To render safe.

Ireland is not yet delivered; England is not altogether settled and *ensafed.*
Serm. by W. Bell, M. A. 1650, p. 11.

This is the way how kingly names may be *Insaf'd*, and from distractive terrors free.
Feltham, Res. i. 16.

ENSA'MPLE.† *n. s.* [*essempio*, Italian, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old French word *ensample*, the usage of which Lacombe has traced to the tenth century.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation. This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might.
Spenser, Sonn.

Ye have us for an *ensample.* ' *Phil.* iii. 17.

Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensamples* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to touch our practice for their excuse. *Sanderson.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to shew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man.
Spenser on Ireland.

To ENSA'NGUINE.† *v. a.* [*sanguis*, Latin; *ensanglanter*, French.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the *ensanguin'd* field,
Deserted. *Milton, P. L.*

Ensanguin'd man
Is now become the lion of the plain,
And worse. *Thomson, Spring.*

As the paths of fate we tread,
Wading through the *ensanguin'd* field. *Gray, Ode.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* [from *schedule.*] To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enschedul'd here. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

To ENSCO'NCE.† *v. a.* [from *sconce*, a kind of fortification.] To cover as with a fort; to secure. *Hanmer.*

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour. *Shakspeare.*

She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

We make trifles of terrours, *ensconcing* ourselves in seeming knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself. *Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.*

A sort of errour to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageously invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Ensconc'd himself as formidable
As could be, underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSEA'L.* *v. a.* [from *seal.*] To impress; to mark as with a seal.

Climb'd mountains, where the wanton kidling dallies,
Then with soft steps *enseal'd* the meeken'd vallies. *Browne, Brit. Past.* ii. 1.

To ENSEA'M.† *v. a.* [from *seam.*]

1. To sow up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple, one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

2. To fructify; to fatten. [Fr. *ensemencer.*]

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. xi. 35.

ENSEA'MED.* *adj.* [from *seam.*] Greasy. See SEAM.

The rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To ENSEA'R. *v. a.* [from *sear.*] To cauterise; to stanch or stop with fire.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSEA'RCH.* *v. n.* [from *search.*] To try to find.

The property whereof, [the understanding,] is to espye, seek for, *ensearch*, and find out. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 201. b.

*ENSE'MBLE.** *n. s.* [French; Latin, *in* and *simul.*] One with another; a relative proportion of parts to the whole; and sometimes work or composition, considered together, and not in parts. It has been adopted by us, of late years, more particularly in respect to statuary, painting, and architecture; as, "all those pieces of building make a fine *ensemble*; the picture is good, taking the parts separately, but the *tout ensemble* is bad."

We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. *Pownall on Antiq.* (1782,) p. 81.

To ENSHI'ELD.† *v. a.* [from *shield.*] To shield; to cover; to protect. In the following instance *enshield* is a contraction of the participle *enshielded.*

These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display. *Shakspeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [from *shrine.*] To enclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all as that sole bird,
When, to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milton, P. L.*

The sots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine.* *Tate's Juvenal.*

Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd.* *Addison.*

E'NSIFORM. *adj.* [*ensiformis*, Lat.] Having the shape of a sword, as the xiphoeides or *ensiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN. *n. s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.]

1. The flag or standard of a regiment.

Hang up your *ensigns*, let your drums be still. *Shakspeare.*

The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defendants. *Knolles, Hist.*

Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns.* *Locke.*

2. Any signal to assemble.

He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. *Isa.* v. 26.

3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank or office.

Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war or sacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient.*]

To ENSI'GN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *ensigner*, to shew; Lat. *insignire.*] To mark with some sign; to distinguish by an ornament, as in heraldry; which expression is still in use.

Henry but join'd the roses, that *ensign'd*
Particular families; but this hath join'd
The rose and thistle. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

E'NSIGNBEARER. *n. s.* [*ensign* and *bear.*] He that carries the flag; the ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven; he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

E'NSIGNCY.* *n. s.* [from *ensign.*] The place and quality of the officer of foot who carries the flag.

ENSKI'ED.* *part. adj.* [from *sky.*] Placed in heaven; made immortal.

I hold you as a thing *enskied*, and sainted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit;
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *slave.*]

1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose. *Milton, P. L.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To sell my country, and my king *enslave!* *Dryden.*

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs *enslave*;
He reels, and falling fills the spacious cave. *Dryden, Æn.*

He is certainly the most subjected, the most *enslaved*, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslaved* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is *enslaved* to any lust, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotson.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [from *enslave.*] The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. *South.*

ENSLA'VER. *n. s.* [from *enslave.*] One that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSNA'RE.* *v. a.* [from *snare.*] To entrap. Dr. Johnson admits *ensnare* to be more frequent than *insnare*, in his notice of the latter. See *To* INSNARE.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared.* *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

ENSNA'RER.* *n. s.* [from *ensnare.*] One who ensnares.

These *ensnarers* and catchers of men. *Serm. by E. Hickeringhill*, M. A. (1681,) p. 37.

To ENSNA'RL.* *v. a.*

1. To entangle. [from the verb *snarl*, in the same sense, which Spenser uses; though Dr. Johnson, citing only the Decay of Piety under that word, unjustly doubts the authority of it. See *To* SNARL.]

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recoyle. *Spenser, F. Q.* v. ix. 9.

To ENSNA'RL.† *v. n.* To snarl; to gnash the teeth. *Cockeram.*

To ENSO'BER.* *v. a.* [from *sober.*] To make sober; to compose.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits. *Bp. Taylor, Serm.* (1651,) p. 170.

To ENSPHE'RE.* *v. a.* [from *sphere.*]

1. To place in a sphere.

In thy little chaos all's *enspher'd*,
And though abridg'd, yet in full greatness rear'd. *J. Hall, Poems*, (1646,) p. 54.

2. To form into roundness.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, &c. *Carew's Poems*, p. 95.

To ENSTA'MP.* *v. a.* [from *stamp.*] To fix a mark by impressing it.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 194.
Money *enstamped* upon with the figure of a lamb. *Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script.* p. 51.

To ENSTE'EP.* See *To* INSTEEP.

To ENSTY'LE.* *v. a.* [from *style.*] To name; to call.

Herself to *enstile*
The Stonendge's best-belov'd, first wonder of the isle. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.
That renowned ile,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*
Browne, Brit. Past.

To ENSU'E.† *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, French, Dr. Johnson says; but it is the Norman French *ensuer*, to pursue.] To follow; to pursue.

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it. *Psalm* xxxiv. 14.
But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue.* *Davies.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*

1. To follow as a consequence to premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Bishops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *ensuing.* *Hayward.*
Of worse deeds worse sufferings must *ensue.*
Milton, P. L.
With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue!* *Dryden.*
Impute not then those ills which may *ensue*
To me, but those who with incessant hate
Pursue my life. *Rowe, Ambit. Stepmother.*
Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RABLE.* See INSURABLE.

ENSU'RANCE.† *n. s.* [from *ensure.* It is now more usually written *insurance.*]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire.
Marq. of Halifax.

2. The sum paid for security.

ENSU'RANCER. *n. s.* [from *ensurance.*] One who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,
Even Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife.
Dryden.

To ENSU'RE.† *v. a.* [from *sure, assurer*, French. Now generally written *insure.*]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

3. To promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year. *L'Estrange.*

4. To bind by promise of marriage. Not now in use.

There grew such a secret love between them, that at the length they were *insured* together, intending to marry. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*
I marvel not a little of thy folly, that wouldst thus entangle and *ensure* thyself with a foolish girl yonder in the court, Anne Bulleine.
Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.

ENSU'RER.† *n. s.* [from *ensure.*]

1. One who makes contracts of ensurance; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

Let it be tried, and I will once set up the *ensurer*'s office, that whatever goes out on that voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain.
Hammond, Works, iv. 481.

2. That which secures, or makes sure.

O temperance! — thou prolonger of life, thou *insurer* of pleasure, thou promoter of business, thou guardian of the person, thou preserver of the understanding, thou parent of every intellectual improvement and every moral virtue!
Hay, Ess. on Deformity, p. 25.

To ENSWEE'P.* *v. a.* [from *sweep.*] To pass over with swiftness.

Oft, in this season, silent from the north
A blaze of meteors shoots; *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson, Autumn.*

ENTA'BLATURE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *entablature*, and *entablement*;
ENTA'BLEMENT. } Cotgrave.] The architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

Must not the whole *entablature*, with its projections, be so proportioned, as to seem great, but not heavy, light, but not little?
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

To ENTA'CKLE.* *v. a.* [from *tackle.*] To supply with instruments of sailing.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton's Poems, p. 26.

ENTA'IL.† *n. s.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaillé*, cut, from *tailler*, to cut.]

1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent; that is, *cut off* from being an absolute fee.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and all other persons claiming under such *entail.*
Blackstone.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. [*intaglio*, Ital. from *intagliare.*] Obsolete.

Well [it] appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ENTA'IL.† *v. a.* [*tailler, entailler*, Fr. to cut.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.
Shakspeare.
Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd*, had Richard had a son.
Dryden.

2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said. *Digby on Bodies.*
The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates. *Tillotson.*

3. To carve. [Ital. *intagliare.*] Not now in use.

The chapitre house ———
Corven, and covered, and queyntelyche *entayled*
With semliche selure. *P. Ploughman's Crede.*
Golden bends, which were *entail'd*
With curious antickes. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ENTA'IL. *v. n.* To cut. Obsolete.

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd*,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeaux falls. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ENTA'ME.† *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.

My sonne, if thou thy conscience
Entamed hast in such a wise. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 1.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shakspeare.

To ENTA'NGLE.† *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably from the Gothick *tagl*, hair.]

1. To inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*
I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved. *Locke.*

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *St. Matt.* xxii. 15.

7. To distract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life. 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adhesive.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.
More, Preexist. of the Soul, (1647,) Pref.
It is a truth both clear from scripture, and ratified by the experience of all believers, that there was never any one, were his *entanglements* in sin never so great, his corruptions never so raging, but, if he was enabled to wait upon mercy in an earnest constant use of prayer for the removal of his sin, became in the end a conqueror.
South, Serm. vi. 459.
The force of temptation, the *entanglements* of the flesh. *South, Serm.* vii. 230.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

ENTA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To ENTE'NDER.* *v. a.* [from *tender.*] To intenerate; to mollify.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life;
I wrong her much; *entenders* us for ever.
Young, Night Th. 9.

To E'NTER.† *v. a.* [*entrer*, French.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I, with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall *enter* heaven, long absent. *Milton, P. L.*

A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.

He is an excellent fish — and he is also excellent to *enter* a young angler, for he is a greedy biter. *Walton, Angler.*

The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counsel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. To set down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
— It is *entcr'd.* *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To E'NTER. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land. *Judges*, xviii. 9.

Other creature here,
Beast, bird, insect, or worm, durst *enter* none. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action. *Addison, Spect.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. *Addison on the War.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside! *Milton, P. L.*

As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions. *Addison on Italy.*

E'NTERDEAL. *n. s.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his cunning most apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
Of states. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

E'NTERER.* *n. s.* [from *enter.*] One who is making a beginning or first entrance.

Who dreams of nature free from nature's strife?
Who dreams of perfect happiness below? —
The hope-flush'd *enterer* on the stage of life,
The youth to knowledge unchastis'd by woe.
Seward's Letters, (1786,) i. 185.

E'NTERING. *n. s.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; passage into a place.

It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in. *Isaiah*, xxiii. 1.

To ENTERLA'CE.† *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

Also in those daunces were *enterlaced* ditties of wanton love or ribaudrye, with frequent remembrance of the most vile idols. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 63.

This lady walked outright, till she might see her enter into a fine close arbour: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *n. s.* [*enterocele*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. *Quincy.*

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, entero-epiplocele. *Sharp, Surgery.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *n. s.* [ἔντερον and ὄμφαλος.] An umbilical or naval rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *n. s.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLEA'DER. *n. s.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE. *n. s.* [*entreprise*, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies. *Judith*, ii. 5.

Whet on Warwick to this *enterprise.*
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride.
Dryden.

To E'NTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay.

Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.
Milton, P. L.

Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised.* *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haste then, and lose no time:
The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;
We must surprise the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obsolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise.*
Spenser, F. Q.

E'NTERPRISER.† *n. s.* [from *enterprise.*] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himself in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

Wit makes an *enterpriser*; sense a man.
Young, Night Th. 8.

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise.
Shakspeare.

4. To keep in one's service.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained?* *Spenser on Ireland.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I'll weep and sigh,
And, leaving so his service, follow you,
So please you *entertain* me, *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

5. To reserve in the mind.

This purpose God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David *entertained* himself with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or councils. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addison.*

The history of the Royal Society shows how well philosophy becometh a narration: the progress of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Classics.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in opposition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'IN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *entretien.* Often used by Spenser; now obsolete.] Entertainment.

But need, that answers not to all requests,
Bade them not look for better *entertayne.*
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 27.

After all her princely *entertayne.*
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 37.

Your *entertain* shall be,
As doth befit our honour and your worth.
Shakspeare, Pericles.

ENTERTA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *entertain.*]

1. One that keeps others in his service.

He was, in his nature and constitution of mind, not very apprehensive or forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Righteousness is immortal, and will immortalize the *entertainers* of it. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 89.

2. One that treats others at his table.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.
Milton, Observ. on the Art of Peace.
He shews both to the guests and to the *entertainer* their great mistake. *Smalridge.*
It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*.
Atterbury.

3. One that receives sincerely and reverentially.
We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 89.

4. One that pleases, diverts, or amuses.
Then did the third pageant present themselves unto him,—but he thought he saw all the forenamed *entertainers* at once,—leap, plunge, and drown themselves in puddles.
Nash, Terrors of the Night, (1594.)

ENTERTA'ININGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *entertaining*.] In an amusing or diverting manner.
My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved: In short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees! *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

ENTERTA'INMENT.† *n. s.* [from *entertain*, old Fr. *entretenement*.]

1. Conversation.
The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertainments* to Laertes, before you fall to play.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.
Arrived there, the little house they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
The noblest mind the best contentment has.
Spenser, F. Q.
With British bounty in his ship he feasts
Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests,
To find that watry wilderness exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hospitable reception.
His office was to give *entertainment*,
And lodging unto all that came and went.
Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 37.

4. Reception; admission.
I am next to consider that simplicity of manners, which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the Gospel.
Sprat, Serm. (1676.)
It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated.
Tillotson.

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.
Have you an army ready, say you?
——A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.
Shakspeare, Coriol.

6. Payment of soldiers or servants. Now obsolete.
The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence.
Davies on Ireland.
The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments*. *Davies on Ireland.*
Drawing out the war in Gallia,
For which thou late triumph'st; dissembling long
That Sacrovir to be an enemy,
Only to make thy *entertainment* more.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

7. Amusement; diversion.
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat.
Temple.

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.
A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *adj.* [*entre* and *tissue*.] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

E'NTHEAT.* *adj.* [Greek ἔνθεος.] Our old word for *enthusiastick*. Ash has *entheal*, "divinely inspired."
His genius justly, in an *entheat* rage,
Oft lash'd the dull-sworn factors for the stage.
Verses by W. Hodgson, Pref. to B. Jonson's Works.

To ENTHRA'L.* See *To* INTHRAL. Milton, however, writes it with *en*.

To ENTHRI'L.* *v. a.* [from *thrill*.] To pierce; to penetrate.
A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Sackville, Induc. Mir. for Mag.

To ENTHRO'NE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *enthroner*.]

1. To place on a regal seat.
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
On a tribunal silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthron'd*. *Shakspeare.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round.
Pope, Odyss.

2. To invest with sovereign authority.
Henry III.—in disinheriting and seizing on his subjects' possessions, without judicial course, beginning with those two great potentates Richard earl of Cornwall, his brother, and William le Marshal earl of Pembroke, bred most intestine trouble twixt him and his barons, although sometime discontinued, yet not extinguished even till his declining days of *enthroned* felicity.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.
This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he began to exercise his new rapines.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

To ENTHRO'NIZE.* *v. a.* To enthrone.
Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain.
Davies, Hymns of Astræa, (1622,) H. xxii.
With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 78.

To ENTHU'NDER.* *v. n.* [from *thunder*.] To make a noise like thunder.
Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten over-board.
Mir. for Mag. p. 850.

ENTHU'SIASM.† *n. s.* [ἐνθουσιασμὸς, Gr. *enthusiasme*, old Fr. Cotgrave. The earliest example of our word, given by Dr. Johnson, is that from Dryden. About half a century before Dryden's work, the word was written, like its Greek original, "*enthusiasmos*," and defined "*poetical fury*." V. Cockeram's Vocabulary. Fleckno, upon whom Dryden exercised his satire, uses our word in the plural; which is not very common. "With thy *enthusiasms* come." Invocation of Silence.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.
Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.
It [enthusiasm] makes us give a stronger assent to the conclusion than the evidence of the premises will warrant; then, reason begins to be betrayed; and then *enthusiasm* properly commences. *Warburton to Hurd,* Lett. 40.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.
Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm*, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints.
Dryden, Juv. Pref.

ENTHU'SIAST.† *n. s.* [ἐνθουσιαω, Gr. *enthusiasta*, Lat.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.
Enthusiasts pretend that they have the gift of prophecy by dreams.
Pagitt's Heresiography, (1654,) p. 29.
Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.
Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.
Pope, Pref. to the Iliads.

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.
Her little soul is ravish'd, and so pour'd
Into loose extasies, that she is plac'd
Above herself, Musick's *enthusiast*.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.
At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast*, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother wit, and arts unknown before.
Dryden.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL.† } *adj.* [ἐνθουσιαστικὸς,
ENTHUSIA'STICK. } Greek.]

1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity.
He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion. *Calamy.*
Did ever you, or any body else, ever see such a place as Heaven? For God's sake, therefore, leave these *enthusiastical* whimsies, and talk like men. *Goodman, Winter's Ev. Conf.* p. 133.

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.
An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Burnet.*
At last, sublim'd
To rapture and *enthusiastic* heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

ENTHUSIA'STICK.* *n. s.* An enthusiast; one who vainly pretends an intercourse with God.
The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 326.

E'NTHYMEM. *n. s.* [ἐνθύμημα, Gr.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a

syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymems* unto the people, they take up popular conceits.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

What is an *enthymem?* quoth Cornelius. Why, an *enthymem*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

ENTHYMEMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *enthymem.*] In the form of an enthymem.

Encountered as they may be with handy stroke of syllogism, or *enthymematical* conclusion.
Tooker, Fabr. of the Church, (1604), p.63.

To ENTI'CE.† *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. The old Fr. *enticer*, "exciter, provoquer," is the parent of our word. V. Roquef. Gloss. Lang. Rom.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.
Ex. xxii. 16.

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *enticement*, "impulsion, instigation." Roq.]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt? *Hooker.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandishment; allurement.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, *enticements*, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been seduced by them.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

ENTI'CER.† *n. s.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent *enticers.* *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 475.

A mincing gait, a decent and an affected pace, are most powerful *enticers.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 477.

These writers — traduce her as the *enticer* of her husband into the basest idolatries.
Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

ENTI'CING.* *n. s.* [from *entice.*] The act of alluring to evil.

The third and last sign that I shall mention, of a temptation's attaining its full hour or maturity, is a more than usual restlessness and importunity in its *enticings* or instigations. *South, Serm.* vi. 269.

ENTI'CINGLY. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *enticingly.*
Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

E'NTIERTY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *entiertie*; Lat. *integritas.*] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed.
Bacon, Off. of Alienation.

ENTI'RE.† *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *intiero*, Ital. *integer*, Lat. Our word was formerly written *enteer*, as by Lydgate; and, in our old lexicography, "*Entier* or whole: *Entierly: Entierness.*" Huloet.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to extol the *entire*; still in general. *Bacon, Collect. of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in those parts where the statue is maimed.
Addison on Italy.

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same nature and texture now with water and earth composed of *entire* particles in the beginning.
Newton, Opticks.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end.
Spectator, No. 267.

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love is not love,
When it is mingled with respects that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subject's love.
Prior.

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire.*
Milton, P. L.

7. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many persons, of whose *entire* affections they were well assured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

9. Impartial.

They were therefore trusted with arbitrary power, because it was foreseen that juries were not like to be *entire.* *Clarendon, Life*, ii. 240.

10. Inward.

Casting flakes of lustfull fire,
From his false eyes, into their hearts and parts *entire.* *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. viii. 48.

ENTI'RELY. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Ralegh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd and beheld! all was *entirely* good.
Milton, P. L.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so. *Arbuthnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And gan to highest God *entirely* pray.
Spenser, F. Q.

ENTI'RENESS.† *n. s.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeness; fulness.

But I
Should injure nature, virtue, and destiny,
Should I divide and discontinue so
Virtue, which did in one *entireness* grow.
Donne, Poems, p. 246.

Doting antiquaries — more admire the rust or fragments of coins, than their splendour or *entireness.* *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng.* p. 216.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

3. Intimacy; familiarity; friendship.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness.*
Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.

A little friendship with such is enough; the less communion with any of God's enemies, the more safety; and sure I am, that those who affect a familiar *entireness* with such, bewray either too much boldness, or too little conscience.
Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 777.

ENTI'RETY.* *n. s.* [from *entire.*] Completeness. See ENTIERTY.

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest. *Blackstone.*

E'NTITATIVE.* *adj.* [from *entity.*] Considered by itself; abstracted from all circumstances.

Metaphysicians have here a noble field for their abstracted flights, whether, according to Durandus, there be any divine concourse in sin? Whether, with others, moral evil has any real essence, or real efficient cause, or only deficient? Whether there be any pure evil? Whether it be a privation of being, or a real positive being? Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c.
Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 340.

E'NTITATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *entitative.*] A thing is said to be taken or considered *entitatively*, or "secundum entitatem," when considered nakedly, and precisely, according to what it is in itself, without any thing intrinsick; as, Peter, *entitatively* taken, is Peter as a thing, a substance, a man, &c. without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, &c.
Chambers.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or discriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into public audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal.
Hooker.

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st,
Far other name deserving. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To superscribe; or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden, Virg.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.
Addison, Spect.

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please. *Locke.*

E'NTITY.† *n. s.* [*entitas*, low Lat.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands *entities* of preordination, and beings yet unbeing; who hath in his intellect the ideal existencies of things, and *entities* before their extances.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 25.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'lest, but surest being. *Crashaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification. *Bentley.*

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular species of being.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

To ENTO'MB.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *entomber.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou would'st not *entomb* thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in a tent. *Shakspeare.*

I think I could, with far less pain and reluctancy, suffer my body to be buried alive in the cold earth, than so stark and stupid a conceit to *entomb* my soul. *More, Notes on Psychathanasia.*

They, within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flower of all their troops *entomb.*
Denham.

ENTO'MBMENT.* *n. s.* [from *entomb.*] Burial; the state of being shut up in a tomb.

The strictest imprisonment is far more tolerable than being shut up by a lazy humour from profitable employment; this enchaineth a man hand and foot; this is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein.
Barrow, Serm. vol. iii. S. 19.

Many thousands have had their *entombment* in the waters.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 16.

ENTOMO'LOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *entomologie*; from the Gr. ἔντομον, an insect, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of natural history, which treats of insects. The French word, as well as our own, is of recent adoption.

Nothing would recommend *entomology* more than some neat plates, that should well express the generic distinctions of insects, according to Linnæus. *White, Hist. of Selborne*, p. 91.

ENTORTILA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *entortillement*, from the Lat. *tortilis.*] A turning into a circle or round figure.

Willing that those which should work in the borders [of the table,] raisings, flowries, and wrappings, *entortilations*, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration; and what was to be plain should answer to the measure and dimension; and that in all these things they should be exquisitely careful.
Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (1633,) p. 47.

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Italian.] To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red.
Spenser, F. Q.

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs *entrailed* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser, Prothal.*

E'NTRAILS. *n. s.* without a singular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα, Gr.]

1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds a feast. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shaksp.*

He had brought to light but little of that treasure, that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no less for marble than for gold.
B. Jonson.

To ENTRA'MMEL.* *v. a.* [from *trammel*; which see. "*Entrammelled*, curled, frizzled, as, outdrawn locks of hair." Sherwood, and Cotgrave, in V. *Passefilé.*] To catch; to entangle; to trammel.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammelled* with fictions and ignorance.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 104.

E'NTRANCE. *n. s.* [*entrant*, Fr.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance.*
Shakspeare.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our *entrance* several ways.
Shakspeare.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances.* *Shaksp.*

3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith*, iv. 7.

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.
Wotton, Architecture.

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at the *entrance* than within.
Milton, P. L.

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At the *entrance* of my threshold be forgot.
Dryden, Juv.

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. *Bacon, Essays.*

6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayward, Edw. VI.*

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Prov.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance*; *transe*, French, from *transeo*, Latin, to pass over, to pass for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead sleep.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to make insensible of present objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon. *Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd.*
Milton, P. L.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *entraper.*]

1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser, F. Q.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakspeare.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man most wary, in her whelming lap.
Spenser, F. Q.

He sought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shaks.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious person lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy word. *Ecclus.* viii. 11.

To ENTREA'SURE.* See *To* INTREASURE.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traeter*, French.]

1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife.
Gen. xxv. 21.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.
I have a wife, whom, I protest, I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew.
Shakspeare.
The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Gen.* xxv. 21.
It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or use well or ill.
Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Ecclus.* vii. 20.
Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.
My lord, I must *entreat* the time alone.
— God shield I should disturb devotion. *Shaks.*
5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.
The garden of Proserpino this hight,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.
Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 *Mac.* x. 47.
2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.
The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the north pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition.
They charged me, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him. *Shakspeare.*
The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

ENTRE'AT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Entreaty. Not now in use.
This is he,
For whom I thwarted Soliman's *entreats*,
And for whose exile I lamented thus.
Trag. of Solim. and Perseda, (1599.)

ENTRE'ATABLE.* *adj.* [from *entreat.*] That may be entreated, or is soon entreated. *Huloet.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *n. s.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not used.
These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATER.* *n. s.* [from *entreat.*] One who makes a petition.
Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *intreaters* for us.
Fulke on the Rhemish Test. (1617), p. 825.

ENTRE'ATIVE.* *adj.* [from *entreat.*] Treating; pleading.
Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words;—
And oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (1657,) i. 1.

ENTRE'ATY.† *n. s.* [from *entreat.*]
1. Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.
If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
2. Reception; entertainment. Obsolete.
If those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty* and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

ENTREME'TS.† *n. s.* [French, Dr. Johnson says. He should have added that the French word was anciently used for *delicacies* or *choice dishes served in between the courses of a feast.* In this sense, the father of English poetry uses it. "With wine at feasts — and tables full of *entremees.*" Chaucer, Rom. R. 6831.] Small plates set between the main dishes.
Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

*ENTREPO'T.** *n. s.* [French.] A magazine; a warehouse. Common in military language.
[They] employèd a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepots* and out distant factories.
Pownall on Antiq. (1782,) p. 68.

To ENTRI'CK.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *intriquer.* This is a forgotten but proper word, and a good substitute for the verb *intricate*, against which Dr. Johnson objects. See *To* INTRICATE.] To deceive; to perplex; to entangle.
That mirrour hath me now *entricked*.
Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1642.
You that love most *entrickith*.
Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, 403.

E'NTRY.† *n. s.* [from *enter; entry*, French of the eleventh century; *entrée*, later French; from the Latin *intrare.* Our word has also passed through the forms of *entree* and *entresse;* the former being used by Chaucer, the latter noticed by Coles.]
1. The passage by which any one enters a house.
Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*
A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.
Is all this hurry made
On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* should offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend?
Dryden, Juv.
We proceeded through the *entry*, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. *Tatler.*
2. The act of entrance; ingress.
Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addison on Italy.*
By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
3. The act of taking possession of any estate.
4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.
A notary made an *entry* of this act.
Bacon, New Atlantis.
5. The act of entering publickly into any city.
The day being come, he made his *entry:* he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To ENTU'NE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *entonner*, "to tune, to sing, to chant, &c." Cotgrave. This is also a forgotten but useful word.] To tune; to chant.
Ful wel she sange the service divine
Entuned in hir nose ful swetely.
Chaucer, Prol. C. T.
They sung hymns and sonnets — *entuned* in a solemn and mournful note.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 429.

To ENTWI'NE.* See *To* INTWINE. Milton, however, writes it *entwine.*

ENTWI'NEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *entwine.*] Union; conjunction.
Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*.
Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693,) p. 81.

To ENTWI'ST.* *v. a.* [from *twist.*] To wreath round or together.
So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Latin.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To ENU'CLEATE.† *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear; to disentangle. *Dict.*
Elucidating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was hard.
Dr. Sclater, Serm. at the Fun. of A. Wheelock, 1654.

To ENVA'SSAL.* *v. a.* [from *vassal.*] To make over to another as his slave. A serviceable but hitherto unnoticed word.
[They] subject and *envassal* themselves unto a base and new upstart servant of theirs.
Transl. of Boccalini, (1626,) p. 93.
But well I wote thou'lt not *envassal* me.
More, Song of the Soul, ii. i. i. 23.
[He] doth not fondly hug this and that particular created good thing, and *envassal* himself unto it. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 65.

ENUCLEA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *enucleation.*] Explanation; plain manifestation.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To ENVE'IGLE.* See *To* INVEIGLE.

To ENVE'LOPE.† *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr. Our word was at first *envolupe*, and is so used by Chaucer in the first definition of the meanings, that is, to wrap up.]
1. To inwrap; to cover; to invest with some integument.
He is most *envoluped* in sin.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.
2. To cover; to hide; to surround.
The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night *envelope* you, good provost.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
A cloud of smoke *envelopes* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justing, men with men.
Dryden.
It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*
Nocturnal shades
This world *envelope*, and th' inclement air
Persuades men to repel benumming frosts. *Philips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inside.
His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy dust. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ENVELO'PE.† *n. s.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case; an integument; a cover.

A letter from the king of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish ambassador, and she tore the *envelope*, and let it fall.
Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1671.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

ENVE'LOPEMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *envelopement.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopements*.
Search's Freewill, &c. (1763,) Pref.

To ENVE'NOM.† *v. a.* [from *venom*, old Fr. *envenimer*, to poison. And so Chaucer: "Age that all will *envenime*."]

1. To taint with poison; to poison; to impregnate with venom. It is never used of the person to whom poison is given, but of the draught, meat, or instrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conquest, felt the *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.
Milton, P. L.

One of that order, which *envenoms* even poison itself, and makes the Roman religion much more malignant and turbulent than otherwise it would be. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* Dedic.

He would very frequently let fly an *envenomed* arrow. *Tatler*, No. 260.

Nor with *envenomed* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shaks. As you like it.*

3. To enrage; to exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age.
Dryden.

To ENVE'RMEIL.* *v. a.* [Fr. *vermeil.* Chaucer uses *envermailed.*] To dye red.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*.
Milton, Ode on the Death of a Fair Infant.

E'NVIABLE. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

E'NVIER. *n. s.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.
Bacon, Essays.

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton, P. L.

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced.
Clarendon.

E'NVIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *envieux.*]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

2. Sometimes with *against.*

Be not thou *envious against* evil men.
Prov. xxiv. 19.

3. Sometimes with *at.*

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked.
Prov. xxiv. 19.

4. Commonly with *of.*

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be. *Dryden.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.

Damned spirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviously* to obstruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they're alive at night,
As soon as gone, will shew their spight. *Swift.*

To ENVI'RON.† *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. It should be added that the original is Greek, ἐν, in, and γῦρος, a circle, whence the Latin *gyrus*; and thus the French used the adverb *environ* for *about*; in which way Chaucer also employs it. "About the king ystondin *environ* Attendance, Diligence, &c." Court of Love, ver. 1031. He uses also the verb *environ* to surround. Barret calls *environ* "a French word made of the Latin, *quasi in gyro.*" Alv. 1580. And Cotgrave gives us the old French verb *engyronner*, the same, he says, as *environner.*]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle.

The Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall *environ* us round.
Joshua, vii. 9.

I stand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea. *Tit. Andron.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains.
Knolles, Hist.

The manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, *environed* the same site and temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks stood the city.
Sandys.

Thought following thought, and step by step led on,
He enter'd now the bordering desart wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus pursu'd. *Milton, P. R.*

God hath scattered several degrees of pleasure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almost all our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.

May never glorious sun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege, to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. *Shaksp.*

In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer.
Shakspeare.

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise *environs* me.
Milton, Sonnet.

4. To enclose; to invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS.† *n. s.* pl. [*environs*, French. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable; some choose, in modern times, affectedly to adopt the French pronunciation. This word is somewhere used by Evelyn.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

Hitherto Mr. Shenstone had no conception of an whole, or of disposing his *environs* on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and picturesque appearance.
Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 51.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly; to number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.
Wake, Prep. for Death.

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

ENUMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*enumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity. *Sprat, Serm.*

The chymists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.
Watts, Logick.

ENU'MERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *enumerate.*] Reckoning up singly; counting over.

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. § 5.

To ENU'NCIATE.† *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to express. This word is given by Dr. Johnson without authority or example; but it is in the Old Vocabulary of Cockeram, and I have also found it in a very valuable writer of the seventeenth century. I have noticed this, because some have thought the word quite modern.

I know that there is such a man as Plato, though in the mean time I cannot tell what he is, nor what are all the truths that may be *enuncinted* concerning him. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 553.

ENUNCIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*enunciatio*, Latin.]

1. Declaration; publick attestation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Expression, in writing.

A few changes have been made in the *enunciations* of this book, chiefly in those of the subsidiary propositions which Euclid introduced for the sake of the rest; they are expressed here in the manner that seemed best adapted to the new notation.
Playfair, Elements of Geometry, Pref.

4. Manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ENU'NCIATIVE.† *adj.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive.

Esdras, Nehemias, Ezechial, and Daniel, although they were prophets; yet be their works compact in form of narrations, which by orators be called *enunciative*, and only perteineth to histories; wherein is expressed a thing done, and persons named. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 205.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY.† *n. s.* [*envoye*, French.]

1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

A gentleman, who was *envoy* from some German prince, whose dead father had been a companion to the knights of the most noble order of the Garter, made an address to his majesty, with a letter and return of the George and Garter. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem.* p. 29.

3. A messenger.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Blackmore.

4. Formerly, a kind of postscript, sent with poetical compositions, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, noticing the concluding stanzas of Chaucer's poems, to which the title of *l'envoy* is prefixed. But the term was not confined to poetical compositions. It was employed to enforce or recommend what had been previously written, whether in prose or rhyme. Not now in use.

Tragical tales, [in prose,] translated by Turbenville in time of his troubles out of sundrie Italians, with the argument and *l'envoy* to each tale. Lond. 1587.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 475.

E'NVOYSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *envoy.*] The office of an envoy.

Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship.* *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 3.

To ENU'RE.* See *To* INURE. Our old writers, however, usually write this word *enure*; but Dr. Johnson is well supported by authorities for *inure.*

To E'NVY.† *v. a.* [*envier*, French; *invidere*, Latin, from *nimis video*, to look too much upon what belongs to others. The old French *envier* (au jeu) is *to vie*; in which sense Chaucer and Spenser employ our word. But it is no longer so used. The word was also formerly accented on the last syllable, as might be shewn from the poetry of Spenser and B. Jonson. But no one will now imitate it.]

1. To hate another for excellence, happiness, or success.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have seen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakspeare.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciously.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To E'NVY.† *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity: with *at*, Dr. Johnson says; but not exclusively so, as the examples which he gives might seem to argue; since they all have *at*. I therefore give the following without it.

And Moses said, *enviest* thou for my sake?
Numbers, xi. 29.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts he bestows. *Bp. Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors?
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

E'NVY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is used sometimes with *of*.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar. *Shaksp.*

3. Sometimes with *to*.

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtues and superiour genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another.
Dryden on Dram. Poesy.

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakspeare.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

E'NVYING.* *n. s.* [from *envy.*] Ill will; malice.

Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like. *Galat.* v. 21.

ENWA'LLOWED.* *part. adj.* [*en* and *wallow.*] Wallowing.

Enwallow'd in his owne black bloudy gore.
Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 14.

To ENWHE'EL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to Shakspeare.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To ENWI'DEN.* *v. a.* [*en* and *widen.*] To make larger. *Cockeram.*

To ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.
Spenser, F. Q.

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shaksp. All's Well.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before?
Donne, Poems, p. 218.

To ENWRA'P.* *v. a.* See *To* INWRAP. Dr. Johnson there admits the spelling of *enwrap* by Shakspeare and Milton; and other good writers are in favour also of the same. To involve.

For another man to yield such unlawful aid, is no better than a foul affront of publick justice, and *enwraps* the agent in a partnership of crime. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Neither can it [the sun] ever see more than half the world at once; darkness the while *enwraps* the other. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 38.

In thy fear, my God, is hope, and love, and confidence, and peace, and every limb and ingredient of happiness *enwrapped.*
Donne, Devot. p. 135.

ENWRA'PMENT.* *n. s.* [from *enwrap.*] A covering; a wrapper.

The whole paragraph should be thus translated: they wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*, i. e. they wrapped themselves up in them.
Shuckford on the Creation, p. 203.

EO'LIAN.* } *adj.* [from *Æolia.*] Denot-
EO'LICK. } ing one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. It denotes also a particular kind of verse; and in musick, one of the modes of the ancients, which is said to have possessed particular sweetness mixed with gravity.

Various-measur'd verse,
Eolian charms, and Dorian lyrick odes.
Milton, P. R.

Mark in this strain the power of the Ionian; in that you see the effect of the *Eolian.*
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

EO'LIAN *Harp.** An instrument so called from Æolus, the heathen deity of winds; as it produces its wild and often exquisite strains merely by the action of the wind. Thomson has admirably described the effect of the instrument, and the manner by which it is acted upon.

A certain musick, never known before,
Here lull'd the pensive melancholy mind;
Full easily obtain'd: behoves no more
But sidelong to the gently-waving wind
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which with airy-flying fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
The god of winds drew sounds of deep delight,
Whence with just cause *the harp of Æolus* it hight.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 40.

EO'LIPILE.† *n. s.* [*eolipyle*, old Fr. from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it,

both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarifies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet, Theory on the Earth.*

E'PACT.† *n. s.* [*epacte*, old Fr. from the Gr. ἐπακτὸς, of ἐπάγω, to bring on.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact, and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder on Time.*

EPÆNE'TICK.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐπαινητικὸς.] Laudatory; panegyrical.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, — the *epænetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *Phillips, Theatr. Poet.* Pref.

EPA'ULMENT. *n. s.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] In fortification, a side-work made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate. *Harris.*

EPAULE'T.* *n. s.* [Fr. *epaulette*; which formerly signified "the wing of a gown, doublet, &c." Cotgrave in V. ESPAULETTE.] An ornament for the shoulder; a shoulder-knot: chiefly now a military word.

Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*. *Burke.*

EPE'NTHESIS. *n. s.* [ἐπενθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

The *epha* and the bath shall be of one measure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel*, xlv. 11.

EPHE'MERA. *n. s.* [ἐφήμερη.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL.† } *n. s.* [ἐφημέριος.] Diur-
EPHE'MERICK. } nal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blast; and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

He was far from the conceit of a deambulatory, hebdomatical, or peradventure *ephemeral*, office. *Bp. Morton, Episc. Assert.* p. 142.

EPHEME'RIDES.* *n. s.* [from *ephemeris*, being in fact the plural of it; though formerly *ephemerides* was used as a noun of the singular number.] Astronomical tables, shewing the present state of the heavens for every day at noon. Our old lexicography defines *ephemerides* "a book of astronomy."

Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger de emendatione temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 281.

EPHE'MERIS. *n. s.* [ἐφήμερις.]

1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miss.
Dryden, Nun's Tale.

EPHE'MERIST. *n. s.* [from *ephemeris*.] One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Howell.*

EPHE'MERON-WORM. *n. s.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm*.] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same. *Derham.*

EPHE'MEROUS.* *adj.* [ἐφημέριος.] Beginning and ending in a day. An old word revived by Burke. "An *ephemerous* monster" occurs in Annotations on Glanville, &c. in 1682, p. 12.

The *ephemerous* tale that does its business, and dies in a day. *Burke, on the Fr. Revol.*

EPHE'SIAN.* *n. s.* [from *Ephesus*.] In the time of Shakspeare, a vulgar appellation, or familiar phrase, for which the commentators have not been able to assign any reason. It may probably have been derived, in old time, like Corinthian, from the dissolute manners of the people of Ephesus, especially from their gross language; and so have passed into modern tongues. See CORINTHIAN.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine *Ephesian* calls. *Shaksp. Merr. W. of Windsor.*

EPHIA'LTES.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *ephialte*; Gr. ἐφίαλτης, from ἐπὶ, upon, and ἅλλομαι, to leap.] The disease usually called the night-mare. The word is in our old lexicography. See NIGHT-MARE.

The *ephialtes*, or night mare, is called by the common people witch-riding. *Brand, Popular Antiq.*

E'PHOD. *n. s.* [אפוד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders, were two large precious stones, upon which were graven the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the ephod crossed the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exod.* xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor so few
As are those pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

*EPICE'DE.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπικήδιος, ἐπὶ, upon, and κῆδος, funeral solemnity; Fr. *epicede*. Dr. Johnson notices the Latin form of *epicedium*, but has overpassed *epicede*, which was in use, in our language, long before *epicedium*. Our old lexicography also has *epicede*.] A funeral discourse or song.

We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forwarde, to the inistymable glory of the land, namely his worthy works de Antiquitate Britannica, et de illustribus viris, with hys epigrams and *epicedes*. *Bale, Dedic. of Leland's Itin.* (1549.)

Epicedes and obsequies upon the deaths of sundry personages. *Donne, Poems*, p. 240.

EPICE'DIAN.* *adj.* [from *epicede*.] Elegiack; mournful.

[The] *epicedian* song [is] a song sung ere the corps be buried. *Cockeram.*

EPICE'DIUM. *n. s.* [επικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day
One dirge dispatch'd unto your clay;
These, your own anthems, shall become
Your lasting *epicedium*.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Psalms.

E'PICENE. *adj.* [*epicene*, Fr. *epicœnus*, Lat. from the Gr. κοινὸς, common.] Common; of both kinds: the term, in grammar of one of the Latin genders.

Of the *epicene* gender, hees, and shees,
Amphibion Archy is the chief
B. Jonson, Masques.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all inamoratoes, or persons of the *epicene* gender, who gaze at one another in the presence of ladies. *Tatler*, No. 27.

E'PICK. *adj.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἐπος.] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epick* song,
While musick numbers, or while verse has feet.
Dryden.

The *epick* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epick*.
Broome, View of Epick Poesy.

E'PICK.* *n. s.* An epick poem.

He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit *epicks*, [the alleged poems of Ossian,] whose manifold defects and deformities were not so much pardoned for the beauties, thinly scattered, which they contained, as from the persua-

sion that they were the works of an ancient artist.

Campbell, on the Ecc. and Lit. Hist. of Irel. p. 170.

E'PICURE. *n. s.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,
And mingle with the English *epicures*.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge. *Locke.*

EPICURE'AN.* *n. s.* [from *Epicurus*.] One of the sect of Epicurus.

Certain philosophers of the *Epicureans* and of the stoicks encountered him. *Acts*, xvii. 18.

EPICURE'AN.† *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus.

Academicks old and new, with those
Surnamed Peripateticks, and the sect
Epicurean. *Milton, P. R.*

2. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

What a damn'd *epicurean* rascal is this!
Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor.

How would our Democritus have been affected, — to see a withered face, a diseased, deformed, cankered complexion, a rotten carcass, a viperous mind, and *epicurean* soul set out with orient pearles, jewels, diadems, perfumes, curious elaborate works, as proud of his clothes, as a child of his new coat!
Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 34.

E'PICURISM.† *n. s.* [from *epicure*.]

1. Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

The darts of devoutlessness, *epicurism*, and unmercifulness.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Serm. (1576,) sign. B. viii.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust,
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism*.
Calamy, Serm.

2. The doctrine of Epicurus. The learned Waterland, to distinguish this more pointedly, writes the word *epicureism*; and the accent on *epicurism*, in this sense, should be on the third syllable. This usage of the word is modern. Dr. Johnson takes no notice whatever of it.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendicism.
Waterland, Charge, (1732,) p. 75.

The first book of the Enquiry ends with a sentence far remote from irreligion and *Epicurism*.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

To E'PICURIZE.† *v. n.* [from *Epicurus*.]

1. To devour like an epicure; to play the epicure; to feast; to riot. A word not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the feeble authority of Flatman. But better writers use it; and a forcible word it is.

He thriftily improves the objects of his cruelty, spending them by degrees, and *epicurizing* on their pain. *Fuller, Holy State*, (1648,) p. 446.

These evil demons did, as it were, deliciate and *epicurize* in them. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 101.

While I could see thee full of eager pain,
My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

2. To profess the doctrine of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life. — *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
Cudworth, Serm. p. 87.

EPICY'CLE. *n. s.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre.
Harris.

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbl'd o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L.*

EPICY'CLOID. *n. s.* [ἐπικυκλοειδης.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

EPIDE'MICAL.† } *adj.* [ἐπὶ and δήμος, Gr.
EPIDE'MICK. } *epidemique*, Fr.]

1. That falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of sea sons. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

As the proportion of acute and *epidemical* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place.
Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemick* among persons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; universal. Not used, nor proper, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Cleaveland. It is however used by a better writer.

That great *epidemical* council, wherein every one from the peer to the plebeian hath an inclusive vote.
Howell, Instruct. for Trav. (1642,) p. 219.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation *epidemical*. *Cleaveland.*

EPIDE'RMIS. *n. s.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.

EPIGA'STRICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *epigastrique*, from the Gr. ἐπὶ and γαστὴρ, the belly.] The *epigastrick* region is a name given to the upper part of the abdomen: — there are also two *epigastrick* veins, and as many arteries. *Chambers.*

*EPIGE'UM.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπὶ, upon, and γῆ, the earth.] That part of the orbit in which any planet comes nearest to the earth. See APOGEUM.

*EPIGLO'TTIS.** *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιγλωττὶς, from ἐπὶ upon, and γλωττὶς, the tongue.] The thin movable cartilage, in form of a little tongue, which covers the aperture of the windpipe. *Ash.*

E'PIGRAM.† *n. s.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] The word originally means *inscription*, from ἐπὶ, upon, and γράφω, to write. So, in our old lexicography, "*epigram* or *superscription*," Huloet. Cotgrave, nearly a century afterwards, retained, in his translation of the French *epigramme*, this classical meaning; calling it, "a short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault; also a title, inscription, or superscription."] A short poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? *Shakspeare.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?
Peacham of Poetry.

I writ
An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.]
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. }

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without ambition.
Addison.

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso. *Addison.*

EPIGRA'MMATIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *epigrammatiste*, Cotgrave.] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest streets twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish. *Peacham.*

The *epigrammatist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.
Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 1.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector.
Pope.

E'PIGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφὴ, Fr. *epigraphe*. Dr. Johnson gives the Greek anglicised in *epigraphe*, a word of four syllables, as he places the accent on the second. But I take *epigraph* to be an old English word, merely with the superfluous final *e*, as was formerly common, and intended, like *paragraph* or *autograph*, to be pronounced in three syllables.] A title; an inscription. *Bullokar.*

EPI'GRAPHE. *n. s.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inscription on a statue. *Dict.*

E'PILEPSY. *n. s.* [ἐπίληψις.] A convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. A convulsive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with so great violence, that the mind cannot restrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes.
Floyer on the Humours.

EPILE'PTICAL.* *adj.* [from *epilepsy.*] Convulsed; disordered as by an epilepsy.

In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantick and *epileptical.*
Spencer on Vulg. Proph. (1665,) p. 36.

EPILE'PTICK. *adj.* [from *epilepsy.*] Convulsed; diseased with an epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EPI'LOGISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμὸς.] Computation; enumeration.

Some reckon the *epilogism* from Cyrus; some from the seventh, others from the twentieth of Artaxerxes Longimanus; accordingly ending the weeks, some at the profanation of the temple by Antiochus, &c.
Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 156.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years — this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew, or superadded to the Greek. *Ibid.* p. 171.

EPILOGI'STICK.* *adj.* [from *epilogue.*] Having the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *Warton on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

To EPI'LOGISE.* See *To* EPILOGUIZE.

E'PILOGUE.† *n. s.* [*epilogus,* Latin; *epilogue,* French; ἐπίλογος, Gr. The word in our language, originally signified the conclusion of a discourse. "The conclusion or *epyloge.*" Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, 1543, fol. 95. b.] The poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue;* yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues.*
Shakspeare, As you like it.

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to rise and speak the *epilogue.*
Dryden, Tyran. Love.

To EPI'LOGUIZE.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *epiloguier;* Lat. *epilogo.* Some have pretended that Milton coined this word; but it is in our old lexicography.]

1. To make conclusion or end. [See the etym. of *epilogue.*] *Cockeram.*
2. To speak an epilogue.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguizes.*
Stage-Direction in Milton's Comus.

To EPI'LOGUIZE.* *v. a.* To add to, in the manner of an epilogue.

I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty raillery.
Student, (1750,) i. 143.

EPINI'CION.* *n. s.* [Greek, ἐπινίκιον, from ἐπὶ, upon, and νίκη, victory.] A song of triumph.

They distinguish between the trisagion and *epinicion,* or triumphal hymn. *Christian Antiq.* ii. 118.

I certainly did not mean, that the Saxon minstrels had ever sung a triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre. *T. Warton, Rowley Enq.* p. 69.

EPINY'CTIS. *n. s.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A sore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. *Wiseman, Surg.*

EPI'PHANY.† *n. s.* [ἐπιφανεία, Gr. manifestation.] A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

And through thy poor birth, where first thou
Glorified'st poverty,
And yet soon after riches didst allow,
By accepting kings' gifts in the *Epiphanie,*
Deliver, and make us to both ways free.
Donne, Poems, p. 343.

From Christmas to *Epiphany,* the church's design, in all her proper services, is to set forth the humanity of our Saviour, and to manifest him in the flesh; but from the *Epiphany* to Septuagesima Sunday, especially in the four following Sundays, she endeavours to manifest his divinity, by recounting to us in the Gospels some of his first miracles and manifestations of his deity.
Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer.

EPIPHONE'MA. *n. s.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other asleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the aisles; who, if they be sincere, may probably groan at the sound. *Swift.*

EPI'PHORA. *n. s.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *adj.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

EPI'PHYSIS. *n. s.* [ἐπιφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphysis* of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiseman.*

EPI'PLOCE. *n. s.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

EPI'SCOPACY. *n. s.* [*episcopatus,* Lat.] The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episopacy* preserved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever. *Ayliffe.*

EPI'SCOPAL. *adj.* [from *episcopus,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to a bishop.

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Vested in a bishop.

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

EPISCOPA'LIANS.* *n. s.* plur. [Lat. *episcopalis.*]

1. In England, those who adhere to the established church of England.
2. In Scotland, persons who dissent from the established church of Scotland.

EPI'SCOPALLY.* *adv.* [from *episcopal.*] In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

The necessity of the sacrament, and the invalidity of ecclesiastical functions when performed by persons who were not *episcopally* ordained, were entertained by many with great applause.
Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times.

EPI'SCOPATE.† *n. s.* [*episcopatus,* Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.

These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the *episcopate.*
Arnald to Abp. Herring, (1744,) *Dedic. of Wisdom.*

E'PISCOPY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *episcopius,* Greek, ἐπισκόπιος, exploring, looking about.] Survey; search.

If the censor, in his moral *episcopacy,* being to judge most in matters not answerable by writ or action, could not use an instrument so gross and bodily as jurisdiction is, how can the minister of the gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual?
Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.

E'PISODE.† *n. s.* [*episode,* Fr. from the Gr. ἐπεισόδιον.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject. *Addison, Spect.*

EPISO'DICAL. } *adj.* [from *episode.*] Con-
EPISO'DICK. } tained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle. *Dryden.*

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

EPISPA'STICK. *n. s.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.
2. Blistering. This is now the more frequent, though less proper sense.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks,* and blistering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE.† *n. s.* [Sax. epistol; old Fr. *epistle;* Gr. ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter. This word is seldom used but in poetry, or on occasions of dignity and solemnity.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY.† *adj.* [from *epistle.* This adjective was at first *epistolar.* "This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them." More on the Seven Churches, 1669, p. 7. Again, "this *epistolar* way is still retained," p. 8. But *epistolary* was in use in 1681.]

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

Scarce allowing the author one *epistolary* compliment. *Mannyngham's Disc.* (1681,) p. 63.

The first of our countrymen, however, who published a set of his own letters, though not in English, was Roger Ascham, who flourished about the time of the Reformation; and, when that mode of writing had been cultivated by the best scholars in various parts of Europe, was celebrated for the terseness of his *epistolary* style.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 54.

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads. *Addison.*

EPISTO'LICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐπιστολικὸς; Lat. *epistolicus.*] Having the form and manner of an epistle.

I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malelas (for so he should be called, not Malela) in Dr. Mill's hands. *Bentley's Letters*, p. 154.

EPI'STLER.† *n. s.* [from *epistle*; old Fr. *epistolier*, in both senses which follow; of which, however, Dr. Johnson has noticed only the first, and that in a contemptuous manner, without a single example.]

1. A writer of letters.

But what needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*, for saying, that the Apostle's charge (Let every one have his own wife) is general to all?

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 272.

The young *epistler* is yours to the antipodes, or at least to the centre of the earth!

Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 37.

2. He who regularly assisted at the communion table in the service of our church, and read the epistle, obtained this name.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeller and *epistler*.

Const. and Can. Eccl. 24.

To EPI'STOLIZE.* *v. n.* [from *epistle.*] To write letters.

There are some, who in lieu of letters, write homilies; they preach when they should *epistolize*.

Howell, Lett. i. i. 1.

Whence this proceeds I know not, unless it be from a charming kind of virtue that your letters carry with them to work upon my spirits, which are so full of facete and familiar friendly strains, and so punctual in answering every part of mine, that you may give the law of *epistolizing* to all mankind. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 27.

EPI'STROPHE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιστροφὴ.] In rhetorick, a figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation.

Since concord was *lost*, friendship was *lost*, fidelity was *lost*, liberty was *lost*, all was *lost*. *Chambers.*

E'PISTYLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *epistyle*, Gr. ἐπιστύλιον.] An architrave; a term of architecture.

EPI'TASIS.* *n. s.* [From the Gr. ἐπιτεινω, to heighten.] In the ancient drama, the progress of the plot.

Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

I am sick of the sentiments, of the diction, of the protasis, of the *epitasis*, and the catastrophe!

Pope, Narrative of Dennis's Frenzy.

E'PITAPH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *epitaphe*, Gr. ἐπιταφιον, from ἐπὶ, upon, and τάφος, a tomb, q. d. discourse engraven on the tomb.] An inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph*. *Shaks.*

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;
With wit and strength, that only yields to thine.

Smith.

EPITA'PHIAN.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐπιτάφιος.] Pertaining to an epitaph.

Like that doughty centurion Afranius in Lucian; who to imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus, falls into a pitiful condolement to think of those costly suppers and drinking banquets, which he must now taste of no more.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.

EPITHALA'MIUM.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, from θάλαμος, a bed; Fr. *epithalame*; and Ben Jonson writes our word *epithalamion*, as well as *epithalamium*, which he defines "a poem used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber." Masques at Court.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse.

Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms.

The forty-fifth psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church, or to the lamb and his spouse. *Burnet.*

EPITHA'LAMY.* *n. s.* [We have the word thus anglicised nearly two centuries since. It is written *epithalmy* in Cockeram's old vocabulary.] A nuptial song.

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh,
And how to sing Christ's *epithalamys*.

Chud. on Donne's Death, Donne's Poems, ed. 1650.

E'PITHEM. *n. s.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.

Wiseman, Surgery.

E'PITHET.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον, Fr. *epithete*. In the old tragedy of Soliman and Perseda, (1599,) our word is *epitheton*, "a feminine *epitheton*;" which Shakspeare also uses, perhaps by way of ridicule, in Love's Lab. Lost, "a congruent *epitheton*."]

1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

It is the just *epithete* of the world, which Julius Scaliger gives unjustly to London, "torva peregrinis." *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 203.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous to the author.

Swift.

2. It is used by some writers improperly for *title*, *name*.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.

Decay of Piety.

3. It is used improperly for *phrase*, *expression*.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me? — Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.

Shakspeare.

To E'PITHET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to describe the quality of.

Never was a town better *epitheted*.

Wotton, Rem. p. 566.

EPI'TOME.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἐπιτομὴ; old Fr. *epitomé*.] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours,
Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May shew like all yourself. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for public monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

To be honest in a right line, and virtuous by *epitome*, be firm unto such principles of goodness as carry in them volumes of instruction, and may abridge thy labour. *Brown, Chr. Morals*, p. 81.

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads. *Locke.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]

1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove
Into the glasses of your eyes;
So made such mirrours and such spies,
That they did all to you *epitomise*.

Donne, Poems, p. 10.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomised*, and the whole species in miniature. *Addison.*

2. Less properly, to diminish by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomised* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addison, Spect.*

EPI'TOMISER.† } *n. s.* [from *epitomise.*]
EPI'TOMIST. } An abridger; an abstracter; a writer of epitomes.

When that *epitomizer* of Trogus had to the full described and set out king Ptolomy's riot, as a chief engine and instrument of his overthrow, he adds fiddling and dancing.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 496.

Both this Brennus, and another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.*

Dion Cassius, or his *epitomizer* Xiphiline, will help you out. *Hales, Rem.* p. 272.

E'POCH.† } *n. s.* [ἐποχὴ, Gr. from ἐπέχειν, to
E'POCHA. } stop, according to Scaliger. Dryden writes our word *epoché*, according to its Greek original; though Dr. Johnson, in the example, has given it *epocha*.] The time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time.

Brown.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles:
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in *epockes* mistakes.

Dryden, Astræa Redux.

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first Olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by necessity compell'd shall go
Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

E'PODE.† *n. s.* [ἔπωδὸς, Gr. *epode*, Fr.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

Strophe, antistrophe, or *epode*, — were a kind of stanzas framed only for the musick.

Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.

EPOPE'E.† *n. s.* [ἐποποιία, Gr. from ἔπος, discourse, and ποιέω, to make; *epopée*, Fr.] An epick or heroic poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own. *Dryden, Virgil.*

That kind of satire, which is conveyed in the form of the *epopee*; a pleasing vehicle of satire, seldom, if ever, used by the ancients; for we know so little of the Margites of Homer, that it cannot be produced as an example.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

E'PULARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *epularis.*] Belonging to feasts or banquets. *Scott.*

EPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EPULO'TICK. *n. s.* [ἐπουλώτικος.] A cicatrising medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman on Inflammation.*

EQUABI'LITY.† *n. s.* [from *equable.*]

1. Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. Evenness of temper.

There is also moderation in toleration of fortune in every sorte, which of Tully is called *equabilitie*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 188.

E'QUABLE. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too slow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'QUABLY. *adv.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; in the same tenour; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL.† *adj.* [*æqualis*, Lat. Formerly *egal* was our word for *equal*; which is used by Chaucer, and was not obsolete when Shakspeare wrote.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 9.

Equal lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton, P. L.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In just proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden, Fab. Ded.*

5. Impartial; neutral; just.

Is not my way *equal*? are not your ways unequal? *Ezek.* xviii. 25.

Some few,
Whom *equal* Jove hath lov'd. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

It—overturned the *equallest* and best framed government in the world. *South, Serm.* vi. 42.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. Indifferent.

Can you think
That she, that almost is at war with heaven
For being barren, will with *equal* eyes
Behold a son of mine? *Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He submitted himself, and sware to all *equal* conditions. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 23.

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 *Mac.* viii. 30.

E'QUAL.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferiour or superiour to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no *equal* for his birth. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. 2 *Mac.* ix. 15.

Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superiour; and those who were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their *equal*. *Addison, Spect.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews' religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.* i. 14.

3. Equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore,
Instead of right, me seems, great wrong dost shew,
And far above thy force's pitch to soar. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. ii. 34.

To E'QUAL.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make one thing or person equal to another.

What shall I *equal* to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion? *Lament.* ii. 13.

2. To rise to the same state with another person.

I know nobody so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shakspeare.*

4. To recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love. *Dryden.*

Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryden, Virg.*

To E'QUALISE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *equalizer.*]

1. To make even.

To *equalise* accounts, we will allow thee hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to: a sense not used, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, frequent in our old writers.

A prince, who had he not been hindered with domestical discords, would have *equalized* Cæsar himself. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 204.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not *equalise* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

3. To make equal. A sense not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 5.

The finest poem that we can boast, and which we *equalize* and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters. *Orrery on Swift*, p. 280.

EQUALISA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *equalise.*] State of equality.

I have never conceived, or can conceive, that the connexion is strengthened by making the major part of the inhabitants of your country believe, that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connexion. *Burke, Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland.*

EQUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. The same degree of dignity.

One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton, P. L.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

E'QUALLY.† *adv.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

To reconcile men's vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is *equally* intended by atheism and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. In just proportion.

What I give, let *equally* be rendered
For my soul's health. *Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

E'QUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *equal.*] Equality.

Let me lament
That our stars unreconcileable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

EQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [from *æquus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY.† *n. s.* [*æquanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed. This word is in our old lexicography, though Dr. Johnson gives it neither with authority nor example; and Steele, in the Tatler, introduces it with diffidence, as if he had never seen the word in use. But it was in use long before; for the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar give it.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections, &c. I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. It is a virtue which is necessary at every hour, in every place, and in all conversations; and is the effect of a regular and exact prudence. *Tatler*, No. 176.

EQUA'NIMOUS.† *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends.
Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, (1660,) p. 219.

EQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or substraction, as the case shall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. *Newton, Opticks.*

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3s. = 36d.$ *Dict.*

EQUA'TION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Dict.*

EQUA'TOR. *n. s.* [*æquator*, Latin.] The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east, and sets due west, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the *equator*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

On the other side the *equator*, there is much land still remaining undiscovered.
Ray on the Creation.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays.
Thomson.

EQUATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

E'QUERY, or EQUE'RRY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *escurie*; low Lat. *scuria*, or *scura*, a stable for horses. V. Du Cange.]

1. A grand lodge or stable for horses.
2. An officer who has the care of horses.

Quick and active as an *equerry*, smooth and eloquent as a master of the ceremonies.
Tatler, No. 19.

EQUE'STRIAN.† *adj.* [*equestris*, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains.
Spectator.

2. Skilled in horsemanship.
3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

It had always been his favourite system, to strengthen the power of the senate by a close union with the *equestrian* order. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

A sort of *equestrian* order, who by the spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest for preventing things from running to excess. *Burke.*

EQUIA'NGULAR.* *adj.* Equangular: *equiangular* is now the word. See EQUANGULAR.

EQUICRU'RAL. } *adj.* [*æquus*, and *crus*, La-
EQUICRU'RE. } tin.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the base; isosceles.

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

EQUIDI'STANCE.* *n. s.* [*equidistance*, Fr. Cotgrave; *æquus* and *distantia*, Lat.] Equal distance or remoteness.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend, hath in it no such appearance of inequality.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, p. 334.

The Antœci are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor *equidistance* from the horizon respecting either hemisphere.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 5.

From the *equidistance* of the letters and vowel, they gather the distinction of the persons.
Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 11.

EQUIDI'STANT.† *adj.* [*equidistant*, Fr. Cotgrave; *æquus* and *distans*, Latin.] At the same distance.

Into our reason flow, and there doe end
All, that this natural world doth comprehend;
Quotidian things, and *equidistant* hence,
Shut in, for man, in one circumference.
Donne, Poems, p. 240.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be. *Ray.*

EQUIDI'STANTLY.† *adv.* [from *equidistant.*] At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

A circle drawn *equidistantly* from these describeth the equator.
Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 282.

EQUIFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

EQUILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*æquus* and *latus*, Lat.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

EQUILA'TERAL.* *n. s.* A side exactly corresponding to others.

Opposite to this castle is erected the sepulcher of Bahaman's beloved queen, in the high-way as we passed: 'tis of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high, the material stone well squared, and very apparent and comely.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 200.

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadstone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle, Experiments.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

EQUILIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Derham.*

EQUILI'BRIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *æquilibris.*] Equally poised.

'Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrious* an order. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 110.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order, that proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays. *Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

EQUILI'BRIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *equilibrious.*] In equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance.
Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 3.

EQUI'LIBRIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *æquilibris.*] One that balances a thing equally.

A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket in 1768], both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England.
Granger, Biog. Hist. iv. cl. 12.

EQUILI'BRITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *æquilibris.*] Equality of weight. *Cockeram.*

EQUILI'BRIUM. n. s. [Lat.]

1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities descend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUI'NAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *equinus.*] Relating to a horse.

Bearing an *equinal* shape.
Heywood, Hierarch. of Angels, (1635,) p. 175.

EQUINE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*æquus* and *necessarius,* Lat.] Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equinecessary.* *Hudibras.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox,* Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe; the same with *equator.*

EQUINO'CTIAL. *adj.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.
Milton, P. L.

Some say the sun
Was bid turn reins from the *equinoctial* road,
Like distant breadth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *adv.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat *equinoctially;* that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *nox,* Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23rd of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not heliacally about the autumnal *equinox.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox.*
Ray on the Creation.

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal *equinox,* the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox,*
The one as long as th' other. *Shaksp. Othello.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINU'MERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus,* Lat.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant,* nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

To EQUIP.† *v. a.* [*equipper,* Fr. This is all the notice which Dr. Johnson takes concerning the origin of *equip.* But the word is too curious to be so dismissed. It is properly a naval term; *equippe* being the old French for a sailor, and so used in the thirteenth century; derived perhaps from the barbarous Latin *eschipare,* to furnish or adorn vessels; whence *echipper* or *equipper,* as Junius has observed, was easily formed. See also Du Cange in V. ESCHIPARE. And thus our own word was also at first written *esquippe,* and used in the naval sense, as by Barret in 1580: "to *esquippe,* or furnish ships with all ablements." Of this primary sense of the word Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. Verstegan, many years after Barret's Dictionary was published, tells a ridiculous story of *equip* being then not generally intelligible: "A principal courtier, writing from London to a personage of authority in the north parts touching the training of men, and providing furniture for war, willed him among other things to *equippe* his horses: the receiver of the letter, with some labour, came at last to the understanding of it all except *equippe,* whereof in no sort he could conceive the meaning: in the end he consulted about it with divers gentlemen in the country thereabouts; but none could resolve him. It was among them remembered, that we used in our language the word *quipping,* and the word *whipping;* the first not proper for horses, but sometimes used to men; the latter not fit for gentlemen's horses, but for carters' jades. In fine, none of them all being able to find, in all the English they had, what *equippe* might mean; a messenger was sent on purpose to the Court at London, to learn the meaning thereof of the writer of the letter!" Restit. of Decayed Intelligence, chap. 7.]

1. To fit a ship for sea. The present as well as the old sense.

People who *equipped* ships for the war against Troy. *Bp. Patrick on Judges,* v. 14.

2. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

3. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode.
Addison, Spectator.

E'QUIPAGE.† *n. s.* [*equipage,* Fr. Our word was pronounced, generally, as *savouring of witless affectation* by Davies, the contemporary of Shakspeare, in his Paper's Complaint; who, doubtless, was ignorant of the particular usage of it by Spenser.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

Equipage [is] furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumphs or tournaments.
Bullokar.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day harness'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage!* *Milton, P. L.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

How could I rear the Muse on stately stage,
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,
With queint Bellona in her *equipage.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage,*
Thou dost awake, sleep never he so sound.
Spenser, F. Q.

When the spirit of wandering takes him, he is attended by his female and their *equipage* of children. *Swift on giving Badges to the Poor.*

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black pudding fill'd:
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*

E'QUIPAGED.† *adj.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell.
Spenser, F. Q.

We shall all be mounted, *equipaged,* and in better order to-morrow.
Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623,) p. 214.

EQUIPE'NDENCY. *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo,* Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *South, Serm.* i. 57.

EQUI'PMENT. *n. s.* [from *equip.*]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE. *n. s.* [*æquus,* Lat. and *poids,* Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours, but that the prevalency of some one indisposeth the spirits.
Glanville, Scepsis.

EQUIPO'LLENCE.† *n. s.* [*equipolence,* old Fr. from *æquus* and *pollentia,* Lat. Chaucer uses our word, in the plural, for equivalents. Rom. R. 7126.] Equality of force or power.

He maketh so proud pretence,
That in his *equipollence*
He judgeth him equivalent
With God Omnipotent:
But yet beware the rod,
And the stroke of God. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 173.

EQUIPO'LLENCY.* *n. s.* The modern word for equipollence.

There is no *equipollency* between these.
Paley, Nat. Theology, ch. 11.

EQUIPO'LLENT.† *adj.* [*equipolent,* old Fr. *æquipollens,* Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon, Essays.*

It may be doubtful yet, whether here be not excepted not only fornication itself, but other causes *equipollent,* and proportional to fornication.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

EQUIPO'LLENTLY.* *adv.* [from *equipollent.*] Equivalently; of the same force.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. i. S. 34.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and *pon-*
EQUIPO'NDERANCY. } *dus,* Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Dict.*

EQUIPO'NDERANT. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans,* Lat.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To EQUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

EQUIPO'NDIOUS. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equiponderious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

E'QUITABLE. *adj.* [*equitable*, Fr.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please. *Boyle, Scept. Chymist.*

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial: as, an *equitable* judge.

E'QUITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *equitable.*] Justness.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

E'QUITABLY. *adv.* [from *equitable.*] Justly; impartially.

EQUITA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *equitation*, "a riding on horseback." Cotgrave. Mr. Boswell's remark, as to the *making* this word, whether by Lord Pembroke or himself, is not correct. The word was in use long before their time.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, &c.

Letter, dated in 1728, *Nichols's Ill. of Lit. His.* iv. 497.

This day we were to begin our *equitation*, as I said; for I would needs make a word too. It is remarkable, that my noble, and to me most constant friend, the earl of Pembroke, has since hit upon the very same word. The title of the first edition of his lordship's very useful book was, in simple terms, "A method of breaking horses, and teaching soldiers to ride." The title of the second edition is, "Military *equitation.*"

Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

E'QUITY.† *n. s.* [*equité*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subordination is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highness' land.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity.* *Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *equity.* *Blackstone.*

EQUI'VALENCE. } *n. s.* [*æquus* and
EQUI'VALENCY. } *valeo*, Lat.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

To EQUI'VALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EQUI'VALENT.† *adj.* [*equivalent*, old Fr.; *æquus* and *valens*, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy share,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns proportion.
Prior.

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength *Equivalent* to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton, S. A.*

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent.* *South.*

EQUI'VALENT. *n. s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent.*
Dryden, Homer.

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VALENTLY.* *adv.* [from *equivalent.*] In an equal manner; equipollently.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently.* *Skelton, Poems*, p. 88.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow, Serm. on St. Matt.* vii. 1.

EQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar, or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are *equivocal.*
Shakspeare, Othello.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained. *Stilling fleet.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves. *Ray.*

Those half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

EQUI'VOCAL. *n. s.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *equivocal.*]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine judgements. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, *equivocalness*, redundancy, and unnecessary grammatications.

Dalgarno, Didasc. (Oxf. 1680,) p. 52.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or lassitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration. *Norris.*

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius.

Waterland, Hist. of the Ath. Creed.

To EQUI'VOCATE.† *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

They were allowed, and taught, by the Jesuits, to *equivocate* upon oath.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) sign. V. 3.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

My soul disdain'd a promise; —
— But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods. *Smith.*

To EQUI'VOCATE.* *v. a.* To render capable of a double interpretation.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 142.

EQUIVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested. *Hooker.*

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

EQUI'VOCATOR.† *n. s.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

The second rank is of liars, and *equivocators*, as Apollo Pythius, and the like.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 43.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 390.

E'QUIVOKE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *equivoque.* Many now write our own word, like the French; but *equivoke* is in our old lexicography, (as in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar,) and so written

by our old authors. *Equivoque* should, therefore, be neglected.]

1. Equivocation; double meaning.

I know your *equivokes;*
You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

2. An expression where a word has at once different meanings; a quibble.

I have by me the following unprinted lines on Miss M.'s dancing, 1743; which, making allowance for the *equivoque* in the last stanza, are not bad:

Accomplish'd maid, my trivial rhyme
Must do thy graces wrong,
Who dost not only dance in *time,*
But steal, like *time,* along.
Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 42.

E'QUIVOQUE.* See EQUIVOKE.

ER. A syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa, dwellers.
Gibson's Camden.

ER.* A syllable at the end of the word, signifying the inhabitants of a place, may be deduced from papa also, or from the Goth. *wair,* a man; as, *Lundenwer,* by contraction, *Lundener, Londoner,* i. e. a man of London; though the Saxons certainly called the *Londoners* Lunben-pape. See Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary and Greenwood's Grammar.]

E'RA.† *n. s.* [*æra,* Latin. Dr. Johnson takes no further notice of the etymology. *Era,* in old Latin, signified the same as *number;* and *hera,* in the Spanish tongue, is used for *time.* Thus the Saxon ȝeap, and thence our *year.* See Gregory's Posthuma, 1650, p. 146, where several mistaken and improbable conjectures concerning the origin of this word are noticed.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above. *Prior.*

To ERA'DIATE.* *v. n.* [Latin *e,* from, and *radius,* a ray.] To shoot like a ray.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche.
More, Notes on Psychozoia.

ERADIA'TION.†. *n. s.* [from *eradiate.*] Emission of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty. *K. Charles.*

He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it. *Hales, Rem.* p. 288.

To ERA'DICATE.† *v. a.* [*eradico,* Latin. This word is pronounced by Heylin, in 1656, uncouth and unusual.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated,* yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated,* it ought at least to be confined to particular objects.
Swift, Examiner.

ERADICA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *eradicate.*]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

Persecuted both by force and fraud, and that to their utter extinguishment and *eradication* from the face of the earth.
Dean King, Serm. 5. Nov. 1608, p. 14.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes, and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 105.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication,* which is false below confutation.
Brown.

ERA'DICATIVE. *adj.* [from *eradicate.*] Curing radically; driving quite away.

ERA'DICATIVE.* *n. s.* A medicine which cures radically.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, especially to the more noble parts: then, how absurd to rest in lenitives!
Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 88.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser,* Fr.]

1. To destroy; to exscind.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased;* that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [from *erase.*]

1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERA'SURE.* *n. s.* Rasure; which see.

ERE.† *adv.* [æp, Saxon; *air,* Gothick; *eer,* Dutch. This word is sometimes vitiously written *e'er,* as if from *ever.* It is likewise written *or* before *ever,* op and æp in Saxon being indiscriminately written. To this remark of Lye, adduced by Dr. Johnson, it may be added that the old English *or* and *ere* were also indiscriminately used. Thus, "No man will put his son to a botcher to learne *or* he binde him prentise to a taylor," i. e. *ere,* before. Sir T. Elyot's Governour. Again, "They were long time full busie about me, *or* I consented to them to be a priest." Fox's Acts and Mon. Thus also in the Version of the Bible of 1578. "He knew all things *or* ever they were made," Ecclesiasticus, xxiii. 20., which, in the present version, is, "*ere* ever they were created." *Ere* was at first *er:* "Long *er* the bright sunne uprisen was," Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.] Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastards, he would have paid for the nursing a thousand. *Shakspeare.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Dan.* vi. 24.

Just trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or end. *Milton, P. L.*

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.
Dryden, Ovid.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

ERE. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
Dryden, All for Love.

ERELO'NG, *adv.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapsed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

The wild horse having enmity with the stag, came to a man to desire aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the stag, *erelong* slew him.
Spenser on Ireland.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong.*
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

They swim in joy,
Erelong to swim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears must weep.
Milton, P. L.

I saw two stock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the nest. *Dryden, Virgil.*

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with slow and painful steps creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall *erelong* shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations. *Spectator.*

ERENO'W. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow.*
Dryden, Conq. of Granada.

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow.*
Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

EREWHI'LE. } *adv.* [from *ere* and *while.*]
EREWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile:*
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me. *Shakspeare.*

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the intrusion of armed uninvited guests, who *erewhiles,* we know, were wont to surprise us.
Decay of Piety.

To ERE'CT.† *v. a.* [*erectus,* Latin.]

1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. *To* ERECT *a Perpendicular.* To cross one line by another at right angles.
3. To raise; to build.

He *erected* there an altar. *Gen.* xxxiii. 20.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect.*
Dryden, Virg.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addison, on Italy.*

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings who *erect* a new commonwealth, which is to have neither regimen nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate.
Hooker.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy, under distinct governours. *Ralegh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.
Locke on St. Paul's Epistles.

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity. *Addison.*

6. To lift up; without the relative pronoun, as in the three preceding examples given by Dr. Johnson, which denote personal exaltation or honour.

Woe unto me, should sin my soul infect,
Who dare not now, though innocent, *erect*
My downcast looks. *Sandys, Job,* p. 17.

7. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

8. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts as fear deject them?
Denham.

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

ERE'CT. *adj.* [*erectus*, Latin.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneness, are almost *erect*; advancing the head and breast in progression, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Basil tells us that the serpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,
And plaints, and suppliant hands, to heav'n *erect*.
Philips.

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame.
Glanville.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTED.* *adj.* [Lat. *erectus.*] Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy. *Sidney, Arcad.* b. i.

Mammon, the least *erected* spirit that fell
From heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Glory, the reward
That sole excites to high attempts, the flame
Of most *erected* spirits, most temper'd pure
Ethereal, who all pleasures else despise.
Milton, P. R.

ERE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *erect.*]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

We are to consider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were set up above one thousand four hundred and twenty-six years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Ralegh, Hist.*

3. Establishment; settlement.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

5. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

ERE'CTIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *erectif.*] Raising; advancing; lifting up. *Cotgrave.*

ERE'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *erect.*] Uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh-bone are carried on right lines. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Nor do any persons certainly better deserve the name of men, than such as allow their reason a full employment, and think not the *erectness* of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from brutes. *Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac.* i. 1.

ERE'CTOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *erector.*] One who raises or constructs, or causes to be raised or made. Cotgrave uses this word under *dresseur*, and defines it "a raiser, framer, fashioner, &c."

Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the *erectors* of Jeroboam's calves. *W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 94.

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 21.

To ERE'MIGATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *eremigo.*] To sail over. *Cockeram.*

E'REMIT.† *n. s.* [old French, *ermite*; Lat. *eremita*; from the Gr. ἐρημος, a wilderness. *Eremite* is our old word, in use long before Ralegh wrote, and continued till towards the close of the seventeenth century.] One who lives in a wilderness; one who lives in solitude; a hermit; a solitary: we now say *hermit*.

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferiour to any of these four. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Embryos and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and gray, with all their trumpery.
Milton, P. L.

E'REMITAGE.* *n. s.* [from *eremit*; old Fr. *ermitage.*] The residence of a hermit.

But of his end he could find nothing, nor ever should have known aught, if good fortune had not offered to his view an old physician, who had in his custody a leaden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a-repairing. *Shelton, Don Quixote*, p. 136.

EREMI'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *eremit.*] Religiously solitary; leading the life of a hermit.

The austere and *eremetical* harbinger of Christ, it seems, preached there oft, and was heard gladly. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremetical* and cenobetical. *Stillingfleet.*

When we descried him [Dr. Johnson] from above, he had a most *eremetical* appearance. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

EREPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*erepto*, Lat.] A creeping forth. *Bailey.*

ERE'PTION.† *n. s.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A snatching or taking away by force. *Cockeram.*

To E'RGAT.* *v. n.* [from the Latin *ergo*, therefore.] To draw conclusions according to the forms of logick. See ERGO.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 178.

*E'RGO.** *adv.* [Latin.] Therefore. A term in logick, denoting *consequently*. It is often used in jocular argumentation.

Cornelius told him that he was a lying rascal; that an *universale* was not the object of imagination, and that there was no such thing in reality, or *à parte rei*. But I can prove, quoth Crambe, that there are clysters *à parte rei*, but clysters are *universales*; *ergo*, &c.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise: but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses.
Fortescue, Specimen of Scriblerus's Reports.

E'RGOT. *n. s.* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farrier's Dict.*

E'RGOTISM.* *n. s.* [from *ergo.*] A conclusion logically deduced.

States are not governed by *ergotisms*.
Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 4.

E'RIACH.* *n. s.* [Irish.] A pecuniary fine. Hume writes this word *eric*; but Spenser *eriach*.

The brehon, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the friends of the party murdered, which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *eriach*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By the brehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary mulct, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*. *Hume, Hist. Gr. Br.* i. 43.

E'RIN.* *n. s.* [Irish; whence the old French also, *Erin.*] Ireland.

The most ancient Irish called their country *Erin*, or Eire, or Iere; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek geographers.
Campbell on the Ecc. and Lit. Hist. of Irel. p. 14.

ERI'NGO.† *n. s.* Sea-holly. A plant. More correctly *eryngo*, from the Gr. ἠρύγγιον, and Fr. *erynge*. But Dryden writes, "hot *eringoes*."

ERI'STICAL.† *adj.* [ἔρις.] Controversial; relating to dispute; containing controversies.

To what purpose should he or any man write *eristical* books? *Bp. Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal, &c.* (1673,) p. 125.

ERI'STICK.* *adj.* Eristical; controversial.

So many *eristick* writings.
Life of Firman, (1698,) p. 20.

ERKE.† *adj.* [Sax. earg, slow, slothful; Gr. ἀεργὸς, the same. In Scottish, *ergh* is *hesitating*.] Idle; lazy; slothful. An old word; whence we now say *irksome*.

For men therein should hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 4867.

E'RMELIN. *n. s.* [*diminutive* of *ermin*; *armelin*, Fr.] An ermine. See ERMINE.

Silver skins,
Passing the hate spot *ermelins*. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE. *n. s.* [*hermine*, French, from *armenius*, Latin.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile; and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a valuable fur. The fell-mongers and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambskin, which is noted for its shining black colour, the better to set off the whiteness of the ermine.
Dict. Trevoux.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a soil.
Dryden.

E'RMINED. *adj.* [from *ermine.*] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Pastora by a fountain's side. *Pope.*

E'RNE. } Do immediately flow from the
E'RON. } Saxon epn, eapn, a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibson's Camden.*

To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker, or eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel. *Wiseman.*

To E'ROGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *erogo.*] To bestow upon; to give.

To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to *erogate* and distribute when opportunity happeneth.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 198.

No man can supererogate, till he have first *erogated.* In plainer terms, no man can have any thing to spare to bestow upon others, (for this they mean by supererogating,) till he hath done all that he is bound to do for himself.
Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone, p. 119.

EROGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 108. b.

Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by publick *erogations* and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised.
Howell, Lett. iv. 47.

ERO'SION.† *n. s.* [*erosion*, old Fr. *erosio*, Lat.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

ERO'TICAL.* } *adj.* ἐρωτικὸς, Gr. from ἔρως,
ERO'TICK. } love; *erotique*, French.] Relating to the passion of love.

Jason Pratensis, who writes copiously of this *erotical* love, doth place and reckon it among the affections of the brain.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 452.

If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and *erotick* melancholy.
Ferrand on Love Melancholy, (1640,) p. 150.

To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro*, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden, Virg.

The rains arise, and fires their warmth dispense;
And fix'd and *erring* stars dispose their influence.
Dryden, Virg.

2. To miss the right way; to stray.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep.
Common Prayer.

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To deviate from any purpose.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns, when livid deaths descend.
Pope.

4. To commit errours; to mistake.

It is a judgement maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

Possibly the man may *err* in his judgement of circumstances, and therefore let him fear; but because it is not certain he is mistaken, let him not despair. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* persons that has been thus mischievous, but sometimes men of right judgements have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the sun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more grossly. *Cheyne.*

To ERR.* *v. a.* To mislead; to cause to err.

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c. *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 50.

E'RRABLE. *adj.* [from *err.*] Liable to err; liable to mistake.

E'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *errable.*] Liableness to errour; liableness to mistake.

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND.† *n. s.* [ærenð, Saxon; *arend*, Danish; *erende*, Icelandick, which Lye pronounces to be from the Gothick *airus*, a messenger. Chaucer uses *erande* for a message.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission. It is generally used now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But hast thou done thy *errand* to Baptista?
— I told him that your father was in Venice.
Shakspeare.

A queen! have I not forbid her my house? She comes of *errands*, does she? *Shakspeare.*

When he came, behold the captains of the host were sitting, and he said, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *2 Kings*, ix. 5.

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* sole. *Milton, P. L.*

His eyes,
That run through all the heavens, or down to th' earth,
Bear his swift *errands*, over moist and dry,
O'er sea and land. *Milton, P. L.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame,
Tripping from sea, on such an *errand* came.
Dryden, Homer.

E'RRANT.† *adj.* [*errans*, Latin; *errant*, French.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in search of adventures.

It was thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Chief of domestick knights, and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. From the first application of the word to a vagabond or stroller, as by Chaucer: "An outlaw, or else a thief *erraunt*," Manciple's Tale. The word has also been written *errand*, and in this sense is now usually *arrant*. See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I slept not very well
Anights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.

4. In law, itinerant: applied to judges who go the circuit, and to bailiffs at large.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed; and so is a bailiff at large called a bailiff *errant*.
Butler, Eng. Gram. 1633.

E'RRANTRY. *n. s.* [from *errant.*]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA.† *n. s.* [Latin. The singular *erratum*, is sometimes used.] The faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICAL.* *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin.] Uncertain; keeping no regular order; wandering.

This man's wit wanders with his *erratical* synod.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 200.

Fifteen days he remained quietly at home, without giving any argument, or seconding his former vanities; in which time past many pleasant encounters between him and his two gossips, the curate and barber, upon that point which he defended, to wit, that the world needed nothing so much as knights errant, and that the *erratical* knighthood ought to be again renewed therein.
Shelton, Don Quixote, p. 11. b.

ERRA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes. *Brown.*

ERRA'TICK.† *adj.* [*erraticus*, Latin; *erratique*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no established course. It is applied by Chaucer to the planets.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compos'd but one extended vast machine.
Blackmore.

Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever.
Harvey on Consumptions.

ERRA'TICK.* *n. s.* A rogue. See the second sense of ERRANT. *Cockeram.*

ERRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *erratio.*] A wandering to and fro. *Cockeram.*

ERRA'TUM.* See ERRATA.

ERRHI'NE.† *n. s.* [ἐῤῥινα, Gr. *errhine*, old Fr.] What is snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

E'RRING.* *adj.* [from *err.*] Erratick; uncertain; perplexed with errour.

Tongues I'll hang on every tree,
That shall civil sayings shew;
Some, how brief the life of man
Runs his *erring* pilgrimage. *Shaks. As you like it.*

He all those *erring* parts describ'd so well,
That Theseus conquer'd, and the monster fell.
Dryden, Æn.

ERRO'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*erroign*, Norm. French; *erroné*, Cotgrave; *erro*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision. *Newton, Opticks.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, so heaven decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter constraint! *erroneous* and forlorn.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Mistaken; misled by errour.

Thou art far from destroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conscience. *South.*

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by supposing that they arise from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* supposition. *Newton, Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *erroneous.*] By mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *erroneous.*] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

E'RROUR.† *n. s.* [old French *errour*; modern, *erreur*; Lat. *error.*]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a mistake of our judgement, giving assent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why dost thou shew to the apt thoughts of men
The things that are not? *Shakspeare.*

2. A blunder; an act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but some sober brow
Will bless it? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

The rest of his journey, his *errour* by sea, the sack of Troy, are not put as the argument of the work. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea;
Or did you Heaven's superiour doom obey?
Dryden, Æn.

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb.* ix. 7.

5. [In law, more especially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redress false judgement given in any court of record. *Cowel.*

ERS, or *Bitter Vech. n. s.* [*vicia valdè amara.*] A plant.

ERSE, or EARSE.* *n. s.* The language of the Highlands of Scotland. The word is also used adjectively.

After all that has been done for the instruction of the Highlanders, the antipathy between their language and literature still continues; and no man that has learned only *Erse* is, at this time, able to read. The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.
Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.

There are, I believe, no *Erse* manuscripts. None of the old families had a single letter in *Erse* that we heard of. *Johnson, Lett. to Boswell.*

It is very well known, that the *Earse* dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed, until Mr. Macfarlane, late minister of Killinoir, Argyleshire, published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Shaw on the Authenticity of Ossian, p. 8.

ERSH, or EARSH.* *n. s.* The same as *eddish*; the stubble after corn is cut; grass of the second crop. [Sax. eðiꝛc.] See EDDISH. *Ersh* is the word in Sussex; *errish*, in Devonshire.

ERST.† *adv.* [*erst*, German; æꝛꝛca, Sax. The superlative of the Saxon æꝛ, old English, *er*, before; now *ere.* See ERE.]

1. First.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser, F. Q.

2. At first; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise.
Milton, Arcades.

3. Once; when time was.

He taught us *erst* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.

As signal now in low dejected state,
As *erst* in highest, behold him. *Milton, S. A.*
Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erst*; dilated spirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischief. *Knolles.*

E'RSTWHILE.* *adv.* [*erst* and *while.*] Till then; till now; aforetime.

Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures, and had filled the vault of heaven with smoke and darkness, must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity, and so descend again in abundant showers. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls*, p. 142.

ERUBE'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *eru-*
ERUBE'SCENCY. } *bescence*, "blushing," Cotgrave, from *erubescentia*, Lat.] The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT. *adj.* [*erubescens*, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red; inclining to redness.

To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

To ERU'CTATE.* *v. a.* [Latin *eructo.*] To belch; to vomit forth.

They would make us believe in Syracusa, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire, that the sparks of them have burnt houses in Malta, above fifty miles off, transported hither by a direct strong wind. *Howell, Lett.* i. i. 27.

ERUCTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *eructation.*]

1. The act of belching.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by *eructation*, or expiration, or evomition. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the stomach.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward.*

E'RUDITE.* *adj.* [Lat. *eruditus.*] Learned. This word has been thought to be of modern introduction into our language; but I find it otherwise. In a mean collection of histories, published in 1668, Erycius Puteanus is styled that "witty and *erudite* noble Italian."

With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises.
Critical Hist. of Pamphlets, (1715,) p. 6.

ERUDI'TION. *n. s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakspeare.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosophical terms. *Swift.*

ERU'GINOUS.† *adj.* [*erugineux*, old Fr. *æruginosus*, Latin.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adust stibial or *eruginous* sulphur. *Harvey.*

ERU'PTION. *n. s.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and eruption. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Burst; emission; something forcing itself out suddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Upon a signal given, the *eruption* began; fire and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage. *Milton, P. L.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Lest he, incens'd at such *eruption* bold,
Destruction with creation might have mix'd.
Milton, P. L.

4. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*. *Wotton, Life of Buckingham.*

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise. *South.*

5. Efflorescence; pustules.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange *eruptions*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ERU'PTIVE.† *adj.* [*eruptus*, Latin.]

1. Bursting forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson, Sum.

2. Exhibiting diseased eruption.

I mentioned to you the striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, the jail-distemper, and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Fordyce on the Mur. Acid.* p. 1.

ERY'NGO. *n. s.* [*eryngion.*] A plant. See ERINGO.

ERYSI'PELAS. *n. s.* [ἐρυσίπελας, Gr.] An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ERYSI'PELATOUS.* *adj.* [from *erysipelas*; Fr. *érysipélateux.*] Having the nature of an erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 6.

ESCALA'DE. n. s. [French.] The act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*. *Addison.*

ESCA'LOP. *n. s.* See SCOLLOP.

1. A shellfish, whose shell is regularly indented.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in stone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges. *Ray.*

ESCAPA'DE. n. s. [French.] Irregular motion of a horse.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden.

To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echaper*, French.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain security from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son! *Wake.*

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blind with ignorance and errour: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*

'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick sight *escape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in the tumult and hurry of representing. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.* Pref.

To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment or harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on a horse. 1 *Kings*, xx. 20.

They *escaped* all safe to land. *Acts*, xxvii. 44.

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. *Gen.* xxi. 17.

Whoso pleaseth God shall *escape* from her, but the sinner shall be taken by her. *Eccl.* vii. 26.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and so *escape*. *Shaksp. M. W. of Windsor.*

To convince us that there was no way to *escape* by climbing up to the mountains, he assures us that the highest were all covered. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are disgraced, and murderers *escape*. *Watts, Logick.*

ESCA'PE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. *Psalm* lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own,
As to be instruments of your safety.
Denham, Sophy.

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*. *Cowel.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance. *Ralegh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. The example which Dr. Johnson brings from Shakspeare is in point; but that from Milton belongs to *scape* in a vicious sense, which is common in our elder language. See SCAPE.

Thousand *'scapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

Loose *scapes* of love. *Milton, P. R.*

6. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ESCA'PER.* *n. s.* [from *escape.*] One who gets out of danger.

Let none go forth nor escape out of the city, [in the margin, let no *escaper* go.] 2 *Kings*, ix. 15.

ESCA'PING.* *n. s.* [from *escape.*] Avoidance of danger.

None escaped, [in the margin, there was not an *escaping.*] 2 *Chron.* xx. 24.

That there should be no remnant nor *escaping*. *Ezra*, ix. 14.

ESCARGATOIRE. n. s. [French.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed. *Addison.*

To ESCA'RP.* *v. a.* [Fr. *escarper*, from *escarpe*, the outward slope of the rampart.] To slope down. A military word.

The glacis was all *escarped* upon the live rock. *Carleton's Mem.* p. 132.

ESCHALO'T.† *n. s.* [Fr. The *eschalot* is affirmed by some to have been originally brought from *Ascalon.*] Pronounced *shallot.*

Eschalots are now from France become an English plant, managed after the same manner as garlick; only they are to be set earlier, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither, lest the winter kills them. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

E'SCHAR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *escar*; Gr. ἔσχαρα, scab; which some derive from καίω, to burn; others, from the Latin *scarificare*, or *excidere.*] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the *eschar* should be cut out immediately. *Sharp, Surgery.*

ESCHARO'TICK.† *adj.* [from *eschar.*] Caustick; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

Now in respect to the virtues of cedar, besides that it heats and dries powerfully, it has likewise this particular and remarkable quality, that, after the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

ESCHARO'TICK. *n. s.* A caustic application.

An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT.† *n. s.* [old French *escheat*, from *escheoir*, and that perhaps from the Latin *cadere*, to fall.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seised, without heir general or especial. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To ESCHE'AT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As the bishops cannot devise by will, all they die possessed of *escheats* to the king. *Swinburn, Trav. through Spain*, p. 322.

To ESCHE'AT.* *v. a.* To forfeit.

Infidelity cannot forfeit their inheritance to others; no more than enmity professed by Jews to Christian religion can *escheat* their goods to the crowns under which they live. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHE'ATABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *esceable.*] Liable to escheat. *Cotgrave.*

ESCHE'ATAGE.* *n. s.* [from *escheat.*] The right of succession to an escheat. *Sherwood.*

ESCHE'ATOR. *n. s.* [from *escheat.*] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the Exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *escheator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods. *Camden, Rem.*

To ESCHE'W.† *v. a.* [*escheoir*, old French, Dr. Johnson says, which word has not the meaning of *eschew;* it is from the ancient Fr. word *eschiver*, to avoid; which was afterwards written *eschever*, and then *eschuir*. V. Roquef. Gloss. So Chaucer writes our word *eschue*. See also *schouwen*, Teut. vitare, fugere; *scheuen*, Germ.; the same.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed*. *Sidney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's sins forepast let us *eschew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.
Spenser.

He who obeys, destruction shall *eschew;*
A wise man knows both when and what to do.
Sandys.

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other. *Atterbury.*

*ESCO'CHEON.** *n. s.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. See ESCUTCHEON.

The addition of the *escocheon* of Edward the Confessor to his own, although used by the family of Norfolk for many years, and justified by the authority of the heralds, was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 9.

E'SCORT. n. s. [*escort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT.† *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

They were both *escorted* to the city of Canterbury. *Warton, Hist. E. Poet.* i. Diss. 2.

ESCO'T. n. s. [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to support.

What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted?* *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT. n. s. [*escouter*, Fr.] Listeners or spies; persons sent for intelligence. Now *scout*.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRI'PT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *escript.*] A writing; a schedule. *Cockeram, and Bullokar.*

ESCRITO'IRE. n. s. [Fr.] A box with all the implements necessary for writing. Pronounced *scritore*.

ESCU'AGE. *n. s.* [from *escu*, Fr. a shield.] *Escuage*, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise two-fold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres, as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l. per annum*. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *census equestris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services. *Cowel.*

ESCULA'PIAN.* *adj.* [from *Æsculapius*, the ancient physician.] Medical.

For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? Not
For *Esculapian* but for moral aid.
Young, Night Th. 2.

E'SCULENT. *adj.* [*esculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

E'SCULENT. *n. s.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

ESCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* The shield of the family; the picture of the *ensigns* armorial.

Escutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *scutum*, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. *Peacham.*

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon*. *Bacon, Essays.*

We will pass over the *escutcheons* of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCU'TCHEONED.* *adj.* [from *escutcheon.*] Having an escutcheon or ensign.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheon'd* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Th. 2.

ESH.* *n. s.* [Teut. *esche.*] Ash. The northern word. Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

E'SHLAR.* *n. s.* [Fr. *écheler.*] Ashlar; stones walled in course or by scale. Craven Dialect.

To ESLO'IN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *esloigner.*] To remove; to banish; to withdraw.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger Destiny, as she doth us:
How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.
Donne, Poems, p. 23.

Your pontificians, though *esloigned* from us in the way of God's worship, yet their persons are our neighbours. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 215.

ESO'PIAN.* *adj.* [from *Æsop.*] Applied generally to fables and compilations like those which are attributed to Æsop.

He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Esopian* fables, and a system of grammar and rhetorick. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* i. Diss. 2.

ESOTE'RICK.* *adj.* [Lat. *esotericus*, inward.] Secret; mysterious. A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or exoterick; the secret, or *esoterick*. The first was that which they openly professed and taught to the world; the latter was confined to a small number of chosen disciples. *Chambers.*

E'SOTERY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *esotericus.*] Mystery; secrecy.

The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar. *Note in Search's Freewill*, p. 172.

ESPA'LIER.† n. s. [Fr. *espallier.*] A tree planted and cut so as to join others.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers*. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *espaliers* meet. *Pope.*

To ESPA'LIER.* *v. a.* To plant and cut

trees so as to form espaliers. A term of modern gardening.

ESPA'RCET. *n. s.* [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Lat.] A kind of saint-foin. A plant. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL.† *adj.* [*especiaul*, old French; *specialis*, Latin.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel, Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *especial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *especially* against Caius Marcius? *Shakspeare.*

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

ESPE'CIALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *especial.*] State or quality of being especial.

Your precious diamond in *especialness.* *Loe, Serm.* (1614,) p. 25.

E'SPERANCE.† *n. s.* [Fr.] Hope. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Shakspeare. It deserves to be noticed, however, that this word was probably common. It is in the vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar; and has been adopted by the Scottish writer, Bellenden.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

ESPI'AL.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *espier.*]

1. A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence. Not now used, Dr. Johnson says. He means in the present sense; taking no notice of the second. In this meaning the word commenced with Chaucer, who writes it *espiaille.* Bacon very often uses it; and Ralegh has employed it. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly introduced Spenser as using it for a *spy*; but he uses it for *discovery, observation*, or *detection.* See the second definition.

And in a night when Saul and his army were at rest, and that David, by an *espyal*, knew they were all fast on sleepe; [he] took with him a certaine of the most assured and valyant personages of his hoste. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 157.

As he march'd along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakspeare.*

'*Spials* have informed me,
The English in the suburbs close entrench'd,
Went through a secret grate. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There is a kind of followers likewise, which is dangerous, being indeed *espials*; which enquire the secrets of the house, and bear tales of them to others. *Bacon, Ess.* 48.

The intelligences that princes study to attain, are procured by divers means; some are brought by report, some vented by conversation and sounding, some by means of *espials.* *Ralegh, Arts of Empire*, ch. 25.

2. Observation; detection; discovery.

A man may, as it were, on a mountain or a place of *espyal*, behold on every side far off. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 74. b.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times, as they shall have intelligence or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another. *Spenser on Ireland.*

After the *espial* of this boy [who had stolen several things, and confessed,] my lord revealed the same unto the council. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

ESPI'ER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *espieur.*] One who watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers — ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren to make your gain of their pain, your commodity of their calamity! *Harmar, Transl. of Beza's Serm.* (1587,) p. 175.

E'SPINEL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *espinelle.*] A kind of ruby. *Cotgrave.*

Here [at Pegu] is store of gold, silver, lead, and iron; smaragds, topazes, rubies, saphyres, garnets, emeralds, *espinels*, and cats-eyes. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 359.

ESPIONA'GE. *n. s.* [French.] In military language, the act of procuring and giving intelligence. It has, of late, been affectedly used by writers on other subjects.

ESPLANA'DE.† *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. In fortification, the same with the glacis of the counterscarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*

2. In modern gardening, a grass-plot.

ESPO'USAL.* *n. s.* [from *To espouse.*] Adoption; protection.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him. *Ld. Orford.*

ESPOU'SAL. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

ESPO'USALS.† *n. s.* pl. without a singular, Dr. Johnson says: but Stackhouse uses the singular number. See the last of the examples. [*sponsalia*, Lat. *espousailles*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals.* *Jerem.* ii. 2.

Whether it is necessary or requisite there should be a witnessed contract, or *espousals* of the parties to be married before the solemnization of the marriage? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

When we came nearer this appearance, who should it be but Monsieur Guardeloop, mine and Ramble's French taylor, attended by others, leading one of Madam Depingle's maids to the church, in order to their *espousals.* *Tatler*, No. 7.

We find that Samson's wife remained with her parents a considerable time after her *espousal.* *Hist. of the Bible*, B. 8. ch. 1.

To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, Fr.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to.*

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused to* me. 2 *Sam.* iii. 14.

2. Or *with.*

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my emperess,
And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse.*
Tit. Andronicus.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.
Milton, P. L.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her sire approves,
Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.
Pope, Odyss.

4. To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent. *Dryden, Juv.* Ded.

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it. *Smalridge.*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it. *Atterbury.*

ESPO'USER.* *n. s.* [from *espouse.*] One who maintains or defends a point.

As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage. *Bp. Gauden, Hierasp.* (1653,) p. 156.

The *espousers* of that unauthorised and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels. *Allen, Serm. before Univ. of Ox.* 19 *Jul.* 1761, p. 11.

To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*espier*, Fr.]

1. To see things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart. *Hooker.*

2. To discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To see unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money. *Gen.* xlii. 27.

4. To discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Jos.* xiv. 7.

To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done? *Jer.* xlvii. 19.

ESPY'.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *espie.*] A scout; a spy. Used by Gawen Douglas; and found in our old dictionaries by Huloet and Sherwood. Not now in use.

ESQUI'RE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *escuier*, from *escu*, a shield; Lat. *scutum*; Gr. σκῦλος. See SQUIRE.]

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

The hero in this distress was generally in armour, and in a readiness to fight any man he met with. — A lover of this kind had always about him a person of a second value, and subordinate to

him. — This trusty companion was styled his *esquire*. *Tatler*, No. 19.

It is somewhat difficult to account for the origin of the word *esquire*; which formerly signified a person bearing the arms of a nobleman or knight; and they were therefore called *armigeri*. *Guthrie, England.*

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c. such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superiour office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the *posse comitatus*. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among esquires. *Blount.*

What, are our English dead?
Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire*.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

The appellation of *esquire* is the most notoriously abused of any class amongst men. — I will undertake, that if you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but *esquires*. I have myself a couple of clerks, and the rogues make nothing of leaving messages upon each other's desk: one directs to Degory Goosequill, *esquire*; to which the other replies by a note, to Nehemiah Dashwell, *esquire*, with respect! In a word, it is now "populus armigerorum," a people of *esquires*. *Tatler*, No. 19.

To ESQUI'RE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend as an esquire; a colloquial expression, in the last century, denoting a gentleman attending a lady in publick; and of much the same value as the ridiculous *chaperon* of the present day.

To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*
No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable. *Locke.*

E'SSAY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *essay*, or *essai*; probably from the Latin *examen*. The accent was formerly on either syllable; and some of our best poets placed it on the last. But it is now placed constantly on the first.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise.
Smith.

2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current. *Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*.
Poem to Roscommon.

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue. *Shakspeare.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us. *Locke.*

4. First taste of any thing; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work.
Dryden, Fab. Pref.

5. In metallurgy, the proof of the purity and value of metals. See SAY.

E'SSAYER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *essayeur*.] One who writes essays.

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time. *Addison, Spect.* No. 68.

E'SSAYIST.* *n. s.* [from *essay*.] A writer of essays.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

In 1752 he [Johnson] was almost entirely occupied with his Dictionary. The last paper of his Rambler was published March 2, this year; after which, there was a cessation for some time of his talents as an *essayist*. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

E'SSENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *essence*; Lat. *essentia*.]

1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also.
Watts, Logick.

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*.
More, Divine Dialogues.

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. *South.*

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man. *Hooker.*

3. Existence; the quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*.
Sidney.

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Beaum. and Fl. Spanish Curate.

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*. *Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Nor tied or manacled with joint or limb.
Milton, P. L.

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shaks.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

To E'SSENCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *essencier*.] To perfume; to scent.

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be smugged up and *essenced* in his pantouffles. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 52.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers.
Addison, Spect.

There of the farded fop and *essenc'd* beau,
Ferocious, with a Stoic's frown disclose
Thy manly scorn, averse to tinsel pomp.
Shenstone, Economy.

ESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *essential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy transcribed. *Sprat.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great minister puts you a case, and asks your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns.
Swift.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgement's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Denham, Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

ESSE'NTIAL.† *n. s.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

In *essentials* and fundamentals they agree, holding one faith. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs.* p. 113.

ESSENTIA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *essential.*] Nature; first or constituent principles.

The French [are] a people, whose genius seems wholly turned to singing and dancing, and prating, to vanity and impertinence; who lay so much weight upon modes and gestures; whose *essentialities* are generally so very superficial; who usually are so serious upon trifles, and so trifling upon what is serious. *Swift, Examiner,* No. 32.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [*essentialiter,* Latin.] By the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

He that loves himself,
Hath not *essentially,* but by circumstance,
The name of valour. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant. *Glanville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another. *Addison, Guardian.*

ESSE'NTIALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *essential.*] The state or quality of being essential.

The *essentialness* of frequent parliaments to the happiness of this kingdom might be inferred to you. *Ld. Digby, Speeches in Parliament,* (1641,) p. 12.

To ESSE'NTIATE.* *v. n.* [from *essence.*] To become of the same essence.

'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate.* *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

ESSO'IN. *n. s.* [of the French *essonié,* or *exonnié.*]

1. He that has his presence forborn or excused upon any just cause; as sickness.
2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron, upon just cause of absence. *Cowel.*
3. Excuse; exemption.

From every work he challenged *essoin,*
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ESSO'IN.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *essoiner,* from the Lat. *exonero.*] To excuse; to release.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements I enjoin thee.
Quarles, Hist. of Jonah, (1620,) sign. G. 3.

ESSO'INER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *exoineur.*] An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir,* French.]

1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *establish* thee to-day for a people unto himself. *Deut.* xxix. 13.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. *Gen.* xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom. *Hale, Common Law.*

2. To settle in any privilege or possession; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void. *Numbers,* xxx. 13.

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith. *Acts,* xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family should be *established.* *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.

For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods. *Ps.* xxiv. 12.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance. A sense not in use.

We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

ESTA'BLISHER.† *n. s.* [from *establish;* old Fr. *establisseur.*] One who establishes.

Some allow them as the first founders and *establishers* of them. *Hooker, Disc. of Justification,* § 12.

The from-ever and for-ever *Establisher* of all estates. *Stafford's Niobe,* P. ii. p. 51.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith. *Lord Digby.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *establish; etablissement,* French.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment. Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment. Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*

5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.* *Swift.*

6. Settled or final rest.

Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

*ESTAFE'T.** *n. s.* [Spanish, *estafetâ;* French, *estafier,* which is now converted into *estafette.*] A military courier. Lye observes that our word, in his time, was quite new. So is the French. It is now usually written, in our military accounts, *estafette;* and means originally "a running footman."

An *estafette* was dispatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march. *Boothby on Burke,* p. 84.

ESTA'TE. *n. s.* [*estat,* French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written *state.*

Many times the things adduced to judgement may be *meum et tuum,* when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate:* I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She casts us headlong from our high *estate. Dryd.*

3. Condition; circumstances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; possession: generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate. Sidney.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son! *Dryden, Pers.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?* Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties? *Sidney.*

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate.* *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee. *St. Mark,* vi. 21.

To ESTA'TE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To settle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
— A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest lovers. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Sir, I demand no more than your own offer,
And I will *estate* your daughter, in what I
Have promised. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*

2. To establish; to fix.

Some of them thought that Christ descended to that place of Hades, where the souls of all the faithful from the death of the righteous Abel to the death of Christ were detained, and there, dissolving all the power by which they were detained below, translated them into a far more glorious place, and *estated* them in a condition far more happy in the heavens above. *Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 5.

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*estimer,* French; *æstimo,* Lat.]

1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *esteem,*
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield. *Spenser.*

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom; howbeit this wisdom saveth not. *Hooker.*

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her. *Wisd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem,*
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 6.

To ESTE'EM. *v. n.* To consider as to value: with *of.*

Many would little *esteem of* their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. *Spenser.*

ESTE'EM.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High value; reverential regard.

Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden, Æn.

Both those poets lived in much *esteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

2. Reckoning; estimate; account.

We lost a jewel of her; and our *esteem*
Was made much poorer by it. *Shaksp. All's well.*

ESTE'EMABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *estimable.*] That may be esteemed. *Sherwood.*

Homer allows their characters *esteemable* qualities. *Pope, Iliad 6. Note on* v. 390.

ESTE'EMER.† *n. s.* [from *esteem.*] One that highly values; one that sets an high rate upon any thing. *Sherwood.*

Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas, a person not unlearned in their law, and one who wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal *esteemers*; to whose free communication I owe many of these remarks.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 14.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *adj.* [French.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakspeare.*

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable.*

You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLE.* *n. s.* That which is worthy of particular notice and regard.

The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 50.

E'STIMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *estimable.*] The quality of deserving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound, than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgement.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions.

Addison, Spect.

ESTIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *estimation.*]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed. *Levit.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

I speak not this in *estimation*,
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizable *estimations*, the one is but frail, and the other casual. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *estimation*,
And not without desert so well reputed. *Shaksp.*

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisd.* viii. 10.

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'STIMATIVE.† *adj.* [from *estimate.*]

1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversation, and locomotive faculty answering the will.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

2. Imaginative.

The honour I bear to this excellency in a wife moves me to rank her disposition, in the first place, as a jewel of that unvaluable richness, not *estimative* but intrinsical, that no other foil either of art or nature need be sought out to set this forth.

Sir C. Wandesforde, Instruct. to his Son, (*about* 1640,) § 83.

E'STIMATOR.† *n. s.* [Fr. *estimateur.*]

1. A valuer; an esteemer of things.

Cotgrave.

2. A settler of rates; a computist.

E'STIVAL.† *adj.* [*estival*, Fr. *æstivus*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

The trees were so placed, that their arms shot into one another, and were so closely interwoven, that the vernant and *estival* sunbeams could not pierce their rare embroidery.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 211.

2. Continuing for the summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 92.

To E'STIVATE.* *v. n.* [*estiver*, French, *æstivo*, Lat. Our word, with its derivatives, is also sometimes written *æstivate.*] To pass the summer in a place.

Cockeram.

ESTIVA'TION.† *n. s.* [*æstivatio*, Latin.] A place in which to pass the time of summer.

Let it be turned to a grotta, or place of shade, or *estivation.* *Bacon, Ess.* 45.

ESTO'PEL. *n. s.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTO'PPED.* *adj.* [law term.] Under an estopel.

If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead *misnomer*, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name.

Hale, H. P. C. P. ii. ch. 25.

ESTO'VERS.† *n. s. pl.* [law term.] Necessaries allowed by law.

The Saxon word *bote* is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house bote is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house. *Blackstone.*

ESTRA'DE. *n. s.* [French; *stratum*, Latin.] An even or level space. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE.† *v. a.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, she weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

They are all *estranged* from me through their idols. *Ezek.* xiv. 5.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me. *Shaksp.*

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd.

Milton, P. L.

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd.

Dryden.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

They were not *estranged* from their lust. *Psalm* lxxviii. 30.

We must *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced.

Glanville, Scepsis.

ESTRA'NGEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *estrange.*] The state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one, being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.

Prynne, Vindic. of Four Quest. (1645,) p. 2.

ESTRA'NGEMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *estrangement.*] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires, — by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

One would be apt to suspect, the prevailing contempt of God's word, and *estrangement* from his house, to a degree that was never known in any Christian country, must take its rise from the irreligion and bad example of those who are styled the better sort.

Bp. Berkeley, Disc. addr. to Magistrates.

ESTRAPA'DE. n. s. [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiously with his hind legs.

Farrier's Dict.

To ESTRA'Y.* *v. n.* [old Fr. *estraier.*] To stray; to wander.

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief,
Which commonly (the more the pity) dwell

As inmates both together, walking forth
With other maids to fish upon the shore;
Estrays apart, and leaves her company,
To entertain herself with her own thoughts.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

ESTRA'Y.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A creature wandered beyond its limits; a stray.

Estray signifies any beast, not wild, found within any lordship, and not owned by any man; for in this case, it being cried, according to law, in the market towns adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is the lord's of the soil. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'AT. *n. s.* [*extractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

To ESTRE'AT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To extract; to take from, by way of fine.

If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their Lord.
Boyle against Swearing, p. 112.

2. In law, to extract a copy of a writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT. *n. s.* [of the French word *estrepier*.] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH.† *n. s.* [commonly written *ostrich*; Lat. *struthiocamelus*. Dr. Johnson very justly writes this word *estrich*, though he cites an example from Shakspeare, in which it is *estridge*; where indeed no *estrich* or *ostrich* is intended, but a *goshawk*. Our *estrich* is the old French *austruche*, rendered "an *austridge* or *ostridge*," by Cotgrave; and thus the corrupt spelling of *estridge*. The *estridge* or *goshawk*, according to Mr. Douce, is the barbarous Latin *estricium*; and he notices *estrich-falcons* in the Romance of Guy Earl of Warwick. The context, in the passage of Shakspeare, evidently disclaims the meaning of *ostrich*, and clearly alludes to the practice of flying *falcons* at pigeons.] The largest of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Shakspeare.*

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes.
Sandys.

E'STRIDGE.* See ESTRICH.

E'STUANCE. *n. s.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY.† *n. s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

Among the solitary birds, which frequent the *estuaries* of rivers, the hern and the cormorant are of too much consequence to be overlooked. *Gilpin.*

Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in sight forms the Bristol channel.
Skrine, Tour of S. Wales.

To E'STUATE.† *v. a.* [*æstuo*, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. *Cockeram.*

And thus he often doth with the worst and vilest of men, whose lusts, though they *estuate* and boil within, and are like the raging sea, raging and rolling in their hearts, yet God sets bounds to their proud waves.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 150.

ESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *æstuo*, Lat.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE. *n. s.* [*æstus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion.

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire.
Chapman, Odyssey.

ESU'RIENT.† *adj.* [*esuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genie in antiquities.
Life of A. Wood, (an. 1660,) p. 147.

E'SURINE. *adj.* [*esurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman.*

*ET CÆTERA.** [Latin.] A common expression in our language, denoting *others of the like kind*, or *the rest*, or *so on*.

Then a pretty Thomasine,
And then another Catharine,
And then a long *et cætera*. *Cowley, Ballad.*

[It] is indeed the self-same case
With those that swore *et cæteras*. *Hudibras*, i. ii.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors, particularly by the great Littelton, who, as my lord chief justice Coke observes, had a most admirable talent at an &c.
Addison, Tatler, No. 133.

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on; and the rest; and others of the like kind.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.]

1. A way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which, having its backside tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken out lines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To sketch; to draw; to delineate; unless this word be mistaken by Locke for *eke*.

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems. *Locke.*

3. To move forwards towards one side. [This word is evidently mistaken by Ray for *edge*.]

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less. *Ray.*

To ETCH.* *v. n.* To practise etching.

Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome;—he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom. *Gilpin, Ess. on Prints*, p. 109.

ETCH.† *n. s.* A country word of which I know not the meaning, Dr. Johnson says. It is the same as *eddish*, which see; ground from which a crop has been taken.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

E'TCHING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An impression of a copper-plate, taken after the manner described in the verb *to etch*.

ETEO'STICK.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐτεός and στίχος.] A chronogrammatical composition.

Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks*, or your finer flams
Of eggs and halberds. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

ETE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge.
Deuter. xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a question quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whose duration has been *eternal*.
Locke.

3. Without end; endless; immortal.

Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
— But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shaks.*

4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.

Burnt off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple shine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he opposed. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL.† *n. s.* [*eternel*, Fr.]

1. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker.

By penitence the *Eternal*'s wrath's appeas'd.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales.
Milton, P. L.

2. That which is endless and immortal.

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd.
Young.

ETE'RNALIST. *n. s.* [*æternus*, Lat.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this?
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To ETE'RNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *eternal.*]

1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermission.

Bear me, some god, to Baja's gentle seats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride. *Addison.*

ETE'RNE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *eterne.*] Eternal; perpetual; endless.

The high Almighty purveiance,
In whose *eterne* rememberance
From first was every thing present.
Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

The dore was all of adamant *eterne.*
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

We ought in all our haps rejoice,
Because the eye *eterne* all things foreseeth.
Mir. for Mag. p. 384.

The Cyclops' hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne.*
Shakspeare.

To ETE'RNIFY.* *v. a.* [*æternus* and *fio*, Lat.] To make famous; to immortalize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 558.

ETE'RNITY.† *n. s.* [*eternité*, old Fr. *æternitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time shall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endless round, again shall rise.
Crashaw.

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity.* *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.* *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyss,
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach!
Milton, P. L.

Eternity, thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass! *Addison, Cato.*

To ETE'RNIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *eternizer.*]

1. To make endless; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I might relate of thousands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but those elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praise of men. *Milton, P. L.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Creech seems to have accented the first syllable, Dr. Johnson says. In this respect he followed the authority of elder times; for so Niccols has accented the word in the Mirror for Magistrates, (1610,) p. 869. And Young has followed him. Yet Mr. Nares has asserted, in his Elements of Orthoepy, that the accent is regular on the second syllable of this word, and presumes that there is no exception.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love.
Creech, Manilius.

'Tis thine to raise and *éternize* the song.
Young, Night Th. 4.

ETE'SIAN.* *adj.* [Fr. *etesien*, Gr. ἐτήσιος, annual.] Applied to such winds as blow at stated times of the year, from what part soever of the compass they come; such as our seamen call monsoons and trade-winds. Cotgrave denominates them "the easterly winds which commonly blow in the dog-days."

ETHE.* *adj.* [Sax. eaŏ.] Easy. See EATH.

A fool is *ethe* to beguile.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 3955.

E'THEL.* *adj.* [Sax. eŏel.] Noble; whence *Ethelbert, Ethelward*, &c. See ATHEL.

E'THER. *n. s.* [*æther*, Lat.; αἰθηρ.]

1. An element more fine and subtile than air; air refined or sublimed.

If any one should suppose that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, or even than those of light, the exceeding smallness of its particles may contribute to the greatness of the force, by which those particles may recede from one another. *Newton, Opticks.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

ETHE'REAL. *adj.* [from *ether.*]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore.
Milton, P. L.

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton, P. L.*

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment. *Glanville.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

ETHE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand.
Milton, P. L.

E'THICAL.† *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; treating on morality.

It is no narrow and niggardly encomium to say he [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of of *ethical* authors in verse.
Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

E'THICALLY. *adv.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue.
Gov. of the Tongue.

E'THICK. *adj.* [ἠθικός.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epistles.

E'THICKS. *n. s.* without the singular. [ἠθικὴ.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

I will never set politicks against *ethics*; for true *ethics* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

For of all moral virtues, she was all
That *ethics* speak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

Persius professes the stoick philosophy; the most generous amongst all the sects who have given rules of *ethicks.* *Dryden.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no proselytes from the Christian religion. *Bentley.*

E'THIOP.* *n. s.* Properly a native of Ethiopia; but long since adopted by us in the general sense of a blackamore. So in Latin *æthiops.* It is so given in Cockeram's old vocabulary. In the plural *Ethiops.*

Sylvia, (witness heav'n, that made her fair!)
Shews Julia but a swarthy *Ethiop.*
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

Since her time are colliers counted bright;
And *Ethiops* of their sweet complexion crack.
Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

Shall praise ———
Earn dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair?
Young, Night Th. 4.

E'THIOPS-MINERAL.* See ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL.

ETHMO'IDAL.* *adj.* [from *ethmoides.*] The denomination given to one of the sutures of the human cranium. *Chambers.*

*ETHMO'IDES.** *n. s.* [Greek, from ἠθμὸς, a sieve, and εἶδος, form.] The name of the bone situate in the middle of the basis of the forehead or os frontis, and at the top of the root of the nose; filling almost the whole cavity of the nostrils. *Chambers.*

E'THNICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐθνικός.] Heathen; Pagan.

Lest I might seem to have no measure in raking up this *ethnical* dunghill, I will now leave the theology of the original of demons.
Mede, Apostasy of the Lat. Times, (1641,) p. 19.

E'THNICISM.* *n. s.* [from *ethnick.*] Heathenism; paganism.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism*, makes his muse a saint.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

E'THNICK. *adj.* [ἐθνικός.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew.*

E'THNICKS.† *n. s.* pl. Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.

This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam. *Ralegh, Hist.*

First, it is to be observed, that although the Jews and *Ethnicks* derided both the Apostles and the rest of the Christians, for preaching and believing in him who was crucified upon the cross; yet all, both Apostles and Christians, were so far from being discouraged from their profession by the ignominy of the cross, as they rather rejoiced and triumphed in it.

Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.

ETHOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*αἰτιολογία.*] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Arbuthnot. But it was in use before Arbuthnot wrote, in a more general sense.

The fourth way of amplification is by frequent *etiologies*, or giving reasons for what we say.

Instructions for Oratory, (*Oxf.* 1682,) p. 80.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper.

Arbuthnot on Air.

ETIQUE'TTE. n. s.* [French. Originally meaning a ticket or title affixed to papers; "to a lawyer's book-bag," says Cotgrave, "containing the titles of the books, and the names of them to whom they belong." Then it next signified an account of ceremonies in the courts of princes; and now the *etiquette* observed at a public dinner or ball is, with us, of like importance. A word thus adjusting rank, and place, and dignity, might be supposed to be of great date among the ancient nonpareils of politeness, the French; but it is modern. Richelet takes no notice of it, in this sense, in his Dictionary of 1685. Some derive the word from the Greek σίχος, order.] Ceremony.

The Infanta Maria Josepha has reason to envy every country wench she sees roaming at liberty; for confinement, *etiquette*, and celibacy, are likely to be her lot during life.

Swinburn, Trav. through Spain, p. 358.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires.

Ld. Chesterfield.

ETUI. n. s.* [French.] A case for tweezers and such instruments.

The gold *etui*
With all its bright inhabitants. *Shenstone.*

To E'TTLE.* *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To intend; to attempt. North of England. Ray and Grose. Mr. Boucher has observed, that *ettle* is the Cumberland form of *addle*, to earn by working; eðlean, Sax. Mr. Brockett adds the Su.-Goth. *ætla*, from Ihre.

E'TTIN.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; though in Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary *to eat* has been offered, by Dr. Leyden, as the etymon. The word is adopted from the old romances. Dr. Jamieson seems not to have been aware that the word is used by English authors.] A giant.

They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burn. Pestle.

ETYMO'LOGER.* *n. s.* [from *etymology.*] An etymologist; one who points out the derivation of words from their original.

Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologer:* it is called a law from binding.

Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King, (1660,) p. 82.

ETYMOLO'GICAL.† *adj.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation. *Locke.*

It is sufficient, in *etymological* inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea. *Johnson.*

ETYMOLO'GICALLY.* *adv.* [from *etymological.*] According to etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST.† *n. s.* [from *etymology.*] One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

It may be, curious *etymologists* (let them lose their wages who work in difficult trifles) seek to reap what was never sown, whilst they study to make those words speak reason, which are only voces ad placitum, imposed at pleasure.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 168.

I close this section with an apology for Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve; who are supposed by the severer *etymologists* to have corrupted the purity of the English language.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 50.

To ETYMO'LOGIZE.* *v. a.* [old French *etymologizer;* and our own word also is one of the oldest, though Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it.] To give the etymology of a word.

The first parte of this name we have yfounde,
Let us *ethimologise* the secounde.

Chaucer, Rem. of Love, ver. 301.

Pha. Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.

Amo. Most fortunately *etymologized!*

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

A house is thus *etymologized* by Sextus Pompeius, "Ædes est domicilium in edito loco positum, &c." *Austin's Hæc Homo*, p. 57.

ETYMO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its *etymology* implies.

Harvey on Consumptions.

When words are restrained, by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass. *Addison, Spect.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts, Log.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON.† *n. s.* [ἔτυμον, Gr. *etymon*, Fr.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch *blaw;* from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue.

Peacham on Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria.

Gregory, Posthuma, (1650,) p. 179.

To EVA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them.

Harvey on the Plague.

To EVA'CUATE.† *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin. Our word was not considered as generally known in 1617; for Fulke then places it, among difficult words, in his explanation of terms in the Rhemish Testament.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

Fasting and humiliation is a sovereign remedy to *evacuate* all spiritual distempers.

South, Serm. ix. 341.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They rise again indeed to life, and so the first death is *evacuated.* *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 6.

The Holy Ghost then is described as a person distinct from the person of the Father, whose power he is, and distinct from the person of the Apostle, in whom he worketh, and consequently neither of the Scinian figures can *evacuate* or enervate the doctrine of his proper and peculiar personality. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 8.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperour, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

To EVA'CUATE.* *v. n.* To let blood; to take away blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 403.

EVA'CUANT. *n. s.* [*evacuans*, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *evacuation.*]

1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Lest their treasury should be exhausted by so frequent *evacuations*, several means were contrived to supply and replenish them.

Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. ch. 19.

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by physick.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation. *Temple.*

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

5. A withdrawing from out of a place, sometimes by treaty, sometimes by necessity. A military expression.

EVA'CUATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *evacuatif.*] Purgative. *Cotgrave.*

EVA'CUATOR.* *n. s.* [from *evacuate.*] One who makes void or annuls.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law.
Hammond, Works, i. 175.

To EVA'DE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shaks.*
If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be forestall'd. *Milton, P. L.*
He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge.

Our question thou *evad'st*; how didst thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers.
Stilling fleet.

4. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South.*

To EVA'DE. *v. n.*

1. To escape; to slip away. It is not now used with *from.*

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
Unarm'd they might
Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.
South.

EVAGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*evagation*, old Fr.; from *evagor*, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

I shall make a circle hither again; taking perchance both universities in my line homewards. You married men are deprived of these *evagations. Sir H. Wotton, Lett.* (1638,) *Rem.* p. 579.
These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Ray.*

E'VAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *ævum.*] Respecting the duration of time.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that *αἰων*, age, and *αἰωνιος*, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.
Letter to the Abp. of Canterb. (1791,) 4to. p. 67.

EVANE'SCENCE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *evanescens.*] Disappearance; end of appearance. Dr. Johnson is fond of this word, though he has taken no notice of it in his Dictionary.

Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence.* *Rambler*, No. 156.
The image of misery was perhaps originally suggested to some poet by the conduct of his patron, by the daily contemplation of splendour which he never must partake, by fruitless attempts to catch at interdicted happiness, and by the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end. *Rambler*, No. 163.

EVANE'SCENT. *adj.* [*evanescens*, Lat.] Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ. *Arbuthnot.*
The difference between right and wrong, on some petty cases, is almost *evanescent. Wollaston.*
The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed
Of *evanescent* insects. *Thomson, Summer.*

EVA'NGEL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *evangile*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον.* This is one of our oldest words.] The gospel; good tidings. See EVANGELY.

A Breton book, written with *evangiles*,
Was fet, and on this book he swore.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale.
He charged her, as she would answer it before God's tribunal, to take care of Christ his *evangil*, and of suppressing the popish prelates who withstood the same. *Hamp. Court Conf.* (1603,) p. 81.
Surely much rather might the heavenly ministry of the *evangil* bind herself about with far more piercing beams of majesty and awe, by wanting the beggarly help of halings and amercements in the use of her powerful keys.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Govern.

EVANGE'LICAL. *adj.* [*evangelique*, French; *evangelicus*, Latin.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel.

This distinction between moral goodness and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been observed.
Atterbury.
God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns they allow not to stand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

EVANGE'LICALLY.* *adv.* [from *evangelical.*] According to the revelation of the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 432.

EVANGE'LICK.* *adj.* [French, *evangelique.*] Consonant to the doctrine of the gospel.

Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelick* truth.
Milton, Eiconoclastes.

EVA'NGELISM. *n. s.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism.*
Bacon, New Atlantis.

EVA'NGELIST.† *n. s.* [*evangeliste*, old Fr. *εὐάγγελος*, Gr.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories.
Addison.

2. A promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority.
Decay of Piety.

EVA'NGELISTARY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *evangelistaire*; low Latin, *evangelistarium.*] A selection from the gospels, to be read, as a lesson, in divine service.

The Saxons had — kept the day, as it seemeth by their *evangelistary*, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Childmas or Childermas day. *Gregory, Posthuma*, (1650,) p. 119.
The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.
Person to Travis, p. 230.

To EVA'NGELIZE.† *v. a.* [*evangeliser*, Fr. *evangelizo*, Lat. *εὐαγγελίζω*, Gr. It is placed by Fulke, in 1617, among words not then generally understood. Pref. to Rhem. Test. But it was in use before that time.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

Angels' renowne, and men's *evangeliz'd.*
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, L. 2.
None can be a better evangelist than the beloved physician, and none so complete a physician, as he who is frequently conversant in the Word of God, and able to *evangelize.*
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 256.
The spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then, on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wonderous gifts endue.
Milton, P. L.

EVA'NGELY.† *n. s.* [*εὐαγγέλιον*, that is, good tidings. See EVANGEL. *Evangely* is coeval with *evangel*, being used by Wicliffe.] Good tidings; the message of pardon and salvation; the holy Gospel; the Gospel of Jesus.

The whole *evangelye* of Christe.
Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546,) sign. H. iiii.
Good Lucius,
That first receiv'd Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely.*
Spenser, F. Q.

EVA'NID. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*
The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*
I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To EVA'NISH.† *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat. Not a verb active, as Dr. Johnson gives it, (without any proof,) but neuter.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

Riches being momentary and *evanishing.*
Drummond, Works, p. 222.
[They] wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparition, tall and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night, or takes his stand
O'er some new open'd grave; and, strange to tell!
Evanishes at crowing of the cock. *Blair's Grave.*

EVA'PORABLE. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable.* *Grew.*

To EVA'PORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate.* *Denham.*
Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.
Decay of Piety.

Being weary with attending the slow consumption of the liquor, we set it in a digesting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates*. *Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish. *Swift.*

To EVA'PORATE.† *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

Hast thou afforded us no means to *evaporate* these smokes, to withdraw these vapours?
Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 304.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and cast again upon the continents to supply those innumerable streams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. *Wotton.*

EVA'PORATE.* *adj.* Dispersed in vapour.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
Thomson, Autumn.

EVAPORA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *evaporation.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.
Howell, Voc. Forest.

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superiour in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. *Woodward.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended. *Ralegh.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *n. s.* [*evasum*, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers;
But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehensions. *Shakspeare.*

Him, after all disputes,
Forc'd I absolve: all my *evasions* vain,
And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still
But to my own conviction. *Milton, P.L.*

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more.
Milton, S. A.

EVA'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of th' etherial guest,
Answer'd *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 107.

EVA'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *evasive.*] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

EU'CHARIST. *n. s.* [εὐχαριστία, Gr.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*. *Hooker.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL.† *adj.* [from *eucharist.* Fr. *eucharistique.* See EUCHARISTICK.]

1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

The act of this *eucharistical* supper.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 294.

EUCHARI'STICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *eucharistique.*] Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

The *eucharistick* bread being neither hypostatically united with the Divinity, nor being the medium through which any such supernatural tendency of the Divine Presence appears to us, adoration directed toward it cannot fail of being palpable idolatry.
More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

EUCHO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*euchologe*, old Fr. εὐχολόγιον, Gr. from εὐχὴ, prayer, and λόγος, discourse.] A formulary of prayers.

He did not frame an entirely new prayer, in words of his own conception, but took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.
Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 556.

EU'CTICAL.* *adj.* [from εὐχὴ, Gr.] Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand.
Mede, Disc. upon Offerings, B. i. Dis. 49.

EU'CHYMY.* *n. s.* [εὐχύμια, Gr. of εὖ, good, and χύμος, juice.] In medicine, a good temper of the blood, and other juices in the body.

EU'CRASY.† *n. s.* [εὐκρασία, Gr. from εὖ, good, and κρᾶσις, temperature.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. *Quincy.*

The *eucraise* or good temperature of the body.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 34.

EUDIO'METER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *eudiometre;* modern in that as well as our own language; from the Gr. εὔδιος, serene, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument of modern invention to determine the salubrity of the air. The experiments of Dr. Priestley are said to have suggested the invention, and the Abbé Fontana has been called the inventor.

EVE'CTION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *evection.* Our word is metaphorically used in the sense of the Lat. *eveho*, to lift up.] Exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt next to Pharoah, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

EVE.† } *n. s.* [æfen, Sax. *avend*, or *avond*,
E'VEN. } Dutch; *ibn*, Goth. all meaning *equal;* and thus denoting what Dr. Johnson terms "the interval," or equal division, "between bright light and darkness." The word *even*, although Dr. Johnson deduces all his illustrations of this sense from the poets, is not exclusively a poetical term.]

1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

At *even* the quails came up, and covered the camp; and in the morning the dew lay round about the host. *Exod.* xvi. 13.

They, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till *even* fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument.
Shakspeare.

When the sun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of storms thy mind affright.
May, Virgil.

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer *eves* by haunted stream.
Milton, L'Allegro.

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still.
Milton, Sonnet.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares.
Dryden, Virgil.

Winter, oft at *eve*, resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only *eve* is used, not *even*, Dr. Johnson says; which, however, is a mistake. He cites Bishop Duppa, in proof of *eve;* and he might have found repeated usage of *even* in our Common Prayer Book, where the collect for the great vigil of our Saviour's resurrection bears the title of Easter *Even.*

A table of the vigils, &c. The *evens* or vigils before the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification, &c.
Tables, Pref. to the Book of Common Prayer.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast. *Duppa, Rule to Devotion.*

E'VEN.† *adj.* [eƿen, euen, Saxon, *even*, Dutch; *ibn*, Goth. *iafn*, Icel. equal; *æquus*, Lat. Our word was originally used to denote the same rank or situation; as by Wicliffe: "his *even* servant fell down, and prayed him," i. e. *fellow* servant. St. Matt. xviii. So Chaucer calls a *fellow* Christian "an *even* Christian." The same expression is common in our old books, and was not wholly disused in Shakspeare's time: One of his clowns, in Hamlet, employs it. It is not now, in this sense, used.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow.
Dryden, Pers.

The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addison on Italy.*

The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Constancy is natural to persons of *even* tempers and uniform dispositions. *Tatler*, No. 192.

Lay the rough paths of peevish nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midst of the altar. *Exod.*

And shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *St. Luke*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side.

He was
A noble servant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*. *Davies.*

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be earls. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shaks.*

I do confess
The blind lad's pow'r, whilst he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheless. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superiour. *Bacon, Essays.*

Even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addison.*

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be *even* with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved, at any rate, to be against him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Do not stain
The *even* virtue of our enterprise. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To E'VEN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

With the ships, the number is *even'd*.
Stanyhurst, Virg. Æn. b. i. (1582.)

Remove prejudice, *even* the balance, and hold it even. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.* iii. § 86.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shakspeare, Othello.

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now disused.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

E'VEN. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n*.]

1. A word of strong assertion; verily.

Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

It is not much that the good man ventures: after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unspeakable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. *Tillotson.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterbury.*

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.

All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of those others. *Holder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied: as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made several discoveries, which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning. *Addison, Spectator.*

6. A term of concession.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *e'en* let it pass. *Collier of Friendship.*

To EVE'NE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *evenio*.] To happen; to come to pass.

How often and frequently doth it *evene*, that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously; in a small time after, do his lusts and evil concupiscence rally up themselves, and make a fresh assault more violent than the former! *Hewyt, Serm.* (1658,) p. 83.

E'VENER.* *n. s.* [from *even*.] One that reconciles or makes even. An ancient and certainly useful word.

Hail, *evener* of old aw and new,
Hail, buildor bold of Christës bour!
Hymn to the Virg. MS. cited by Warton, H. E. P. i. 315.

E'VENHAND.* *n. s.* [*even* and *hand*.] Parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

E'VENHANDED. *adj.* [*even* and *hand*.] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

E'VENING.† *n. s.* [æfen, Saxon; *avend*, Dutch.]

1. The close of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man see me more. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Ralegh, Hist.*

It was a sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The latter end of life.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till this *evening*. *Ld. Clarendon, of the E. of Northampton.*

E'VENING.* *adj.* Being toward the close of the day.

Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice. *Psalm* cxli. 2.

It shall come to pass that at *evening* time it shall be light. *Zech.* xiv. 7.

E'VENING-STAR.* *n. s.* The Vesper, or Hesperus, of the ancients.

The amorous bird of night
Sung spousal, and bid haste the *evening-star*
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton, P. L.*

Mean time the sun descended from the skies,
And the bright *evening-star* began to rise. *Dryden, Æn.*

E'VENLY. *adv.* [from *even*.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

E'VENNESS.† *n. s.* [from *even*.]

1. State of being even.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability, and in her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest. *B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertain.*

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side.

A crooked stick is not straitned, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

More imperious and impatient of contradiction than becomes the calmness and unpassionate *evenness* of the true philosophical spirit. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 33.

Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'VENSONG. *n. s.* [*even* and *song.*]

1. The form of worship used in the evening.

Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy *evensong.* *Milton, Il Pens.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

2. The evening; the close of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn. *Dryden.*

E'VENTIDE. *n. s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Isaac went out to meditate at *eventide*. *Gen.* xxiv. 63.

EVE'NT. *n. s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked. *Eccl.* ix. 2.

Oh heavy times, begetting such *events*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.

Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;
The first was fixt in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

To EVE'NT.* *v. n.* [old French *eventer*, to burst forth. This word is perhaps peculiar to Ben Jonson. It is now obsolete.] To break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented*. *B. Jonson, Case is altered.*

To EVE'NTERATE.† *v. a.* [*eventrer*, old French; *eventero*, Latin.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct. *Brown.*

EVE'NTFUL. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness. *Shaks. As you like it.*

To EVE'NTILATE.† *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to sift out. *Cockeram.*

2. To examine; to discuss. *Dict.*

EVENTILA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *eventilate.*] The act of ventilating.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*. *Howell, Lett.* i. 35. p. 273.

It [vital flame] requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body, for the discharge of a fuliginous and excrementitious vapour. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 205.

EVE'NTUAL.† *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequential.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke.*

EVE'NTUALLY. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the last result; in the consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you, and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

E'VER.† *adv.* [æɼeꝑ, Sax. *æve*, Goth. perpetual; *ævum*, Lat.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might shew it. *Shakspeare.*

You serve a master who is as free from the envy of friends as *ever* any king was. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

So few translations deserve praise, that I scarce *ever* saw any which deserved pardon. *Denham.*

The most sensual man that *ever* was in the world, never felt so delicious a pleasure as a clear conscience. *Tillotson.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of such addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* shall have, some church visible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever*. *Shakspeare.*

Riches endless is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian desart *ever* dwell. *Milton, L'All.*

The inclinations of the people must *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He shall *ever* love, and always be
The subject of my scorn and cruelty. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Mankind is *ever* the same, and nothing lost out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden, Fab.* Pref.

Ever since that time Lisander has been at the house. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whose honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall *ever* boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. *For ever.* Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your son;
And there be crown'd, or give him up *for ever*. *A. Philips.*

4. It is sometimes reduplicated.

For ever, and *for ever*, farewel, Cassius. *Shaks.*

I know a lord who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. *For ever.* For the term of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul, and he shall serve him *for ever*. *Exod.* xxi. 6.

6. At one time; as, *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever* and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The fat ones would be *ever* and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings. *L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

7. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer. *Collier on Pride.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars. *Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope, Essays.*

8. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. As soon as *ever* he had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan.* iv. 24.

That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk. *Addison on Italy.*

9. *Ever a.* Any: [as *ever y*, i. e. every ich, or *ever each*, is each one, all. See EVERY.] This expression is still retained in the Scottish dialects.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* scurvy young boy of them all. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

10. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

11. It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

E'VERBUBBLING. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling.*] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring. *Crashaw.*

E'VERBURNING. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton, P. L.*

E'VERDURING. *adj.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termless joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious sound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton, P. L.*

E'VERGREEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with shade
Of laurel *evergreen*, and branching palm.
Milton, S. A.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

E'VERGREEN. *n. s.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate. *Evelyn.*

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens.* *Addison, Spect.*

E'VERHONOURED. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour or esteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulysses' social list enroll'd. *Pope, Odyss.*

EVERLA'STING. *adj.* [*ever* and *lasting.*]

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewel take:
For ever, and for ever, farewel, Cassius. *Shaks.*

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is used of past as well as future eternity, though not so properly.

EVERLA'STING.† *n. s.*

1. Eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God.
Ps. xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge, which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting.* *Hooker.*

2. The Eternal Being.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

EVERLA'STING-PEA.* *n. s.* [lathyrus.] A flower.

Witness the *everlasting-pease* and scarlet bean.
Tate's Cowley.

EVERLA'STINGLY. *adv.* [from *everlasting.*] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly,*
That bids me be of comfort any more.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

EVERLA'STINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *everlasting.*] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

He hath called us to *everlastingness.*
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 39. b.

O Lord, Thou that dwellest in *everlastingness.*
2 *Esdras,* viii. 20.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness,*
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun,
Did set. *Donne, Poems,* p. 223.

A perpetuity (as I may so say) that is circumscribed; an *everlastingness* that lasts as long as the thing of which it is affirmed.
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 191.

E'VERLIVING. *adj.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; immortal; eternal; incessant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that most glorious house, that glist'reth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires?
Spenser, F. Q.

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity.
Hooker.

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercised for evermore, as the *everliving* subjects of his reward and punishment.
Ralegh, Hist.

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful *everliving* Agent. *Newton, Opticks.*

EVERMO'RE. *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *More* seems an expletive accidentally added, unless it signified originally *from this time:* as, *evermore, always henceforward;* but this sense has not been strictly preserved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore,*
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare.
Spenser, F. Q.

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.
Davies.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore,* infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

EVERO'PEN. *adj.* [*ever* and *open.*] Never closed; not at any time shut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words. *Bp. Taylor.*

EVERPLE'ASING. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleasing.*] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure.

The *everpleasing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forsaking Scheria's *everpleasing* shore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore.
Pope, Odyssey.

To EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*eversus,* Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

EVE'RSION.* *n. s.* [old French, *eversion;* Lat. *eversio.*] Overthrow. *Cockeram.*

Supposing overturnings of their old errour to be the *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Bp. Taylor, Cases of Con.

To EVE'RT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *evertir;* Lat. *everto.* Heylin, in 1656, reckons the word as new and uncouth; but it had been used by a good author thirty years before that time, and had appeared in our lexicography of nearly the same date; as in Cockeram's vocabulary.] To destroy; to overthrow.

I shall say nothing so consonant unto reason, which (by the conceit of a strange reason) he will not seek to *evert;* yea, and take a pride too in it.
Fotherby, Atheom. (1626,) p. 5.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EVERWA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful.*] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he sat, and mark'd the skies,
Nor clos'd in sleep his *everwatchful* eyes.
Pope, Odyssey.

E'VERY.† *adj.* [in old language *everich,* that is, *ever each;* æpep ealc, Saxon. *Everyche one,* for *every one,* is in the old vocabulary of Huloet; and is common in the elder language of Gower and Chaucer. Wicliffe uses *ever either,* for *both,* Acts, viii.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural signification.

He proposeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them.
Hooker.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them.
Numbers, xvi.

The king made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed. *Hammond on Fundam.*

Aristotle has long since observed how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*

Every one, that has any idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flash from *ev'ry* cloud.
Pope, Statius.

2. *Every where.* In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven.
Hooker.

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where.* *Pope.*

E'VERYDAY.* *adj.* Common; occurring on any day.

This was no *everyday* writer.
Pope, of Akenside, in Johnson's Life of Akenside.

Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no slight impression on *everyday* minds. *Shenstone.*

EVERYO'UNG. *adj.* [*ever* and *young.*] Not subject to old age, or decay; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung,* unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year.
Pope, Odyssey.

To E'VESDROP.* *v. n.* To listen. See EAVES.

'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber.
Abp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 155.

E'VESDROPPER. *n. s.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that skulks about a house in the night, to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper.*
Dryden, Span. Friar.

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper,* under the women's windows. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

To EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo,* Lat.] To search out. *Dict.*

E'VET.* See EFT.

EU'GE. * *n. s.* [Latin.] Commendation; applause; gratulation.

The musick that Pythagoras talks of in the orbs, was that of the minstrels which our Saviour mentions at the return of that prodigal, to solemnize the *euges,* the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 500.

His actions being such as his best and purest reason approves, have the cheerful *euges* and applauses of his conscience continually echoing and resounding after them. *Scott, Works,* ii. 28.

EUGH. *n. s.* [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original ıp, Saxon, or Welsh *ywen,* more favours the easier orthography of *yew,* I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *eugh.*
Dryden, Æn.

To EVI'BRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *evibro.*] To shake; to brandish. *Cockeram.*

To EVI'CT.† *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.
   The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law. *Davies on Ireland.*
2. To take away by a sentence of law.
   His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James's Declaration.*
   I suffered myself to be over-intreated to abate somewhat of that *evicted* composition. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*
3. To prove; to evince. Little used.
   I do not desire to be equal to those that went before; but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
   This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

EVI'CTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *eviction*.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.
   If any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession. *Bacon.*
   To him it is properly an *eviction* by the just sentence of God, who thus puts him out of a trust that he abused to the hurt of them, for whose sakes it was given him. *Bp. Lloyd on God's Disp. of Kingdoms*, P. i. (1691,) p. 67.
2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.
   These, these are excellent and irrefragable proofs and *evictions* of your calling and election. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 285.
   A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Estrange.*

E'VIDENCE. *n. s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.
2. Testimony; proof.
   I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch. *Jeremiah*, xxxii. 16.
   Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing which we have for some things. *Tillotson.*
   Cato Major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*
   They bear *evidence* to a history in defence of Christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, the *evidence* were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as, *evidences*.
   To swear he saw three inches through a door,
   As Asiatick *evidences* swore. *Dryden, Juv.*
   There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason. *Bentley.*

To E'VIDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.
   The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*
   If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotson.*
   These things the Christian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotson.*
2. To shew; to make discovery of.
   Thou on earth hadst prosper'd, which thy looks
   Now also *evidence*. *Milton, P. L.*
   Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

E'VIDENT. *adj.* [French.] Plain; apparent; notorious.
   It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
   They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions. *Temple.*
   Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient. *Locke.*

EVIDE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *evident*.] Affording evidence or proof.
   If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and *evidential* ones: Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief, and which they know beforehand they shall work: These are such miracles as Moses and our Saviour wrought, and other prophets, and such as we have all along been speaking of. *Bp. Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles*, p. 229.

E'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.
   Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
   The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*
   The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it has *evidently* the most extensive ill consequences. *Pope.*

EVIGILA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *evigilatio*.] A waking.
   The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke. *Biblioth. Biblica*, (Oxf. 1720,) i. 157.

E'VIL.† *adj.* [ỳfel, Saxon; *euvel*, Dutch; *ubils*, Goth. So the etymologists in general. But "from the Hebrew *gn-v-l* comes the English word *evil*," says Harris, in his Pref. to Remarks on the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 34.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.
   He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deut.* xxii. 14.
   An *evil* disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more. *Psalm* xli. 8.
   The good figs very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten, they are so *evil*. *Jeremiah*, xxiv. 3.
   That hour he cured many of *evil* spirits. *St. Luke*, vii. 21.
2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.
   Is thine eye *evil*, because I am good? *St. Matthew*, xx. 15.
   The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.* viii. 21.
3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.
   And the officers did see that they were in *evil* case. *Exodus*, v. 19.
   All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs*, xv. 15.
4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.
   It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him. *Gen.* xxxvii. 20.

E'VIL. *n. s.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedness; a crime.
   Not in the legions
   Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
   In *evils* to top Macbeth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
2. Injury; mischief.
   Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house. *Proverbs*, xvii. 13.
   Let thine enemies, and they that seek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal. 1 *Samuel*, xxv. 26.
3. Malignity; corruption.
   The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccles.* ix. 3.
4. Misfortune; calamity.
   Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive *evil*? *Job*, ii. 10.
   A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. *Proverbs*, xxii. 3.
   If we will stand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow. *L'Estrange.*
   Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke*
5. Malady; disease: as, the *king's evil*.
   What's the disease he means?
   —'Tis called the *evil*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

E'VIL. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever respect.
   Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beseems thee,
   To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
2. Not well; not virtuously; not innocently.
   If I have spoken *evil*, bear witness of the *evil*; but if well, why smitest thou me? *John*, xviii. 22.
3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.
   It went *evil* with his house. *Deut.* vii. 23.
4. Injuriously; not kindly.
   The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.* xxvi. 6.
5. It is often used in composition, to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other cases, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

EVILAFFE'CTED. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not disposed to kindness.
   The unbelieving Jews stirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* against the brethren. *Acts*, xiv. 2.

EVILDO'ER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.
   Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. 1 *Peter*, ii. 12.

E'VILEYED.* *adj.* [*evil* and *eye*.] Having a malignant look; and figuratively, intention.
   Thou shalt not find me, daughter,
   After the slander of most step mothers,
   Eviley'd unto you. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*
   Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it. *Dean Pierce, Serm.* (29th *May*, 1661,) p. 35.

EVILFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Ill countenanced; having no good aspect.
   Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corroborate by custom. *Bacon, Ess.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.
   Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any *evilfavouredness*. *Deut.* xvii. 1.

E'VILLY.† *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.
   This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
   Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shaksp.*
   It will be an unhandsome injustice — *evilly* to requite their care by thy too curious and impatient spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, iv. § 1.

E'VILMINDED. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.
   But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
   Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait,
   And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'VILNESS. *n. s.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

EVILSPE'AKING. *n. s.* [*evil* and *speaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings*. 1 *Peter*, ii. 1.

EVILWI'SHING. *adj.* [*evil* and *wish*.] Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *n. s.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.* iii. 2.

To EVI'NCE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *evincer*, "to *evince* or convince," Cotgrave; *evinco*, Latin.]

1. To prove; to shew; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton, P. L.*

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. *Atterbury.*

2. To conquer; to subdue. In this more powerful sense of the word, it is found in old French, signifying to overcome in law.

Errour by his own arms is best *evinc'd*. *Milton, P. R.*

To EVI'NCE.* *v. n.* To prove.

The accuser complains, the witness *evinceth*, the judge sentences. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE.† *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood; to emasculate. *Cockeram.*

Not to speak of Origen, and some others, that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves. *Bp. Hall, Christ. Mod.* B. 1. § 4.

EVIRA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *eviratio*.] Castration. *Cockeram.*

To EVI'SCERATE.† *v. a.* [*eviscero*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails. *Bullokar and Cockeram.*

They did, spider-like, *eviscerate* and spin out themselves and their time. *Dr. Griffiths, Samar. Revived*, (1660,) p. 36.

These take great pains, and *eviscerate* themselves, as it were, to weave a web, which, when it is ended, is fit for no other use but as an unprofitable thing to be swept away. *Citation in Etchard's Observ.* (1696,) p. 70.

E'VITABLE. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken. *Hooker.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

EVITA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *evitation*.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity. *Bacon.*

To EVI'TE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *eviter*, Lat. *evito*.] To avoid.

Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

The terrours are no way to be *evited*, &c. *Lord Pres. Forbes, Refl. on Incred.* (1750,) p. 81.

EVITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*æviternus*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULO'GICAL.* *adv.* [from *eulogy*.] Commendatory; containing praise.

EULO'GICALLY.* *adv.* In a manner which conveys encomium or praise.

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 387.

To EU'LOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *eulogy*.] To commend; to praise. A word of recent introduction into our language.

Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes. *Huddesford, Satir. Poems.*

A young clergyman of the cast, *self-eulogized* as evangelical rose. *Dean of Middleham* (*in* 1813,) *Norris's Pract. Exp.*

EU'LOGY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *euloge*, from the Gr. εὖ, well, and λόγος, discourse. Formerly used in the sense of *benediction*; and so *eulogy* is defined in some of our old vocabularies. Thus the Fr. *eulogies* denote consecrated things, as the consecrated bread of the Greek church. See also ΕΤΛΟΓΙΑΙ in Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barbarum.] Praise; encomium; panegyrick.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with *eulogies* given themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

EU'NUCH. *n. s.* [εὐνοῦχος, Gr.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the commonwealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimsighted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
On nonsense gargl'd in an *eunuch*'s throat. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCH.* *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own. *Creech, Lucretius.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EU'NUCHISM.* *n. s.* [from *eunuch*.] The state of an eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not; but when these two are reduced to their subjects their value is according to their use. *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Mar. Clergy*, p. 54.

This voluntary *eunuchism* is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen. *Texts of Papists concern. Celibacy exam.* P. ii. 782.

To E'VOCATE.* *v. a.* [*evoco*, Lat.] To call forth.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib.* B. 5. ch. 3.

EVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*. *Brown.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyssey.*

To EVO'KE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *evoco*.] To call forth. This verb is in Cockeram's old vocabulary, but I have not found it in use till a century after it.

I had no sooner *evoked* the name of Shakspeare from the rotten monument of his former editions, than a crew of strange devils, and more grotesque than any of those he laughs at in the old farces, came chattering, mewing, and grinning round about me. *Warburton to Hurd*, (1749,) Lett. 6.

The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 362.

EVOLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

That spiritual substance, which is imprisoned within us, would fain be flying up to that heaven whence it descended; these walls of flesh forbid that *evolation*, (as Socrates called it of old,) and will not let it out till the God of Spirits (who placed it there) shall unlock the doors, and free the prisoner by death. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 7.

To EVO'LVE.† *v. a.* [*evolver*, old French; *evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul sooner expands and *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. *Hale.*

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

With frequent steps I visit yonder seat
Of man, thy offspring; from the tender seeds
Of justice, and of wisdom, to *evolve*
The latent honours of his generous name. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag.* B. 2.

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odour
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse;
The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. *Boyle.*

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which

ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a strait line. *Harris.*
4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings. *Harris.*
5. EVOLUTION *of Powers.* [in algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of involution. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION.† *n. s.* [*evomo*, Latin.] The act of vomiting out.

He was — to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomition.* *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

EUO'NYMUS. n. s.* [Lat.] In botany, a shrub, common in our hedges, called also spindle-tree.

The *euonymus*, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood. *Monck Mason, Notes on Shakspeare.*

EU'PATHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. εὐπαθεια.] A right feeling.

In Laertius we read recorded for a Stoick sentiment, that as the vitious man had his πάθη, or perturbations; so, opposed to these, had the virtuous his εὐπαθειαι, his *eupathies* or well-feelings, translated by Cicero *constantiæ*. The three chief of these were Will, defined rational desire; Caution, defined rational aversion; and Joy, defined rational exultation. To these three principal *eupathies* belonged many subordinate species. *Harris's Three Treatises, Note on Treat. III.*

EU'PATORY. *n. s.* [*eupatorium.*] A plant.

EU'PHEMISM.* *n. s.* [Gr. εὐφημισμος, from εὖ, well, and φημὶ, to speak.] In rhetorick, a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

EUPHO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY.† *n. s.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

Had the Grecians been as careless of *euphony* and polishing their words in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables, their language had been as much inferiour to some others in *euphony*, as now it is esteemed more pleasant and graceful. *Dalgarno, Didascal.* (Ox. 1680,) 114.

In verse there is more care of *euphony* in every part. *Instruct. for Oratory*, (Ox. 1682,) p. 138.

EUPHO'RBIUM. n. s. [Lat.]

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and is also full of an hot sharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cereus or torch-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in sinapisms. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Latin.] The herb eye-bright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops instill'd.
Milton, P. L.

EU'RIPUS. n. s.* [Latin.] Any strait, where the water is in much agitation; from the ancient frith between Bœotia and Eubœa, called *Euripus.*

They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *euripus* of funds and actions. *Burke.*

EURO'CLYDON. *n. s.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the East and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder, as Pliny observes. *Calmet.*

There arose against it a tempestuous wind called *euroclydon.* *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

EUROPE'AN. *adj.* [*europæus*, Latin.] Belonging to Europe.

Mean while the Spaniards in America,
Near to the line the sun approaching saw,
And hop'd their *European* coast to find
Clear'd from our ships by the autumnal wind.
Waller.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with *European* arms?
Dryden, Æn.

He alone defy'd
The *European* thrones combin'd, and still
Had set at nought their machinations vain. *Philips.*

EU'RUS. n. s. [Latin.] The East wind.

Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

EU'RYTHMY.† *n. s.* [εὐρυθμία.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

From these three ideas or designs, viz. orthography, scenography, and profile, it is that *eurythmy*, "majestica" and "venusta species ædificii," do result. *Evelyn on Architecture.*

EU'STYLE.* *n. s.* [from εὖ, well, and στύλος, a column, Gr.] In architecture, the position of columns in an edifice at a most convenient and graceful distance one from another.

EU'TAXY.* *n. s.* [Gr. εὐταξία.] Established order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven, which could not be expiated but by the dejection of Lucifer that first quickened it. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 134.

EUTHANA'SIA.† *n. s.* [εὐθανασία.]
EUTHA'NASY. An easy death.

Let me prescribe and commend to thee, my son, this true spiritual means of thine happy *euthanasia*, which can be no other than this faithful disposition of the labouring soul, that can truly say, I know whom I have believed. *Bp. Hall, The Comforter.*

I ask not to live, O Hebe! give me but gentle death; *euthanasia, euthanasia*, that is all I implore. *Tatler*, No. 44.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia.* *Arbuthnot.*

Our life cannot be pronounced happy, till the last scene is closed with ease and resignation: the mind still continuing to preserve its usual dignity, and falling into the arms of death, as a wearied traveller sinks into rest. This is that *euthanasia* which Augustus often desired, which Antoninus Pius enjoyed, and for which every wise man will pray. *Orrery on Swift*, p. 165.

To EVU'LGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *evulgo.*] To publish; to spread abroad.

EVULGA'TION. *n. s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging publication. *Dict.*

EVU'LSION.† *n. s.* [*evulsion*, old French; *evulsio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EWE. *n. s.* [eope, Sax.] The she-sheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes.* *Bacon.*

Haste the sacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus choose;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes.*
Dryden, Æn.

E'WER.† *n. s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu*, water, Dr. Johnson says. The old French *ewe* is certainly *water*; so is the Saxon epe. The Norm. Fr. *eyer* is our *ewer.*] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and *ewer* to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
And say, wil't please your lordship cool your hands? *Shakspeare.*

The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool, translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver, of capacious size:
They wash. *Pope, Odyssey.*

E'WRY. *n. s.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

EX.† A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw *out*; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration. It is also often prefixed to words, in order to imply *out*, i. e. no longer in office or employment; as, an *ex-chancellor*, an *ex-general*, an *ex-minister.*

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

EXACERBA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exacerbation.*]

1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force or severity.
2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

EXACERBA'TION. *n. s.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EXA'CT. *adj.* [*exactus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us? — With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

3. Careful; not negligent: of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves. *Spectator.*

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*. *Ecclus.* li. 19.

To EXA'CT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *exacter*, from *exigo, exactus*, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thou now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release. *Deut.* xv. 3.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent. *Bp. Taylor.*

From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton, P. R.*

The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven
Exacts severity from all our thoughts. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Where they design a recompence for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To summon, to enjoin; to enforce.

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence. *Milton, P. L.*

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Denham, Sophy.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. *Psalm* lxxx. 22.

EXA'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *exact*; old Fr. *exacteur*. Often written *exactor*. See EXACTOR.]

1. An extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon, Essays.*

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness. *Isaiah*, lx. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson.*

EXA'CTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exaction.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

We would leave the seventh year, and the *exaction* of every debt. *Nehem.* x. 31.

If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakspeare.*

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

They vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of these *exactions*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgement and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

As the first earl did first raise the greatness of that house, by Irish *exactions* and oppressions; so Girald the last earl did at last ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. A tribute severely levied.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. *Addison on Italy.*

EXA'CTITUDE.* *n. s.* [from *exact.*] Exactness; nicety. *Scott.*

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*. *Geddes, Prosp.* p. 92.

EXA'CTLY. *adv.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

Of *exactness* of balance and weights. *Ecclus.* xlii. 4.

Exactness, even to the partition of a cummin seed. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 546.

The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection. *Woodward on Fossils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactness* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all. *Pope.*

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost *exactness* into the several scales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactness* of conscience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

EXA'CTOR.* *n. s.* [from *exact.*]

1. An extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importunators and *exactors* of their own. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*. *South, Serm.* ii. 27.

2. He that demands by authority.

As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*. *Fotherby, Atheom.* p. 42.

After which, innumerable forms and shapes of new exactions and *exactors* overspread the land. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or demands.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying*, ii. § 3.

He was so severe an *exactor* of gravity and reverence in all mention of religion, that he could never endure any light or profane word, with what sharpness of wit soever it was covered. *Ld. Clarendon of K. Ch. I.* b. ii.

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe *exactor* of pensive looks and solemn faces. *Scott, Christ. Life*, i. 4.

EXA'CTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *exactor.*] She who is severe in her injunctions.

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties; ever a tyrannous mistress; and most times a pressing enemy. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To EXA'CUATE.* *v. a.* [Latin, *exacuo.*] To whet; to sharpen. *Cockeram.*

He hath done you wrong, in a most high degree;
And sense of such an injury receiv'd
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler,
As you should count yourself an host of men,
Compar'd to him. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

EXACUA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *exacuate.*] The act of whetting or sharpening. *Cockeram.*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Latin.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison, Spect.*

EXAGGERA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exaggeration.*]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

The vulgar sort of people are verie little benefitted by these prolix and long-winded discourses, or expostulations, or *exaggerations*, rather than prayers. *Featley, Dippers dipt*, p. 124.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. *Swift.*

EXA'GGERATORY.* *adj.* [from *exaggerate.*] Enlarging by hyperbolical expressions.

Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery, which are found in books rather than in the world. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 28.

To EXA'GITATE.† *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]

1. To shake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives. This sense is now disused, being purely Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but a learned prelate of his own time thought it a proper expression, after the example of Hooker, to be retained.

Hence Aristophanes in such a free manner *exagitates* the mysterious solemnities, the horrible secrets attending them, and impudent figures. *Bp. Lavington, Enthus. of Methodists*, &c. (1751,) P. iii. p. 330.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*. *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exagitation.*] The act of shaking or agitating. *Dict.*

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French; *altus*, Latin; *exalto*, low Latin.]

1. To raise on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which, art *exalted* unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. *St. Matt.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. *Ezek.* xxi. 26.

As yet *exaltest* thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Exod.* ix. 17.

How long shall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Psalm* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success. *Clarendon.*

How much soever the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superiour to any opposition. *Dryden, Æn.* Ded.

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Psal.* xxxiv. 3.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings*, xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now, Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chymistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs, And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains, Sicilian muses, through these happy plains, Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roscommon.*

EXALTA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exaltation.*]

1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed. *Judith*, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood: for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change To this high *exaltation*. *Milton, P. L.*

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotson.*

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*. *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an encrease of the most remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. [In physicks.] The operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts.

The second of these, *viz.* sanguification, is performed, when the chyle itself is ground over again, and receiving yet farther *exaltations* by a greater solution of the more noble and active principles. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 107.

6. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'LTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *exalted.*]

1. State of dignity or greatness.

That the angels and saints should, upon the account of the *exaltedness* of their natures, see and hear from thence what is done or said from one side of the earth to the other, is extremely incredible. *More, Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 2.

2. Conceited greatness.

The *exaltedness* of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their insipidity and want of feeling and observation, may make them insensible to these light things. *Gray to West*, Lett. 6.

EXA'LTER.* *n. s.* [from *exalt.*]

1. One that raises on high.

Thus her, doubtful of her way,
For game and not for hunger a sea-pie
Spied through this traitorous spectacle, from high,
The seely fish where it disputing lay,
And to end her doubts, and her, bears her away;
Exalted she's, but to the *exalter*'s good,
(As are, by great ones, men which lowly stood,)
It's rais'd to be the raiser's instrument and food.
Donne, Poems, p. 303.

2. One that highly praises or extols.

The Jesuits are the great *exalters* of the pope's supremacy. *Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng.* p. 479.

EXA'MEN.† *n. s.* [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The pure and useful religion needs not fear the most severe *examen*.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1660,) Ep. 4.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

EXA'MINABLE.* *adj.* [from *examine.*] Proper to be enquired into.

EXA'MINANT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *examinans.*] One who is to be examined.

The examiners shall examine two at a time — the *examinants* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.

Dean Prid. Ref. of Two Univ. (1715,) *Life*, &c. p. 234.

EXA'MINATE. *n. s.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The person examined.

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperour, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. *Locke.*

EXA'MINATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

All other inferiour magistrates to be chosen as the literati in China, or by those exact suffrages of the Venetians, and such again be not eligible, or capable of magistracies, honours, offices, except they be sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

To EXA'MINE.† *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.]

1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly. *Church Catechism.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts*, iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

2. To interrogate a witness.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. *Acts*, xxiv. 8.

3. To question; to doubt.

All her deserving
Is a reserved honesty, and that
I have not heard *examin'd*. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

4. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.

5. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test
Of being well read over thrice at least,
Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

6. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words. *Locke.*

EXA'MINER.† *n. s.* [from *examine.*]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant. *Hale, Law of England.*

2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinizes. *Huloet.*

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied. *Newton, Opticks.*

Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two *examiners* that examined them, shall be qualified for the said degree. *Dean Prideaux, &c. Life*, p. 235.

EXA'MPLARY. *adj.* [from *example.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE. *n. s.* [*exemple*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Ralegh, Hist.*

2. Precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us shew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith*, viii. 24.

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest! *Milton, P. L.*

4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Tim.* iv. 12.

5. One punished for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude*, 7.

6. Influence which disposes to imitation.
When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it. *Wisd.* iv. 2.
Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*
7. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.
Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them? *Dryden, Virg. Æn.* Ded.
8. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.
My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To EXA'MPLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To exemplify; to give an instance of.
The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Men of blemished persons may contain a wise, valiant, learned, liberal, and religious soul, and be in every part most absolute; *exampled* to us in many famous men. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 80.
2. To set an example.
Do villany, do, since you profess to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakspeare.*
Lidian, you are the pattern of fair friendship
Exampled for your love. *Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*
The constancy there observed, by the natives of both sexes, in keeping to their old fashions, *exampled* to them by their predecessors, and by them still continued, is the great praise of this people. *Terry, Voyage to the E. Indies,* p. 218.

EXA'MPLER.* *n. s.* [from *example.* This is a very old word, but now disused, and the Lat. *exemplar* is adopted in its stead. Hooker thus writes *examplary*, according to the English form; not *exemplary.* And from *exampler* no doubt our present word *sampler* is formed. See SAMPLER.] A pattern; an example to be followed.
She was a myrroure and *exampler* of honoure. *Bp. Fisher, Serm.* 13.

EXA'MPLELESS.* *adj.* [*example* and *less.*] Having no example or pattern. A word probably coined by Ben Jonson, and awkwardly melted into three syllables.
They that durst to strike
At so *exampless*, and unblam'd a life,
As that of the renown'd Germanicus,
Will not sit down with that exploit alone:
"He threatens many, that hath injur'd one."
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

EXA'NGUIOUS.† *adj.* [*exanguis*, Lat. This word should properly be *exsanguious*, the Latin word being more frequently written with the *s*, as derived from *sanguis*, blood. But the old French also is *exangue.*] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not sanguineous.
Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, sanguineous with *exanguious.* *Brown.*
The insects, if we take in the *exanguious* both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

To EXA'NIMATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exanimo.*]
1. To trouble greatly; to amaze; to dishearten; to discourage. See EXANIMATION.
Huloet, Cockeram, Bullokar, Sherwood.
2. To deprive of life. *Coles.*

EXA'NIMATE.† *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]
1. Lifeless; dead.
And shiver'd ships which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcases *exanimate*
Of such, as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joys and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards make shipwrack violent
Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 7.
2. Spiritless; depressed.
The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomson, Spring.*

EXANIMA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life, Dr. Johnson says, citing some dictionary. But the first usage of the word seems to have been for an *amazement*, a *disheartening*, as in the old vocabularies of Cockeram and Bullokar, where the sense of it for *deprivation of life* is not noticed. See *To* EXANIMATE.

EXA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA. n. s. [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *exanthemata.*] Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away.
By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle, Scept. Chymist.*

EXANTLA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.
What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those, who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth, or that obscured virgin half out of the pit; which might make some content with a commutation of the time of their lives, and to commend the fancy of the Pythagorean metempsychosis. *Brown, Chr. Morals,* ii. 5.
The prime productions of our society, which — have darkly and deeply couched under them the most finished and refined systems of all sciences and arts — I do not doubt to lay open by untwisting or unwinding, and either to draw up by *exantlation*, or display by incision. *Swift, Tale of a Tub,* Introd.

EXARA'TION. *n. s.* [*exaro*, Latin.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

E'XARCH.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἔξαρχος, Lat. *exarchus*, Fr. *exarque*; from ἐξ and ἀρχὴ, empire, command.] A viceroy; formerly the representative of the emperours, whose residence was at Ravenna.
The popes without admittance either of the emperours themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne. *Proceed. against Garnet,* (1606,) sign. Oo. 2. b.

E'XARCHATE.* *n. s.* [from *exarch*; French, *exarchat.*] The dignity of an exarch; the department governed by him.
If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little molehills into provinces and *exarchats.* *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying,* iv. § 1.

Pepin, not unobedient to the pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchate* of Ravenna. *Milton, Of Ref. in England.*

EXARTICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The dislocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE.† *v. a.* [*exaspero*, Lat.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.
To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakspeare.*
The people of Italy, who run into politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France. *Addison.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.
Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity. *Brown, Christ. Morals,* ii. 13.
When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.
The plaister alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate it.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EXA'SPERATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Provoked; embittered.
Why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon.*

EXA'SPERATER.† *n. s.* [from *exasperate.*] One that exasperates; a provoker. *Sherwood.*

EXASPERA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *exasperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant representation.
My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could. *King Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.
That which brings thee to that *exasperation* against them, as to say, that thou wouldst break thine own oath. *Donne, Devot.* (1625,) p. 613.
Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*
3. Exacerbation.
Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Wotton, Rem.* (*Lett.* 1633,) p. 457.

To EXAU'CTORATE.† *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss from service.
As for the defects, I no way presume to interest your majesty in them: let them all fall on myself. Though as I have endeavoured to set down the truth impartially, I hope they will not be so great or many, as to *exauctorate* the rest. *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII. Dedication.*
We ought to have more regard to reason, and the true nature of things, than to pronounce him an extraordinary officer, who, for ought appears, is impowered to none but acts of ordinary and continual importance to the church; and more reverence for the blessed apostle, than to think he would issue a commission, full fraught with rules of perpetual use, to a temporary delegate, who was perhaps next day to be *exauctorated*, and never to have any exercise of them. *Abp. Sancroft, Serm.* p. 36.
2. To deprive of a benefice.
Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other

punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXAUCTORA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *exauctorate.*]

1. Dismission from service.

No discharge in that war; no weapon against it, no dismission from it, no vacation or *exauctoration.*

Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 327.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

To EXAU'THORATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exauthorer.*] To dismiss from service; "to put men of war out of wages."

Cockeram.

EXAUTHORA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exauthoration.*] Deprivation of office.

In the *exauthoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 308.

To EXAU'THORIZE.* *v. a.* [*ex* and *authorize.*] To deprive of, or put from, authority. *Bullokar.*

Sometimes — *exauthorizing* the prince, then hasting and moving forward his proneness to faithless abrogation.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

EXCANDE'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *excan-*
EXCANDE'SCENCY. } *descence*, from *excandesco*, Latin.]

1. Heat; the state of growing hot.

2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

The don — enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting but by the power of a higher *excantation.*

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 277.

To EXCA'RNATE.† *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Lat.] To clear from flesh.

The mate [of the chirurgeon] shall practise anatomy, and manual operations; make skeletons of the sundry rare animals, which he shall have the opportunity to cut up; *excarnate* bowels; artificially dry the muscles, &c.

Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib, (1648,) p. 14.

The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen. *Grew, Museum.*

EXCARNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To E'XCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful smallness, that Faber put a thousand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempests, and clandestine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endless toil,
Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day.

Blackmore.

Flat thecæ, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

EXCAVA'TION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *excavation.*]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Christ was buried, after the manner of the Jews, in a vault made by the *excavation* of the rocky, firm part of the earth.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

E'XCAVATOR.* *n. s.* [from *excavate.*] A digger. This sonorous word made its appearance, in a publick advertisement, Jan. 2, 1815, thus offering employment to "formers of a new road!" I know not of its existence elsewhere.

To EXCA'VE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excavo.*] To hollow. See *To* CAVE. *Cockeram.*

To EXCE'CATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excæco.*] To make blind; to put out the eyes. *Cockeram.*

EXCECA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *excæcatio.*] Blindness.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning.

Bp. Richardson, on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 359.

To EXCE'ED. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Latin.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half an inch in thickness. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. To excel; to surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth.

1 *Kings*, x. 23.

To EXCE'ED.† *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed.* *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.*

Deut. xxv. 3.

Fare you well, sir; these fellows may pray for you, you have made the scholars' commons *exceed* to-day. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed;
Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed.* *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDABLE.* *adj.* [from *exceed.*] That may surmount or excel. *Sherwood.*

EXCE'EDER.* *n. s.* [from *exceed.*] One that passes the bounds of fitness.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 317.

EXCE'EDING.* *n. s.* [from *exceed.*] That which passes the usual limits.

It is found that there has been a great *exceeding* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers. *Addison, Spect.* No. 21.

EXCE'EDING. *participial adj.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood.

Ralegh, Hist.

EXCE'EDING. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority. *Ralegh.*

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sam.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods.

Addison, Spect.

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid or alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCE'EDINGLY. *adv.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *St. Mark*, xv. 14.

Isaac trembled *exceedingly.* *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

The earl of Surry, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious stones look *exceedingly* well, when they are set in those places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and subtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elastick and active? *Newton, Opticks.*

EXCE'EDINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *exceeding.*] Greatness in quantity, extent, or duration. *Sherwood.*

To EXCE'L.† *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.]

1. To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchsafe to praise.

Waller.

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, these were great;
Thou, greater still, must these *excel.* *Prior.*

2. To overpower.

He ended, or I heard no more; for now
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that *excels* the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down, and sought repair
Of sleep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To exceed, simply.

She open'd;
But to shut *excell'd* her power. *Milton, P. L.*

To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us sing,
That Silvia is *excelling.* *Shakspeare.*

Reuben, unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel.*

Gen. xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel;*
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let those teach others, who themselves *excel;*
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

E'XCELLENCE.† } *n. s.* [*excellence*, French;
E'XCELLENCY. } *excellentia*, Latin.]

1. The state of abounding in any good quality.

Sudden mind arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass
Given him by this great conference to know
Of things above this world, and of their being
Who dwell in heaven, whose *excellence* he saw
Transcend his own so far; whose radiant forms,
Divine effulgence, whose high power, so far
Exceeded human. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature. *Dryden, Juv. Dedic.*

3. The state of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addison.*

5. Purity; goodness.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

6. A title of honour. It is now usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadours, and governours.

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

E'XCELLENT.† *adj.* [*excellent*, old Fr. *excellens*, Lat.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgement.
Job, xxxvii. 23.

E'XCELLENTLY. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly so as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

EXCE'NTRICK.* See ECCENTRICK.

To EXCE'PT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *excepter*, from *excipio*, Latin.]

1. To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. 1 *Cor.* xv. 27.

Adam, behold
The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
The *excepted* tree. *Milton, P. L.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against. *Locke.*

EXCE'PT. *preposit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All* except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may likewise be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but *one*, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow.
Shakspeare.

God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it *except* we know it. *Tillotson.*

EXCE'PTING. *preposit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law? *Dryden, Pers.*

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

EXCE'PTION.† *n. s.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Latin; *exception*, old French.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free. *Addison.*

2. It should have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with *to*.

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception to* all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause.
Pope.

4. Objection; cavil: with *against* or *to*.

Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the same which some other reformed churches have devised. *Hooker*, Preface.

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause. *Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it. *Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take *exceptions to* my love. *Shaksp.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He first took *exception at* this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakspeare.

7. Sometimes with *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair. *Shakspeare.*

8. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb *take*.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

9. [In law.] *Exception* is a stop or stay to an action, being used both in the civil and common law, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory. *Cowel.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCE'PTIONER.* *n. s.* [from *exception*.] One who makes objections.

Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

EXCE'PTIOUS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores of society. *South.*

EXCE'PTIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *exceptious*.] Peevishness.

A froward, malicious *exceptiousness*.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 1

EXCE'PTIVE.† *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

It is to be inferred either by a conjunction causal, illative, *exceptive*, &c.
Instruct. for Oratory, (Oxf. 1682,) p. 108.

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts, Logick.*

EXCE'PTLESS. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. This is not in use.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,
Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

EXCE'PTOR. *n. s.* [from *except*.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Latin.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

To EXCE'RP.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excerpo*.] To pick out. *Cockeram.*

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books such things as you like. *Hales, Rem.* p. 288.

To EXCE'RPT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *excerptus*.] To select. Not so correct as *excerp*.

Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*. *Barnard, Life of Heylin*, (1683,) p. 12.

EXCE'RPTION. *n. s.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.

2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*. *Ralegh.*

EXCE'RPTOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *excerptor*.] A picker or culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*. *Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

E'XCERPTS.* *n. s.* pl. [Lat. *excerpta*.] Passages selected from authors; extracts.

EXCE'SS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *excez*, from *excessus*, Latin.]

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *excess* but errour: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon, Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust-dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly;
So distribution shall undo *excess*,
And each man have enough. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The several rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shaksp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

4. Violence of passion.

5. Transgression of due limits.

[He] the full wrath beside
Of vengeful justice bore for our *excess*. *Milton, Ode on the Circumcision.*

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess*
Made both, by striving to be greater, less. *Denham.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two. *Atterbury.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*excessif*, French; from *excess*.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not *excessive* toward any. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 29.

The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *excessive*.]

1. Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2. In an intemperate way.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. xii. 3.

EXCE'SSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *excessive*.] Exceedingness. *Sherwood.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.; *excambiare*, low Latin.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camden.*

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* those abroad. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another. *Addison.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*
From Florence, and must here deliver them. *Shakspeare.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
— There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain like he lies. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Spend all I have, only give me so much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you seek, I will my own resign:
O spare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

EXCHA'NGEABLE.* *adj.* [from *exchange*.] That may be exchanged.

EXCHA'NGER.† *n. s.* [from *exchange*.] One who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers*. *St. Matt.* xxv. 27.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *n. s.* See ESCHEAT.

[He] by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by other's loss, is bad *excheat*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *n. s.* See ESCHEATOR.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

EXCHE'QUER.† *n. s.* [*eschequeir*, Norman French; *schaccharium*, low Latin, from *schatz*, a treasure, German, which is the Gothick *skatts*.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakspeare.*

Your treasures
Are quite exhausted, the *exchequer*'s empty. *Denham, Sophy.*

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at last the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

To EXCHE'QUER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. Modern.

Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

EXCI'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *excise*.] Liable to the duty of excise.

The concealment of *excisable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value. *Act of Parl.* 11 *Geo.* ch. 30.

EXCI'SE.† *n. s.* [*accijs*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin; and formerly our word was written *accize*, or *accise*. "He did not first send to the *accise-men* to *accise* it." Rem. for Trav. in Holland, Lond. 1695, p. 68.] A tax levied upon various commodities by several acts of parliament; and collected by officers appointed for

that purpose. It was introduced towards the close of Charles the first's reign. The judicious biographer of Dr. Johnson admits, that prejudice dictated what the great lexicographer has given as the definition of *excise*; and adds, that the late lord Mansfield thought it actionable. See Boswell's Life of Johnson. Instead of rendering what may be distasteful more bitter by aggravated description, I have presumed to give a plain account of the impost, rather than to place opinion "to the account of capricious and humorous indulgence."

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden, Juv.*

To EXCI'SE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy excise upon a person or thing.

Home she packs,
Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks.
Cleaveland, Poems, (1659,) p. 135.

In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd*.
Pope, Horace.

EXCI'SEMAN. *n. s.* [*excise* and *man*.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCI'SION.† *n. s.* [*excisio*, Latin.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

O poor and miserable city, what sundry torments, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other evil adventures hath happened unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble court of Sapience! *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 197.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision*. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerours are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision*. *Atterbury.*

EXCITABI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *excitable*.] Capability of being excited; proneness to be excited.

EXCI'TABLE.* *adj.* [from *excite*.] Easy to be excited.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects. *Barrow, Works,* i. 475.

E'XCITANT.* *adj.* [Lat. *excitans*.] Animating; stirring up.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catechism, (1662,) p. 60.

To E'XCITATE.* *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.] To stir up.

The earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth fame, the youngest sister of the giants.
Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.

EXCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*excitation*, old Fr.; from *excito*, Lat. to excite.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others. *Bp. Hall, Works,* ii. 293.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions.
Watts, Logick.

EXCI'TATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *excitatif*.] Having power to excite.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.
Barrow, Expos. on the Creed.

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenser on Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind.
Dryden.

2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT. *n. s.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

EXCI'TER. *n. s.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *excitors*. *King Charles.*

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry.
Decay of Piety.

EXCI'TING.* *n. s.* [from *excite*.] Excitation.

Wanting many *excitings* of grace.
Herbert, Country Pars. ch. 22.

To EXCLA'IM. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you.
Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power.
L'Estrange.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

EXCLA'IM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

EXCLA'IMER. *n. s.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable.
Atterbury.

EXCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Dedication.

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus !

EXCLA'MATORY.† *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practising exclamation.

2. Containing exclamation.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment in Rom. xi. 33. "How unsearchable are his judgements, and his ways past finding out!" *South, Serm.* iv. 346.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Latin.]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground.
Dryden, Virg.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space.
Locke.

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place. *Locke.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease.
Dryden.

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker.*

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXCLU'SION.† *n. s.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

He pretended that he preferred limitations to an *exclusion*; because the one kept up the monarchy still, only passing over one person; whereas the

other brought us really into a commonwealth, as soon as we had a popish king over us.
Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1679.

4. Exception.
There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

5. The dismission of the young from the egg or womb.
How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion?*
Ray on the Creation.

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.
The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXCLU'SIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *exclusion.*] One who would debar another from any privilege. See the third sense of EXCLUSION.
The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success.
Fox, Hist. of the Reign of King James II.

EXCLU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *exclude.*]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.
They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Debarring from participation.
In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to *inclusive.*
I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *exclusive.*]

1. Without admission of another to participation: sometimes with *to*, properly with *of.*
It is not easy to discern among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively to* all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients; much less what primogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it. *Boyle.*
Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively of* the king.
Broome on the Odyssey.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.
The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively:* the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To boil up; to make by boiling.
Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To EXCO'GITATE.† *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat. Heylin calls this word, in 1656, strange and unusual. Yet it had then been in use more than a century; though Dr. Johnson produces no example earlier than that of More, who was fond of the word; for I have repeatedly found it in his writings. But I am to shew the word in the service of elder writers.] To invent; to strike out by thinking.
He [Jul. Cæsar] did — *excogitate* most excellent policies and devices to vanquish or subdue his enemies. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 73. b.
He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter; then choose his words, and examine the weight of either. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate? *More.*
The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origination, *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
We shall find them to be little else than *excogitated* and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To EXCO'GITATE.* *v. n.* To think.
I take it to be my duty — to meditate, and to *excogitate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people. *Bacon to K. James I. on the Laws of Eng.*

EXCOGITA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *excogitation.*] Invention.
Wherefore to consideration perteineth *excogitation*, and advisement; to providence, provision, and execution. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 72. b.
When we are alone, we are not always busy; the labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long; the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety. *Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. 43.

To EXCO'MMUNE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *excommunis*, the same as *excommunicatus.*] To exclude; to discommon.
Poets, indeed, were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth; but yet Augustus, in the zenith of his empire, cherished them, and sate with them.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. p. 21.

EXCOMMU'NICABLE. *adj.* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.
Perhaps *excommunicable;* yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; to interdict from the participation of holy mysteries.
What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then?
Hammond, Pract. Catechism.
The office is performed by the parish priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated.*
Ayliffe, Parergon.

EXCOMMU'NICATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *excommunicatus.*] Excluded from the fellowship of the church.
Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate;*
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick.
Shakspeare, K. John.
And when I
Am the recusant, in that resolute state
What hurts it me to be *excommunicate.*
Donne, Poems, p. 77.

EXCOMMU'NICATE.* *n. s.*

1. One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church.
They [the druids] sate as judges, and determined all causes emergent, civil and criminal; subjecting the disobedient, and such as made default, to interdicts, and censures; prohibiting them from sacred assemblies; taking away their capacities in honourable offices; and so disabling them, that (as our now outlaws, *excommunicates*, and attainted persons,) they might not commence suit against any man.
Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

2. One cut off from any advantage.
When thou, poor *excommunicate*
From all the joyes of love, shalt see
The full reward, &c. *Carew's Poems*, p. 19.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *excommunicate.*] An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *excorier*, Lat. *excorio;* considered by Heylin, in 1656, as an uncouth and unusual word. It is, in the enlarged vocabulary of Bullokar of that year, with a definition similar to the present.] To flay; to strip off the skin.
An hypersarcosis arises upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiseman, Surg.*
A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

EXCORIA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *excoriation.*]

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.
Some four years after the contention betwixt Apollo and Pan, and a little before the *excoriation* of Marsyas. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua*, iii. 5.
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, ev'n to *excoriation.*
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius.
The pituite secerned in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.
It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort. *Howel.*

EXCORTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *cortex* and *ex*, Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

E'XCREABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *excreabilis.* This word should be written with an *s*, being derived from *ex* and *screo.*] That may be spit out. *Bullokar.*

To E'XCREATE.† *v. a.* [*excreo*, Latin.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.
Cockeram.

EXCREA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *excreatio.*] A retching; a spitting out. *Cockeram.*

E'XCREMENT.† *n. s.* [*excrement*, Fr. *excrementum*, Latin.]

1. That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.
We see that those *excrements*, that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*
It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed. *Ralegh, Essays.*
Their sordid avarice rakes
In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes.
Dryden, Juv.
Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;
But the gain smells not of the *excrement. Dryd.*
You may find, by dissection, not only their stomachs full of meat, but their intestines full of *excrement.* *Bentley.*
The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Hair.
Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement!*
Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

The very hairs of your head are all numbered: God keeps an account even of that stringy *excrement*.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 267.

EXCREME'NTAL.† *adj.* [from *excrement*.] That is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures. *Ralegh.*

Full of filthy flegm, stinking, putrid, *excremental* stuff. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 566.

That virtue therefore which is but youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure; her whiteness is but an *excremental* whiteness. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *excrement*.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body; offensive or useless to the body.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To E'XCREMENTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *excrement*.] To void excrement.

They [Sir C. Sedley, Ld. Buckhurst, &c.] being all inflamed with strong liquors, — *excrementized* in the street. *Life of A. Wood*, (an. 1663,) p. 187.

EXCRE'SCENCE.† } *n. s.* [*excrescence*, old Fr. from *excresco*, Lat.] Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

EXCRE'SCENCY. }

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrescence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excrescencies* of the Spanish monarchy. *Addison on the War.*

They are the *excrescences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrescences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

EXCRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*excrescens*, Lat.] That grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come. *Pope.*

To EXCRE'TE.* *v. a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] To send out by excretion.

The nature and quality of the *excreted* substance. *Paley, Nat. Theol.* ch. 13. § 2.

EXCRE'TION.† *n. s.* [*excretion*, old Fr. *excretio*, Latin.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

Upon the use of aloe both in hawks and cormorants, I have sometimes observed bloody *excretions*. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 113.

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard fæces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The thing excerned.

The moss from apple trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

EXCRE'TIVE. *adj.* [*excretus*, Lat.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCRE'TORY. *adj.* [from *excretion*.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRE'TORY. *n. s.* The instrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

EXCRU'CIABLE. *adj.* [from *excruciate*.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*,
Amongst the leaves I rested all that night. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves. *Bentley.*

EXCRUCIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *excruciate*.] Torment; vexation.

He that by the oracle was approved for the wisest, confessed, though he knew before he married her, that his Zantippe was a scold insufferable; yet he wittingly did marry her to exercise his patience, that by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 57.

EXCUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

EXCU'LPABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *ex* and *culpo*, to blame.] Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault.

How the sons of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard *exculpable* thereof. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III.* (1646,) p. 74.

To EXCU'LPATE.† *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not seek to *exculpate* herself at the expence of the most revered characters. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

After these several petitions, manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the maladministration in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign upon the same set of men who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves *exculpated* in the succeeding parliament. *Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 144.

EXCULPA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *exculpate*.] The act of clearing from alleged blame.

Abeillard entered on a tedious *exculpation* of himself. *Berington, Hist. of Ab.* p. 199.

EXCU'LPATORY.* *adj.* [from *exculpate*.] Clearing from imputed fault.

By this fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment, Pope testified that whatever might be the seeming or real import of the principles which he had received from Bolinbroke, he had not intentionally attacked religion. *Johnson, Life of Pope.*

To EXCU'R. *v. n.* To pass beyond limits. A word not used.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXCU'RSION. *n. s.* [*excursion*, French; *excurro*, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path; a ramble.

The muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible. *Locke.*

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*, till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design. *Atterbury.*

EXCU'RSIVE.† *adj.* [from *excurro*, Latin.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why so far *excursive*, when at hand
Fair handed spring unbosoms every grace? *Thomson, Spring.*

Pensive I stray, or with the rising dawn
On fancy's eagle-wing *excursive* soar. *Thomson, Summer.*

The first is miscellaneous and *excursive*, but the subjects often lead to an unbecoming licentiousness of language and images. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iv. 31.

EXCU'RSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *excursive*.] In a wandering, unsettled manner.

The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively*, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up. *Boswell, Life of Johnson*, i. 35.

EXCU'RSIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *excursive*.] The act of passing beyond usual bounds.

With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind. *Brit. Crit.* 1798, *Jan.*

EXCU'SABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *excusable*.] Pardonable; for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already stept into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars whereupon our salvation dependeth not. *Ralegh, Hist.*

Not only that;
That were *excusable*, that and thousands more
Of semblable import. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable*, because many others of his coat are commanders. *Howell.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant. *Tillotson.*

EXCU'SABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *excusable*.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation. *Boyle.*

EXCUSA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *excusation*.] Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are bravery. *Bacon, Essay of Dispatch.*

Excusations, cessions, modesty itself well governed, are but arts of ostentation.
Bacon, Essay of Vain-Glory.
Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*.
Brown.

EXCU'SATORY.† *adj.* [from *excuse.*] Pleading excuse; apologetical; making apology.
The debate was brought to a conclusion about the plea *excusatory*.
Burnet, Hist. Ref. Ch. of Eng. B. II.
He made *excusatory* answers.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Oxon. sub 1575.

To EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology.
Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first.
B. Jonson.
2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.
I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*.
St. Luke, xiv. 19.
Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it. *Clarendon.*
3. To remit; not to exact: as, to *excuse* a forfeiture.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.
Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology.
O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuse* the force
These men have us'd; and O befriend our course!
Addison.
Excuse some courtly strains,
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.
Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?
2 *Cor.* xii. 19.
7. To justify; to vindicate. This sense is rare.
Accusing or else *excusing* one another.
Rom. ii. 15.

EXCU'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is sounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural sound.]
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.
I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you. *Sidney.*
Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuse*,
But, as thou lov'st thy life, make speed from hence. *Shakspeare.*
As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever. *Ralegh.*
We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addison.*
2. The act of excusing or apologising.
Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
3. Cause for which one is excused.
Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuse*. *Roscommon.*
Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

EXCU'SELESS.† *adj.* [from *excuse.*] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.
Excuseless is the idle man's "nihil agendo," sleeping out his lamp, or as vainly burning it.
Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 301.
You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied, and so scorned.
Hammond, Works, iv. p. 524.
The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless*.
Decay of Piety.

EXCU'SER.† *n. s.* [from *excuse.*]
1. One who pleads for another.
In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness.
Swift.
2. One who forgives another.
Love is a sufficient excuse and *excuser* of greater errours than are mine. *Shelton, Don Quixote*, p. 90.

To EXCU'SS.† *v. a.* [*excussus*, Latin.]
1. To seize and detain by law.
The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*
2. To shake off. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.
They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.
Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. i. 1.

EXCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*excussio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.
If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgement, his body may be attached.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

E'XECRABLE.† *adj.* [*execrable*, old Fr. *execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.
For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption.
Hooker.
Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be, in respect of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthily both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most *execrable*. *Hooker.*
Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of these dire events.
Tit. Andronicus.
When *execrable* Troy in ashes lay,
Through fires, and swords, and seas they forc'd their way. *Dryden, Æn.*

E'XECRABLY. *adv.* [from *execrable.*] Cursedly; abominably.
'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad?
Dryden, Pers.

To E'XECRATE.† *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.
As if mere plebeian noise, dust, clamour, credulity, and confidence were enough to make a goddess; or sufficient either to consecrate or *execrate* any thing as divine, or devilish.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 156.
Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and detested.
Temple.

EXECRA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *execration.*]
1. Curse; imprecation of evil.
Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!
— Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*. *Milton, P.L.*
The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The object of execration.
They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment. *Jerem.* xliv. 12.

E'XECRATORY.* *n. s.* [from *execrate.*] A formulary of execrations.
This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.
Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXE'CTION.† *n. s.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out. See EXECT; in the example to which, *exection* occurs; but the words should be properly *exsect* and *exsection*.

To E'XECUTE.† *v. a.* [*executer*, old Fr.; from *exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practise.
Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgement. *Exod.* xii. 12.
He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission. *South.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.
Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and *execute* those which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*
The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself. *Swift.*
Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitally.
Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. *Wotton, Char. of Kings of England.*
Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treason. *Davies.*
O Tyburn, cou'dst thou reason and dispute,
Cou'dst thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often wou'dst thou change the felon's doom,
And truss some stern chief justice in his room!
Dryden.
4. To put to death; to kill.
The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

To E'XECUTE. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.
The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

E'XECUTER.† *n s.* [from *execute.* This word is usually written *executor*, though Dr. Johnson has chosen to write it *executer*. Lat. *executor*. And so *executorship*, as in the example from Bacon.]
1. He that performs or executes any thing.
My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
Had ne'er like *executor*. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice.
Dennis.
2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.
Let's choose *executors*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath?
Shakspeare.
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Disused.
The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *executor.*] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

As for fishing for testaments and *executorships*, it is yet worse; by how much men submit themselves to meaner persons, than in service. *Bacon, Ess. of Riches.*

EXECU'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *execution.*]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon, Essays.*

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known. *Shakspeare.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds. *Clarendon.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.
— As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen,
When, after *execution*, judgement hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakspeare.*

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech, Manilius.*

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,
Carv'd out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hostility. *Hayward.*

5. It is used with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow. *South.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could *do* no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EXECU'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *execution.*]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this sense *executor* is now more used.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital punishment; he that puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murders.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths
As blameful as the *executioner?*
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I would not be thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.
Shakspeare.

4. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *execute.*]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the souls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperours were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

EXE'CUTOR.* See the second sense of EXECUTER.

EXE'CUTORSHIP.* See EXECUTERSHIP.

EXE'CUTORY.* *adj.* [Fr. *executoire.*]

1. Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy; an anxious care of publick money; an openness, approaching towards facility, to publick complaint; these seem to be the true characteristicks of a house of commons. *Burke.*

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it! *Burke.*

2. [In law.] To be executed or performed at a future period.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event. *Blackstone.*

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee. *Blackstone.*

EXE'CUTRESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exequeteresse.*] An executrix.

A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress.*
Tragedy of K. John, (1611.)

EXE'CUTRIX.† *n. s.* [Fr. *executrice.*] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *n. s.* [ἐξήγησις, Gr.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL.† *adj.* [ἐξηγητικος, Gr.] Explanatory; expository.

Plainly, throughout the whole word of God, breath, and life, and soul, and spirit, are synonymous, and often made *exegetical* one of another. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 135.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. *Walker.*

EXEGE'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *exegetical.*] By way of explanation; in an expository manner.

So insufferable a thing is the state of thraldom, very significantly implied in the "land of Egypt," and *exegetically* expressed by the "house of bondage." *Dean Pierce, Serm.* (29 *May*, 1661,) p. 5.

This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition. *Bp. Bull's Works*, i. 200.

The phrase, "in the form of God,"—is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* continued "in the likeness of man." *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

EXE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God. *Ralegh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

EXE'MPLAR.* *adj.* See EXEMPLARY.

EXE'MPLARILY.† *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In such a manner as deserves imitation.

Be you wisely charitable, and let us be *exemplarily* holy. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 46.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howell.*

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice. *Hakewill on Providence.*

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits. *Clarendon.*

3. In proof.

These wild dogs, either by diversity of air or soil, vary their species; as *exemplarily* we see in the Indian ounce, which is the product of an European cat. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 114.

EXE'MPLARINESS. *n. s.* [from *exemplary.*] State of standing as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide. *Tillotson.*

EXEMPLA'RITY.* *n. s.* [from *exemplary.*] A pattern worthy of imitation; goodness.

Sincerity — and *exemplarity* — are the two things, whereby kings who are in age of government, and princes who are in years of discipline, are most advantaged. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648,) p. 97.

Thou shalt escape better than any party of men by reason of thy conspicuous innocency, sincerity, and *exemplarity* of life. *More on the Seven Churches*, p. 133.

Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity.* *Barrow, Serm.* vol. iii. S. 3.

E'XEMPLARY.† *adj.* [from *exemplar*, Dr. Johnson says. And formerly *exemplar* itself was used as an adjective, as in Bishop Taylor's Life of Christ, edit. 1653, p. 519. "But such had been the excellency and *exemplar* piety and prudence of the life of Jesus, that if they pretended against him questions of their law, they were not capital in a Roman court." But this has not been regarded. The accent on *exemplary* is now usually on the first syllable, though Dr. Johnson has placed it on the second.]

1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed.
King Charles.

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods asham'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.
Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

4. Illustrating as the proof of a thing.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war. *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 271.

EXE'MPLARY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *exemplaire*, "the copy of a writing," Cotgrave.] A copy of a book, or writing.

These latter words, which are evident to be seen in the Greek *exemplaries*, are faire and smoothly left clene out in the Latine translation.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. Ll. i.

Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?
Hunting of Purgatory, (1561,) fol. 322. b.

I will here insert the tenour and copy of the request made to the king by Demetrius, &c. The *exemplary* of Demetrius his request to the king was this: Great sir, Since it hath pleased you to give me commandment to search in all places for all manner of books, &c.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 29.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *n.s.* [from *exemplify*.] A copy; a transcript.

An ambassadour of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

EXE'MPLIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *exemplify*.] One that followeth the example of others. *Huloet.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v.a.* [from *exemplar*.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves. *Spectator.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To transcribe; to copy: in the juridical sense, to take an attested copy.

To EXE'MPT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *exempter*, from *exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themselves from fear:
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other soldiers.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The emperours *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EXE'MPT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.
Shakspeare.

An abbot cannot, without the advice of his convent, subject a monastery to any, from whose jurisdiction such monastery was *exempted*.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Not subject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolv'd to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread.
B. Jonson.

No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*. *Lee, Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Disused.

Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry?
Shakspeare.

EXE'MPTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exemption*.] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely.
Bacon.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EXE'MPTIBLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *exemptible*.] Loose; quit; free; privileged.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE.† *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

Piso commends a ram's lungs applied hot to the forepart of the head, or a young lamb divided in the back, *exenterated*, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 399.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION.† *n. s.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

If we can arrive at this perfection, without *exenteration* or incision, so as to preserve a dead body after the manner aforesaid, it were reasonable to believe it would not only less terrify all scrupulous persons, but likewise be of greater use to the commonwealth.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 121.

EXE'QUIAL.† *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroick prizes and *exequial* games. *Pope, Odys.* 24.

E'XEQUIES.† *adj. n. s.* pl. [old French, *exeques*; Lat. *exequiæ*. Without a singular, Dr. Johnson says; nevertheless, a funeral poem of Dr. King, in his Poems published in 1657, is entitled "the *exequy*." But the word in the singular can hardly be said to be in use.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.

Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakspeare.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform.
Dryden.

E'XEQUY.* See EXEQUIES.

EXE'RCENT. *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

EXERCI'SABLE.* *adj.* [from *exercise*.] Capable of being exercised.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*. *Hargrave's Jurid. Argum.* (1797,) p. 10.

E'XERCISE.† *n. s.* [*exercise*, old French; *exercitium*, Lat.]

1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both; but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The wise for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.

He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

The purest *exercise* of health,
The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

2. Something done for amusement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and agility.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the *exercise* of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick *exercise* of their religion.
Addison on Italy.

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them.
Locke.

Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude;
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton, S. A.*

9. Act of divine worship, whether publick or private.

Good sir John ——
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you.
Shakspeare.

Neither shall any minister not licensed, as is aforesaid, presume to appoint or hold any meetings for sermons, commonly termed by some prophecies or *exercises*, in market-towns, or other places. *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgement. *Locke.*

2. To train by use to any act.

The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and *exercised* in. *Locke.*

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil. *Hebr.* v. 14.

Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism. *Locke.*

And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To busy; to keep busy.

He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travail hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith. *Eccl.* i. 13.

Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end.
Milton, P. L.

6. To practise; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend. *Bacon, Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in use.

The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them. *St. Matt.* xx. 25.

Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their *exercisings* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Meanwhile I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms.
Addison, Cato.

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or for amusement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER.† *n. s.* [from *exercise*.]

1. One that directs or uses exercise. *Dict.*

2. One that practises or performs an office or duty.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful *exercisers* and executors of the same.
Fulke against Allen, (1586,) p. 488.

All such possessors and *exercisers* of peculiar jurisdiction shall once in every year exhibit into the public registry of the bishop of the diocese.
Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.

EXERCITA'TION.† *n. s.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exercise.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*. *Brown.*

2. Practise; use.

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the *exercitation* of high deeds and gests; in which you have employed much time.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 180.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

EXE'RGUE.* *n. s.* [French; from the Greek ἐξ and ἔργον, out of the work, not belonging to the work.] Among medallists, that part of the medal which belongs not to the general device or subject of it, but which contains in a corner of it, or under a line or figure, the name of the author or some collateral circumstance.

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]

1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The stars no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass,
And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place.
Dryden.

EXE'RTION.† *n. s.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small.
Robertson, Hist. of America, b. 2.

EXE'SION. *n. s.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

EXESTUA'TION. *n. s.* [*exæstuo*, Latin.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To EXFO'LIATE.† *v. n.* [*exfolier*, French; from *ex* and *folium*, Latin.] To shell off; separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXFOLIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*exfoliation*, French.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

The bullet stuck in the bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, that, though he lived some years after that, they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.
Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1669.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it.
Wiseman, Surgery.

EXFO'LIATIVE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *exfoliatif*.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXHA'LABLE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

EXHALA'TION.† *n. s.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.

In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or discussing the *exhalations* from wine.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 91.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakspeare.

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious *exhalations*; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge
Rose like an *exhalation*, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burnet.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]

1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shaks.*

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat.
Dryden.

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakspeare

EXHA'LEMENT. *n. s.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To EXHA'UST.† *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

3. To draw forth. Not now in use.

The babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

EXHA'UST.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Drained; deprived of strength.

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 63.

EXHA'USTER.* *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] One who draws out totally.

Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 397.

EXHA'USTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Capable of being exhausted.

His uncle, Mr. Martin, a lieutenant-colonel, left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*, and which he did not live to exhaust. *Johnson, Life of Collins.*

EXHA'USTION.† *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or draining.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 334.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations. *Wotton, Rem.* p. 561.

EXHA'USTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *exhaust*.] Drain; diminution; outgoing.

This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed, in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.

Bp. Williams to the Duke of Buck. Cabala, p. 55.

EXHA'USTLESS.† *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackmore.*

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.

Thomson, Spring.

To EXHE'REDATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exhereder*, Lat. *exhæredo*.] To disinherit.

Huloet.

EXHEREDA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exheredation*, Lat. *exhæredatio*.] A disinheriting.

Huloet.

By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exheredation* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained, and moderated, by Justinian. *Chambers.*

EXHEREDITA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *ex* and *hæreditas*.] A disinheriting; disherison.

There are unanswerable dissuasions from punishing to *exhereditation* and loss of life.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 251.

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]

1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*

EXHI'BIT.* *n. s.* [In law.] Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.

File is a thread or wire, whereon writs and other *exhibits* in courts and offices are filed. *Cowel.*

EXHI'BITER.† *n. s.* [from *exhibit*. This word should perhaps be written *exhibitor*.]

1. One that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us. *Shaksp.*

2. One that displays to publick view.

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whiffers armed and linked through the hall.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. p. 245.

EXHIBI'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exhibition*.]

1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations?

Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*.

Shakspeare, Othello.

EXHIBI'TIONER.* *n. s.* [from *exhibition*.] One, who in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance, bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

EXHI'BITIVE.† *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

Exhibitive symbols of Christ's body and blood.

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 4.

EXHI'BITIVELY.* *adv.* [from *exhibitive*.] Representatively.

The trope lies in the verb "was," put for "signify," or "*exhibitively* signify."

Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 12.

EXHI'BITOR.* See EXHIBITER.

EXHI'BITORY.* *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Setting forth; shewing.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.

Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 379.

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

To EXHI'LARATE.* *v. n.* To become glad.

The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below.

Bacon, Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse.

EXHILARA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhilarate*.]

1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. 1 *Thess.* iv. 1.

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*

Designing or *exhorting* glorious war. *Milt. P. L.*

EXHO'RT.* *n. s.* Exhortation. Not in use.

Urge those who stand, and those who faint excite;
Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.

Pope, Iliad, 12.

EXHORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exhort*.]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakspeare.*

EXHO'RTATIVE.* *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Containing exhortation.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles. *Barrow, Serm.* 8.

EXHO'RTATORY.† *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.

There was read at St. Ann's church an *exhortatory* letter to the clergy from the bishop of London.

Evelyn, Diary sub 1690.

EXHO'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

Huloet, and Barret.

A most devout *exhorter*, and a most earnest perswader.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) sign. A a. 4.

EXHUMA'TION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *exhumation*; low Lat. *exhumatio*, from *ex*, out, and *humus*, the ground.] The act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. *Seward's Anec.* v. 288.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exiccate*.] Arefaction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion of an universal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmosphere. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE.† } *n. s.* [This word is pro-
E'XIGENCY. } bably only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unskilful pronunciation, Dr. Johnson says. However it is the old French *exigence.*]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are. *Atterbury.*

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies. *Rogers.*

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* address and dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in such *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word, you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves.
Pope.

E'XIGENT.† *n. s.* [*exigens*, Lat.]

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands. *Hooker*, Pref.

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this *exigent.* *Waller.*

Prayer and fasting were his certain refuge in all *exigents.* *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry. Shakspeare uses it for an extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent.* *Shakspeare.*

E'XIGENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *exigens.*] Pressing; requiring immediate aid.

At this *exigent* moment, th loss of a finished man is not easily supplied. *Burke.*

EXIGU'ITY.† *n. s.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness. *Cockeram.*

The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXI'GUOUS.† *adj.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. But he had forgotten how aptly a modern poet has applied it.

Their subtile parts and *exiguous* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours' time. *Harvey.*

Protected mice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

E'XILE.† *n. s.* [*exilium*, Lat. It seems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either syllable: now it is uniformly on the first.]

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy *exile.* *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death.
Shakspeare.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shaksp.*

2. The person banished. [old French, *exil.*]

O must the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rolling years return?
Dryden, Virg.

Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost.
Pope, Odyssey.

To E'XILE. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though Dryden has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shaksp.*

Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shakspeare.*

They fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence. *Wisd.* xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd.
Dryden.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and *exil'd.* *Dryden.*

EXI'LE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *exile*; from *exilis*, Latin.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EXI'LEMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exilement.*] Banishment.

Fitzosborn was discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement.* *Wotton, Chr. of Kings of England.*

EXILI'TION. *n. s.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder: for sulphur and small-coal mixt, will not take fire with noise or *exilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greasy petre, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exilité.*] Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun. *Bacon.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS.† *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

Who sees not that, in this first and principal mystery of our religion, the Holy Spirit is exhibited to us as a person, that about him, as such, this excellent part of our duty, this *eximious* worship is conversant. *Barrow, Serm.* i. 24.

To EXI'NANITE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *exinaner*, Lat. *exinanio.*] To make empty; to spoil; to weaken; to make of no force. So the word is defined in the enlarged edition of Bullokar; and it is also given in Cockeram's vocabulary. But Dr. Fulke, in 1617, places it among the words in the Rhemish translation of the N. Test. "as not familiar to the vulgar reader." Not now in use. Bishop Pearson applies *exinanition* to the following passage.

He *exinaniled* himself, and took the form of a servant. *Philip.* ii. 7. *Rhemish Transl.*

EXINANI'TION.† *n. s.* [*exinanition*, old Fr. *exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loss; emptiness.

So wert thou, for the great work of our redemption, willing to be led from the mount Tabor to mount Calvary, from the height of that glory, to the lowest depth of sorrow, pain, *exinanition.* *Bp. Hall, Myst. of Godliness*, § 3.

Philoponus calls the habituate sinner, of returning the gross habit of sin to a spareness and slenderness of stature, an *exinanition* of that carnal appetite which hath brought in all the grosser joys which hitherto we have fed on. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 478.

If the assumption of the form of a servant be contemporary with his *exinanition*; if that *exinanition* necessarily presupposeth a plenitude as indispensably antecedent to it, if the form of God be also coeval with that precedent plenitude, then must we confess, Christ was in the form of God, before he was in the form of a servant. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *Herbert, Country Pars.* ch. 26.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition.* *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*existo*, Lat.] To be; to have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist de novo*, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity. *South.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is past, a different scene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is mist
Than if he never did *exist.* *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE.† } *n. s.* [*existentia*, low Lat.]
EXI'STENCY. }

1. State of being; actual possession of being.

Nor is only the *existency* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states, or manner of *existency*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The soul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all

things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also. *Watts, Logick.*

2. A being.

It is a pleasant story that we forsooth, who are the only imperfect creatures in the universe, are the only beings that will not allow of imperfection. Somebody has taken notice, that we stand in the middle of *existencies*, and are by this one circumstance the most unhappy of all others. *Tatler*, No. 246.

EXI'STENT. *adj.* [from *exist.*] Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*. *Dryden.*

EXISTE'NTIAL.* *adj.* [from *existent.*] Having existence.

Enjoying the good of existence —— and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.* p. 483.

EXISTIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*existimatio*, Lat.]

1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.

E'XIT. *n. s.* [*exit*, Lat.]

1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage.
2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shakspeare.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exist*, almost every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodward.*

EXI'TIAL.† } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Lat.] Destruc-
EXI'TIOUS. } tive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not now in use.

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then judged harmless, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent. *Homilies against Idolatry*, P. iii.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'XODE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἔξοδιον.] An interlude, or farce, at the end of a tragedy.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Roscommon.*

E'XODUS.† } *n. s.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure;
E'XODY. } journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this *exodus*, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord. *Gregory, Posthumæ*, p. 107.

EXOLE'TE. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obsolete; out of use. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To loose; to pay. *Dict.*

EXOLU'TION.† *n. s.* [*exolution*, old Fr. "faintness," Cotgrave; *exolutio*, Latin.] Laxation of the nerves.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *n. s.* [ἐξ and ὄμφαλος.] A navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to disburden; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgirated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

EXONERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of disburdening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

EXO'NERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *exonerate.*] Freeing from any charge or burden.

EXO'PTABLE. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

E'XORABLE.† *adj.* [*exorabilis*, Latin; *exorable*, old Fr. "*exorable*, fit or easy to be entreated," Cotgrave. Our word is also in the old vocabularies of Bullokar and Cockeram, though Dr. Johnson has given it without producing any authority or example.] To be moved by entreaty.

I doubt too many of you will be too *exorable* in this point. *Harington, Apologie of Poetrie.*

He was always *exorable* to offenders. *Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.*

To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those who give the greatest cause of offence. *Barrow, Serm.* 1.

If you repent and turn to Him, He is so *exorable* and pitiful, that no tender parent hath more yearning bowels, or more open arms to receive his prodigal and lost son. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* p. 259.

To E'XORATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exoro.*] To obtain by request. *Cockeram.*

EXO'RBITANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *exorbit-*
EXO'RBITANCY. } *ance*, Fr.]

1. The act of going out of the tract prescribed.

All these *exorbitances* in nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty and elegancy of its works. *Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 133.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

Bewail the lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 31.

Curbing their wild *exorbitance* almost in the other extreme. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Gov. of the Tongue*, p. 40.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government. *Swift, on the Diss. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Boundless depravity.

They riot still,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth, Dispensary.*

EXO'RBITANT.† *adj.* [*exorbitant*, old Fr. from *ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]

1. Going out of the prescribed tract.
2. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desire. *Milton, P. L.*

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions? *L'Estrange.*

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories. *Addison on Italy.*

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. *Swift.*

EXO'RBITANTLY.* *adv.* [from *exorbitant.*] Beyond all bound or rule.

She — implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious, to wish herself a queen. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III.* p. 117.

The same court acting more *exorbitantly*, contrary to law. *Dr. Hoadly, Serm. 30th Jan.* 1718, p. 26.

To EXO'RBITATE.† *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

A wise intermixture of some irregularities puts men upon reflection, and gives them to understand, that Nature's ill-shaped letters at one time are an assurance, that she could not write so fairly and evenly as generally, had she not some Great Master to guide her hand, and bind in the power of some causes apt to *exorbitate* and fly out. *Spencer on Prodigies*, (1665,) p. 122.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE.† *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω, Gr. *exorciser*, Fr.]

1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

I conjure thee, O thou creature of galbanum, sulpher, &c. that thou be for our defence; and that thou be made a perpetual fumigation, *exorcised*, and consecrated to the safety of us! *Bp. Hall, (from the Treas. of Rom. Exorc.) Ca. of Cons.* iii. 1.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER.† *n. s.* [from *exorcise.*] One who practises to drive away evil spirits. Improperly used by Shakspeare for one

who raises spirits, as he also uses *exorcist*.

No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

E'XORCISM.† *n. s.* [ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr. *exorcisme*, old Fr.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms*? *Shakspeare.*

Symptoms supernatural, must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *excorcisms*. *Harvey.*

E'XORCIST.† *n. s.* [ἐξορκιστὴς, Gr. *exorciste*, old Fr.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits. *Acts*, xix. 13.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make oration unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an *exorcist* than an orator for their conversion! *Brown, Chr. Morals*, iii. 6.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Is there no *exorcist*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see? *Shakspeare, All's well.*

EXO'RDIAL.* *adj.* [from *exordium*.] Introductory.

The greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that, unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it. *Brown, Chr. Morals*, iii. 25.

Prolixity of paragraph and length of sentence are peculiar to Milton. This is seen — in some of his *exordial* invocations in the Paradise Lost. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated. *Johnson, Rambler*, No. 158.

EXO'RDIUM.† *n. s.* [Latin. The Latin plural, *exordia*, is used by Lord Chesterfield: but *exordiums* have abundant and good authority.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

Captain Bessus, you are a rank rascal, without more *exordiums*. *Beaum. and Fl. King and No King.*

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here. *May, Virg.*

I have been distasted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addison on Medals.*

EXORNA'TION.† *n. s.* [*exornatio*, Latin. First used in our language, perhaps, as a rhetorical expression. Wilson, in his Art of Rhetorick, published in 1553, calls *exornacion* one of the four parts belonging to elocution.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

This *exornation* [amplification] was first devised and ordained to increase causes, and enrich the oration with words and sentences. *Peacham, Garden of Eloqu.* (1577,) sign. N. ii, b.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c. many much affect. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader, p. 12.

EXO'SSATED. *adj.* [*exossatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXOSTO'SIS. *n. s.* [ἐκ and ὄστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. *Quincy.*

EXO'SSEOUS. *adj.* [*ex* and *ossa*, Latin.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. *Brown.*

EXOTE'RICAL.* } *adj.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικὸς,
EXOTE'RICK. } external.] A term applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the publick, or *exoterick*; the secret, or *esoterick*. It is also used, in opposition to *acroamatical*; as the French likewise use *exoterique*.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and *exoterical*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in publick exposed to the hearing of all that would. *Hales, Rem.* p. 148.

E'XOTERY.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικὸς.] What is obvious or common. See ESOTERY.

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar. *Note in Search's Freewill*, &c. p. 172.

EXO'TICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἐξωτικὸς; Lat. *exoticus*.] Foreign; not domestick.

How many have we seen, and pitied, which have brought nothing from foreign countries but misshapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games, or affected lispings, or the diseases of the place, or (which is worst) the vices! *Bp. Hall, Lett. to the E. of Essex*, Ep. 8.

Shall they, who have been trained up in so clear a light of the Gospel, begin to cast wanton eyes upon their [the papists'] glorious superstitions? and contrary to the laws of God, and our sovereign, throng to their *exotical* devotions? *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 31.

EXO'TICK.† *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς, Gr. *exotique*, old French.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestick.

Mr. Selden, the ornament of our nation for *exotick* learning. *Bp. Morton, Episcop. Asserted*, p. 51.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

EXO'TICK. *n. s.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addison, Guardian.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]

1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

2. To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itself. *Howell.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

EXPA'NSE. *n. s.* [*expansum*, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issued from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as the *expanse* of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse*. *Savage.*

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *expansible*.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *expansus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to be spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION.† *n. s.* [from *expanse*.]

1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

And God said, let there be a firmament, [in the margin, *expansion*.] *Genesis*, i. 6.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure space, as distinct from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore, Creation.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expand*.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. *Ray on the Creation.*

Th' *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomson.*

*EX PARTE.** [Latin.] Of the one part. A law term, signifying what is executed by one side only; and in common conversation sometimes applied to partial narrations, to what is related on one part only of the matter; as, we will not be guided in this affair by *ex parte* hearsay or evidence.

EXPATIA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *expatiatus.*] Wandering.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; — from the infinite mazes and by-paths of errour. *Farindon's Serm.* (1647,) *Serm.* 1. p. 2.

To EXPA'TIATE.† *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

I have more *exspacyated* in this campe than they did.

Leland, New Year's Gift, (1549,) sign. F. 3. b.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addison, Spect.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder seiz'd, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round.
Pope, Odyssey.

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom. *Broome.*

To EXPA'TIATE.† *v. a.* To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Dryden. Sprat thought otherwise.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

They were not allowed to *expatiate*, or amplify, or connect, specious arguments together. *Sprat, Hist. R. Soc.* p. 91.

EXPA'TIATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *expatiator.*] One who enlarges upon in language.

The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "endovellicus," I presume is Thomas Reinesius. *Pegge, Anonym.* p. 201.

To EXPA'TRIATE.* *v. a.* [old French, *expatrier*, from *ex*, out, and *patria*, country, Latin.] To banish from one's native country; to leave it. This word, I think, is somewhere used by lord Chesterfield.

Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantick wish of *expatriating* himself for ever. *Berington, Hist. of Ab.* p. 187.

EXPATRIA'TION.* *n. s.* [old French, *expatriation*, "éloignement de l'endroit où l'on est né, bannissement volontaire ou forcé." Lacombe.] Banishment, voluntary or compulsory; emigration.

To EXPE'CT.† *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord; thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an *expected* end. *Jerem.* xxix. 11.

We *expected*
Immediate dissolution. *Milton, P. L.*

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton, P. L.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of man. *Milton, P. L.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton, P. L.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

False hopes
He cherishes; nor will his fruit *expect*
The autumnal season, but in summer's pride,
When other orchats smile, abortive fail.
Philips, Cider, B. I.

To EXPE'CT.† *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stay. Dr. Johnson here cites a passage from the book of Job, which is a marginal reading, and which he has unwarrantably converted, from an active, into a neuter verb: for he has printed it, "Elihu had *expected* till Job had spoken;" but the true reading is "*expected* Job in words," Job, xxxii. 4. The poet, who has admirably paraphrased the book of Job, affords an example of the verb neuter.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call: Thou wilt renew
What thou hast ruin'd, and my fears subdue.
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, (1648,) p. 22.

2. To suppose; to believe. A common northern expression.

EXPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *expect.*] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *n. s.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Satyrs, leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock.
B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fie, my wandering muse, how thou dost stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way.
Milton, Vac. Exercise.

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleasure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

EXPE'CTANT.† *adj.* [French.] Waiting in expectation.

Expectaunt aye till I may meet
To getten mercie of that sweet.
Chaucer, Rom. R. 4571.

If it be said that some parishes reverâ, have not curates, I answer that the supernumerary *expectant* clergy may balance that.
Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 276.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT.† *n. s.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependance by his hopes.

Scribe was originally the distinctive title of a son of the prophets, and an *expectant* of that sacred function. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph.* p. 36.

An *expectant* of future glory.
South, Serm. vi. 509.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My stores in riotous expence devour.
Pope, Odyssey.

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants.* *Swift to Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The rest,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear.
Congreve.

2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers, Serm.*

3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Ps.* lxii. 5.

4. The object of happy expectation; the Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton, P. L.*

5. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness. *Sidney.*

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

EXPE'CTATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *expectatif.*] Expecting. *Colgrave.*

EXPE'CTATIVE.* *n. s.* The object of expectation.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives.*
Sir H. Wotton, Lett. (1618,) *Rem.* p. 486.

In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of; as marks of royal favour; and supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, p. 34.

EXPE'CTER.† *n. s.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of something.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governours here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

3. The name of a sect who had no determinate religion.

Many have wrangled so long about the church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and Seekers, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances.
Pagitt, Heresiography, (1654,) p. 128.

EXPE'CTORANTS.* *n. s.* pl. Medicines which promote expectoration. See *To* EXPECTORATE. *Chambers.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.
2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath. *Quincy.*

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To EXPE'DIATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *expedier.*] To expedite; to dispatch. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve, for that present instant, to *expediate* their business. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } EXPE'DIENCY. } *n. s.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices. *South.*

2. It is used in Shakspeare for expedition, as adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear —
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience.*
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

3. It is also used by Shakspeare for expedition, as haste; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience.*
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

EXPE'DIENT.† *adj.* [*expedient*, old Fr.; *expedit*, Latin.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient.* *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. *Tillotson.*

2. In Shakspeare, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds,
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shakspeare, K. John.

EXPE'DIENT.† *n. s.* [*expedient*, n. s. old French.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither lost his right;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night.
Dryden.

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *adv.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.
2. Hastily; quickly; not used.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

To EXPE'DITATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *expedito*, of *ex*, from, and *pede*, the foot.] To cut off the balls, or, as some say, certain claws of great dogs' feet, which are kept near a forest, that they may not harm the king's deer. The dogs so cut are said to be *expeditated.* *Bullokar.*

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king. *Chambers.*

EXPEDITA'TION*. *n. s.* [low Latin, *expeditatio.*] In the forest laws, the mutilation of dogs' feet.

The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expeditation* of dogs. *Ashmole, Berks.* ii. p. 425.

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To hasten; to quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists. *Swift.*

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution, in freeing the state of those monsters. *Sandys.*

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotson.*

4. It seems to be used by Bacon for *light armed* in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

E'XPEDITELY. *adv.* [from *expedite.*] With quickness; readiness, haste.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION.† *n. s.* [*expedition*, old Fr.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity; thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*
I will dispatch him to the emperour's court.
Shakspeare.

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

EXPEDI'TIOUS.† *adj.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an *expeditious* march.

I'll deliver all;
And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,
And sail so *expeditious*, that shall catch
Your royal fleet far off. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *expeditious.*] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

E'XPEDITIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *expeditif.*] Performing with speed.

I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one, that have a feeling of my duty: and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently. *Bacon, Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.*

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight. *Josh.* xxiii. 5.

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* these inconveniencies.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places, with such violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The virgin huntress was not slow
T' *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms, and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore.
Dryden, Æn.

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship *expel*,
Myself would offer you t'accompany
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy.
Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-*expelling* mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shaks.*

O that the earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall t' *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shakspeare.

EXPE'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice,
And most undoubted argument to prove
A mind descended nobly.
Fanshawe, Trans. of Pastor Fido, p. 74.

EXPE'NCE.* See EXPENSE.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reason for our not *expending* so much in charity, yet will not justify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPE'NDITURE.* *n. s.* [from *expend.*] Cost; disbursement.

EXPE'NSE.† *n. s.* [low Latin, *expensa*, or *expensum*. Our word, in the old vocabularies, is usually written *expense*, but not always so. And our old authors write it *expence*. See EXPENSEFUL, where the single example cited by Dr. Johnson from Wotton contains not *expenseful*, as he has given it, but *expenceful*.] Costs; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast *expense*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty first made.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

A feast prepar'd with riotous *expense*,
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence.
Dryden.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expenses* of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL.† *adj.* [*expense* and *full*.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

Who will be troubled with a pettish girl?
I may be proud; and, to that vice, *expenceful*.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

No part of structure is either more *expenseful* than windows, or more ruinous.
Wotton, Architecture.

EXPE'NSEFULLY.* *adv.* [from *expenseful*.] In a costly way; at great charge.

Where now is seen, saith Camden, the fair habitation of Sir William Sidley, a learned knight, painfully and *expensefully* studious of the common good of his country. *Weever, Fun. Mon.* p. 316.

EXPE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *expense*.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless*, and procur'd with ease.
Blackmore.

EXPE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *expense*.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring expense: as, *expensive* dress; an *expensive* journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love. *Sprat.*

EXPE'NSIVELY.† *adv.* [from *expensive*.] With great expense; at great charge.

You know our court took the resolution, that it was the best way to dispatch the French prince back again quickly, to receive him solemnly, ceremoniously, and *expensively*, when he hoped a domestick and durable entertainment.
Donne, Letter in his Poems, p. 279.

I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *expensive*.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste; and gave into an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress, that exceeded all bounds.
Lowth, Life of Wykeham, p. 203.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness*, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

EXPE'RIENCE.† *n. s.* [old French, *experience*; from *experientia*, Latin.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden. *Ralegh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, she learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom; what is more is fume
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.
Milton, P. L.

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure.
Shakspeare.

Ordinarily all proverbs are very true, being certain brief sentences collected out of long and discreet *experiences*. *Shelton, Don Quixote*, p. 101.

Experience is the daughter of time.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 104.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long *experience* render wise. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his *experienc'd* eye. *Milton, P. L.*

EXPE'RIENCED. *part. adj.* [from *experience*.]

1. Made skilful by experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species: or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wise by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd,
O friend, what sorrows dost thou bring to mind!
Pope.

EXPE'RIENCER. *n. s.* One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, till he be dazzled by it, even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.
Digby on Bodies.

EXPE'RIENT.* *adj.* [Latin, *experiens*.] Having experience; knowing the world.

Why is the prince, now ripe, and full *experient*,
Not made a doer in the state?
Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

EXPE'RIMENT.† *n. s.* [*experiment*, old Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good also not to try *experiments* in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton, P. L.

Till his fall, man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*. *South, Serm.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*.
Watts on the Mind.

To EXPE'RIMENT.† *v. a.* [*experimenter*, old French.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

This naphta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 182.

2. To know by experience.

These and many other spiritual wickednesses in high places doth the parson fear, or *experiment*, or both. *Herbert, Country Pars.* ch. 9.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

To EXPE'RIMENT.* *v. n.* To make experiment.

Francisco Redi *experimented*, that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXPERIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *experiment*.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant
The tenour of my book. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton, Opticks.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge. *Bentley, Serm.*

EXPERIME'NTALIST.* *n. s.* [from *experimental*.] One who makes experiments.

It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness.
Burgess on the Divinity of Christ, (1790,) p. 24.

EXPERIME'NTALLY.† *adv.* [from *experimental*.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

Solid divines *experimentally* know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 110.

While Pharos was an isle, the true distance between it and the city, as it hath been usually and *experimentally* accounted, was about seven furlongs. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 29.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations. *Evelyn, Kalend.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences. *Rogers, Serm.*

EXPE'RIMENTER.† *n. s.* [from *experiment*.] One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morsennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely this is impossible to be done. *Digby on Bodies.*

There will be no fear that the *experimenter* should reject the first, seeing they may be conceived by the meanest capacity.
Sprat, Hist. R. Soc. p. 353.

EXPE'RT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *expert*; Latin, *expertus*.]

1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Again fair Alma sits confest
On Florimel's *experter* breast;
When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in the Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This sense is rare, Dr. Johnson says. But may not the preceding definitions be referred to this?

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is used by Pope with *of* before the object of skill, generally with *in*, Dr. Johnson says. *Expert of* appears to be an ancient phrase for *experienced in.*

This excellent woman — being after *experte of* the paynes of bearing of children.
Ld. Morley, Tr. of Boc. temp. H. 8. Waldron's Tracts.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of heaven to guard thy hoary state.
Pope, Odyssey.

To EXPE'RT.* *v. a.* To experience. Not now in use.

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

EXPE'RTLY.† *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.
Huloet, and Sherwood.

EXPE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war.
Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.

This army, for the *expertness* and valour of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. *Knolles, Hist.*

EXPE'TIBLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *expetibilis.*] To be wished for, or desired.

Uniformity in religious and ecclesiastical matters sure is so excellent and desirable a gain, that certainly an establishment, somewhat less perfect, with "being of the same mind as far as we have attained," and with a regular and effectual observation of good laws, is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.
Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 410.

E'XPIABLE.† *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

Did not the accidents of the holiest child-bed carry in them an *expiable* impurity?
Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 112.

The church of Rome is not so highly severe. Some sins they can allow to be but venial; such as oblige not man to the punishment of eternal death: which indeed is a life endless, in endless torment. But yet they allow them to be such as deserve punishment, though such as are easily pardonable: remissible of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence. *Feltham, Res.* ix. p. 274.

To E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement.
Ray on the Creation.

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose under his majesty's sign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftiness by a more careful managery for the future. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPIA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *expiation.*]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

The land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, [in the margin, there can be no *expiation* for the land.] *Numbers*, xxxv. 33.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton, P. L.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved.
Addison, Spect.

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *expiatoire.*] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

A real and *expiatory* offering and oblation.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 81.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.
Hooker.

EXPILA'TION.† *n. s.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir; "pillage."
Cockeram.

EXPIRA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *expire.*]

1. The act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

Though therefore it be certainly true that Christ did truly and properly die, as other men are wont to do, and that after *expiration* he was in the state or condition of the dead, as some have learned to speak; yet the creed had spoken as much as this before, when it delivered that he was dead.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.* *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

By the *expiration* of such atoms, the dog finds the scent as he hunts. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 50.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or *expiration*, or evomition.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration.* *Decay of Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To EXPI'RE.† *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire.*
Spenser, F. Q.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air.
Harvey on Consumptions.

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Ovid.

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in sensible parcels.
Woodward.

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only the example from Spenser. But surely it is still usual to say, "the time is almost *expired*;" or, "the agreement is *expired.*" And other writers, beside Spenser, use *expire* in this sense.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Spenser, Hub. Tale.

My mind misgives,
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall bitterly begin his fearful date
With this night's revels, and *expire* the term
Of a despised life. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Death was umpire by *expiring* the best spirit of the one, the quarrel being only for the lie given.
Selden, Duello, ch. 4.

To EXPI'RE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. *Walton, Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakspeare.

EXPISCA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat *ex* and *piscatio.*] A fishing. See PISCATION.

In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch.
Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

To EXPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPLA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *explain.*] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

According to our common *explainers*.
Milton, Doct. and Discpl. of Divorce.

As there is no author who more frequently repeats similar sentiments and expressions than Arrian, so for that reason there is no one who is a better commentator and *explainer* to himself.
Harris to Upton, (1734), *in Dr. Warton's Works*, p. 207.

Here we behold the rise of a second race of critics, the tribe of scholiasts, commentators, and *explainers*. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

EXPLANA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explain.*]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLE'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *expletio.*] Accomplishment.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires. *Killingbeck's Serm.* p. 374.

E'XPLETIVE.† *n. s.* [*expletif*, old Fr. *expletivum*, Lat.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join.
Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

E'XPLETORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *expletus.*] Filling up; taking up room.

In the address of the Almighty to Job, in chapters 38, 39, no less than twenty-one verses begin with the particle *what*, decorated with a note of admiration! No less than six successive verses in ch. 38, and four in ch. 39, have this uncouth introduction, for which there is not the smallest authority in the original. Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment, as even to introduce it twice in the same verse. *Brit. Crit.* 1797, Feb.

E'XPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To E'XPLICATE.† *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

I name him a grammarian by the authority of Quintillian, that, speaking Latin elegantly, can expound good authors, expressing the invention and disposition of the matter, their style or form of eloquence; *explicating* the figures as well of sentences as of words; leaving nothing, person or place, named by the author, undeclared or hid from his scholars. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov.* fol. 51.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Bp. Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden.*

EXPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions.
Hooker.

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Atterbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon; many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

E'XPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam. *Watts, Logick.*

E'XPLICATOR.† *n. s.* [from *explicate.*] An expounder; interpreter; explainer.
Sherwood.

E'XPLICATORY.* *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explicative; tending to explain.

Hereon are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force. *Barrow, Serm.* vol. i. S. 25.

EXPLI'CIT. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence.
Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite.
South, Serm.

*E'XPLICIT.** [Latin.] A word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying *the end*, or *it is finished*; as we now find *finis*. Thus the Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with "*Explicit:* Enprynted at Westmynster, &c. mcccclxxxiij." The old French books have the same word.

The word *explicit* generally used at the end of MSS. and early printed books, is a contraction of *explicitus*. The ancient books were nothing but rolls of parchment, (hence the Latin word *volumen*, and our *volume*,) which were unfolded by the reader in his progress through them. When they were quite *unfolded*, they were of course *finished*; and the word *explicitus*, which properly conveys the former sense, was afterwards used in the latter, when the books assumed a different form, to signify that they were *finished* or ended.
Aubrey, Anec. ii. 99. *note by the Editor.*

EXPLI'CITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXPLI'CITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *explicit.*] The state of being explicit. *Ash.*

To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid the throng. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus was the applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, P. L.

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roscommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload.
Blackmore.

EXPLO'DER.† *n. s.* [from *explode.*] An hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience. *South, Serm.* vi. 276.

This age hath produced too many confident *exploders* of immaterial substances.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 3.

EXPLO'IT.† *n. s.* [*exploit*, old French substantive; but the verb was *expleiter*, whence Chaucer took *expleite* for *to perform*. Latin, *expletum, res expleta.*] A design accomplished: an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death?
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton, P. L.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats.
Denham.

The *exploits* of wicked spirits upon particular persons may be permitted for diverse good purposes. *Hallywell, Melampr.* p. 92.

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and sully all your wars!
Addison, Cato.

To EXPLO'IT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Not used.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden, Remains.*

EXPLO'ITABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *exploitable.*] Capable of being achieved.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXPLO'ITURE.* *n. s.* [old French, *exploit.*] Achievement. Obsolete.

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 33. b.

To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXPLORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *explorate*; old Fr. *explorateur.*] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

Percy, their *explorator*, was let out like a raven, and sent as a spy to descry, by the best inducements he could find, whether the state took hold of their proceedings or not.
Proceedings against Garnet, (1606,) sign. Bbb. 3.

This envious *explorator*, or searcher for faults.
Hallywell, Melampr. p. 92.

EXPLO'RATORY.† *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

This is but an *exploratory* purpose between us.
Wotton, Rem. p. 507.

There is an *exploratory* temptation, to search out and discover what is in man, what his graces and corruptions are.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.

Round the castle, was an *exploratory* post to the Akeman-street. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 53.

To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*.
Milton, P. L.

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire.
Boyle.

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*.
Dryden, Æn.

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian star.
Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

EXPLO'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

EXPLO'SION. *n. s.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*.
Newton, Opticks.

With *explosion* vast,
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson.

EXPLO'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power renders the shock greater. *Woodward.*

From the red abyss
New hills *explosive* thrown. *Thomson, Liberty.*

EXPOLIA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *expoliatio.*] A spoiling or wasting.

Now, even now, O Saviour, art thou entering into those dreadful lists, and now art thou grappling with thy last enemy; as if thou hadst not suffered till now, now thy bloody passion begins: a cruel *expoliation* begins that violence.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

To EXPO'LISH.* *v. a.* [Lat. *expolio.*] To polish exquisitely.

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain,
Unguents to daub, and then wipe out again.
Heywood, Hist. of Women, (1624.)

EXPO'NENT.† *n. s.* [from *expono*, Lat.] *Exponent* of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*; and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and substraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers.
Harris.

We may often observe that the *exponents* of fluctions or notes representing fluxions are confounded with the fluxions themselves.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 45.

EXPONE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent.*] *Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendential, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.
Bacon, Ess. Civil and Moral.

Edward III., by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand.
Addison, Freeholder.

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

E'XPORT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

Whether there should not be published, yearly, schedules of our trade, containing an account of the imports and *exports* of the year?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 179.

EXPO'RTABLE.* *adj.* [from *export.*] That may be exported; as, *exportable* goods.

EXPORTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *export.*]

1. The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

2. Simply, the act of carrying out. Neither this, nor the following sense, is noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The symptom, last spoken of, had reference to the instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for importation and reception of the blood and spirits; this, that we are now speaking to, hath reference to those which serve for *exportation* and rejection of the same.
Smith, Portr. of Old Age, (1666,) p. 239.

3. The state of being carried out.

They were wont to sit by it, [the corpse,] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.
Bourne, Antiq. of the Com. People, (1725,) p. 15.

EXPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *export.*] One that carries out commodities, in opposition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expono, expositum.* Lat. *exposer*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heaven just. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim?
Milton, P. L.

To pass the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature strong, renew their love;

Then fields the blades of bury'd corn disclose,
And while the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.
Dryden, Virg.

4. To lay open to censure or ridicule; to show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryden, Juv.* Ded.

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. *Addison, Spect.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.
Pope.

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To cast out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careless of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *exposes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disease. *Prior.*

8. To censure; to treat with dispraise. A colloquial abuse of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault.
Addison, Spect.

EXPO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *expose*; old Fr. *exposeur*.]

1. An explainer: an interpreter.
Cotgrave.

2. One who lays things or persons open to contempt or ridicule.

EXPOSI'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exposition*.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining.
Arbuthnot.

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound*, *expono*, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *exposition* on the holy text. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITIVE.* *adj.* [from *expose*.] Explanatory; containing exposition.

The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

EXPO'SITOR. *n. s.* [*expositor*, Latin.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shaks.*

In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consentaneous unto the authority of *expositors*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgement or affliction. *South, Serm.*

Scholiasts, those copious *expositors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on passages plain and easy. *Locke.*

EXPO'SITORY.* *adj.* [from *expositor*.] Explanatory.

This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers.
Johnson, Pref. to his Abridged Dictionary.

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. n.* [*expostulo*, Latin.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The emperour's embassadour did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour. *Hayward.*

It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power.
L'Estrange.

Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask. *Cotton.*

The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand.
Swift.

To EXPO'STULATE.* *v. a.* To discuss; to enquire into; to examine.

I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.
Asheton's Danger of Hypocrisy, (1673,) p. 17.

If either of us had intelligence that an enemy were coming upon us, with a design to assault us, and take away our life, although it were a person of but ordinary reputation that brought us the news, yet it would startle us, and we should not stand disputing the truth of the relation, but presently either prepare ourselves to appease him, or arm ourselves to encounter him; and then, if no no enemy appeared, we could securely *expostulate* the false alarm afterwards.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 183.

EXPOSTULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face?
Waller.

Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXPO'STULATOR. *n. s.* [from *expostulate*.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY.† *adj.* [from *expostulate*.] Containing expostulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *L'Estrange.*

I confess with shame, it was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the criticks. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

She writ him a short *expostulatory* letter, worthy of herself. *Welwood, Mem.* p. 14.

EXPO'SURE. *n. s.* [from *expose*.]

1. The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee. *Shaks. Coriol.*

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Thersites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

5. Exposition; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to shew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.
— And this way you have well *expounded* it.
Shakspeare.

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself. *St. Luke*, xxiv. 27.

Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces; but ordered the countries which they then had. *Ralegh.*

2. To examine; to lay open. A Latinism.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
Hudibras.

EXPO'UNDER. *n. s.* [from *expound*.] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The best he was,
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws.
Dryden, Juv.

To EXPRE'SS.† *v. a.* [*expresser*, old French; *exprimo*, *expressus*, Lat.]

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*,
And so the great I measured by the less.
Dryden, Virg.

Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm.
Dryden.

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts: as, poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith, Phæd. and Hip.*

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Less than half we find *express*,
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton, Arcades.*

Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them.
Locke.

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by.
Locke.

True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest*.
Pope.

Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Pope.*

To shed tears, among the ancients, when they should *express* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was esteemed a prophanation. *Broome.*

4. To show or make known in any manner.

No longer shall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

The disdainfull soul he thence dispatcht,
And th' idle breath all utterly *express'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 42.

The word signifieth new wine, yea generally all moisture, which, either by *expressing* or treading, is fet from any fruit.
Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 234.

Among the watery juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicit by art. A Latinism.

Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgement waits thee. *B. Jonson.*

Art did *express*
A quintessence, even from nothingness,
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

EXPRE'SS. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.

Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, P. L.

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There hath been some doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *express* setting down in plain terms; or else comprehending in such sort, that by reason we may from thence conclude all things which are necessary. *Hooker.*

There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *B. Jonson.*

3. Clear; not dubious. This seems to be no proper use.

I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgement and affection, in things of the greatest moment. *More, Div. Dial.*

As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpose; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

EXPRE'SS.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A messenger sent on purpose.

The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon.*

As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms, threat'ning the fate of Rome.
Dryden, Juv.

Upon the first moment I was discovered, the emperour had early notice of it by an *express*. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A message sent.

I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular captations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not usual.

They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense. *Norris.*

4. A representation by sculpture. See the second sense of the verb. Not now in use.

Some ancient coins have been called by the name of their *expresses*, as the Athenians had a certain coin, saith Pollux, και εκαλειτο βους, ὅτι βοῦν εἶχεν ἐντετυπωμένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted upon it.
Gregory, Notes on Script. (4th ed. 1684,) p. 51.

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *express*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRE'SSION.† *n. s.* [from *express*.]

1. The act or power of representing any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.

The poet to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*. *Broome.*

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

Shakspeare's energy does not arise so much from these old *expressions*, (most of which were not old in his time,) but from his artificial management of them. *Mason, Life of Gray.*

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press. [old Fr. *expression*.]

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXPRE'SSIVE. *adj* [from *express*.] Having the power of utterance or representation. With *of* before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes,
And every tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.
Tickell.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r. *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgement of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *expressive*.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *expressive*.] The power of expression or representation by words.

The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addison.*

EXPRE'SSLY. *adv.* [from *express*.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men must do, to the end they may be saved, are either *expressly* set down in scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gather'd. *Hooker.*

Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expressly?*
Shakspeare.

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop. *Stillingfleet.*

This account I *expressly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

EXPRE'SSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *express*.] The power of expression.

The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*. *Hammond, Works*, i. 709.

Considering the *expressness* of all these places, I cannot see but that any duty of religion may be more easily evaded than this.
Glanville, Serm. ii. p. 100.

EXPRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [from *express*. Now disused in all its meanings.]

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to. *Shaksp.*

2. The form; the likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated.
Shaksp. Tw. Night.

3. The mark; the impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. *Shaksp.*

To EXPROBRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery. *South, Serm.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice: the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

E'XPROBRATIVE.* *adj.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproaching; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity.
Sir A. Shirley's Travels.

To EXPRO'PRIATE.† *v. a.* [old French, *exproprier;* from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat. The word was not coined by Boyle, as the example, given by Dr. Johnson, might lead the reader to suppose; for *expropriated* had, long before Boyle wrote, been used by Cotgrave and Sherwood.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not now in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will.
Boyle, Seraphick Love.

EXPROPRIA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *expropriate.*] The act of making no longer our own.

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason, than a virtue resulting from her single capacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude, from whose "fulness we receive grace for grace:" So that it is a supervenient gift, not a native graft in our reason.
W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648,) p. 342.

To EXPU'GN.† *v. a.* [*expugner*, old Fr. *expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

They suborned certain men, which, when they could not *expugn* him by arguments and disputation, should by entreaty, and fair promises, or any other means, allure him to recantation.
Fox, (Acts and Monuments,) of Abp. Cranmer.

These ten voices were united in one sound, that their conjoined forces might *expugn* that gracious ear. *Bp. Hall, Contempl.* B. 4.

Great cities once *expugned*, the dorps and villages will soon come in of themselves.
Feltham, Res. xiii. 33.

EXPU'GNABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *expugnable.*] That may be forced, or won by force.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXPUGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *expugnation.*] Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks, a thousand years are overpass'd.
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accomplish. *Sandys.*

EXPU'GNER.* *n. s.* [from *expugn.*] A forcer; a subduer; an overthrower of towns. *Sherwood, and Cotgrave in V. Expugnateur.*

To EXPU'LSE.† *v. a.* [*expulser*, old Fr.; *expulsus*, Latin. Our word has been pronounced faulty by some who have overlooked *to repulse.* There is hardly any word more frequent among our old and good authors than this verb.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title to an earldom there.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Extinguishing and *expulsing* what part soever it cannot overcome.
Bacon on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.

The *expulsed* Apicata finds them there.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Ask your Lysimachus Nicanor what defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the subjects of Scotland, and our poor *expulsed* brethren of New England. *Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulse* the stone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Peleus was *expulsed* from his kingdom by Acastus. *Broome.*

EXPU'LSER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *expulseur.*] An expeller. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXPU'LSION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *expulsion.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel.
Wilkins, Dædalus.

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise? *Ralegh, Hist.*

EXPU'LSIVE. *adj.* [from *expulse.*] Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages.
Wiseman, Surgery.

EXPU'NCTION.† *n. s.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

This work will ask as many more officials, to make expurgations and *expunctions*, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified.
Milton, Areopagitica.

To EXPU'NGE.† *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

A universal blank
Of nature's works to me *expung'd* and ras'd.
Milton, P. L.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
Sandys, Job, p. 13.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts;
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come!
Pope.

EXPU'NGING.* *n. s.* [from *expunge.*] The act of blotting out.

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

To EXPU'RGATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *expurgo.*] To expunge; to purge away. Applied to passages in books. See EXPURGATORY.

The Church of Rome hath cracked her credit by forging, *expurgating*, &c.
Jones, Rome no Mother Church, (1678,) p. 64.

EXPURGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation.*
Wiseman, Surgery.

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falsehood.

Nothing can argue guiltiness so much as unjust *expurgations.* *Bp. Hall, Epist. Dec.* ii. *Ep.* 3.

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation;* and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours.
Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.

This work will ask as many more officials, to make *expurgations* and expunctions, that the commonwealth and learning be not damnified.
Milton, Areopagitica.

EXPU'RGATOR.† *n. s.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator.*
Lord Digby.

We cannot wonder if these practices had a great share in the motives to the conversion of Henricus Boxhornius, who before was one of the principal *expurgators.* For some time these Indices Expurgatorii were a great mystery.
Jenkins, Hist. Ev. of Councils, p. 6.

EXPURGATO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *expurgatorius.*] Expunging. See EXPURGATORY.

It were hard if the freeborn people of England, with whom the voice of truth for these many years, even against the proverb, hath not been heard but in corners, after all your monkish prohibitions, and *expurgatorious* indexes, your gags and snaffles.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

EXPU'RGATORY.† *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romanists directs the abolition or expunction of passages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The Spanish Inquisitors, in their *expurgatory* index, commanded that all that Luciferian exorcism be blotted out.
Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.

To EXPU'RGE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *expurgo.*] To purge away; to expunge.

The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, engendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author, with a violation worse than any could be offered to his tomb. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

To EXPU'TE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *expuo.*] To spit out; to throw out.

I spit blood, and *exputed* a viscous tough matter.
Fuller, Medicina Gymn. (1705,) p. 198.

To EXQUI'RE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exquiro.*] To search into; to enquire after. Not in use.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*,
And with variety of tortures tire?
Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 16.

E'XQUISITE.† *adj.* [*exquisitus*, Lat.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such *exquisite* perfection and readiness? *Ralegh, Essays.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgement, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence. *Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury, Serm.*

2. Consummately bad.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt. *King Charles.*

3. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

4. Curious; searching into. Not now in use.

Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus.

E'XQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *exquisite*.] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A collection of rare manuscripts, *exquisitely* written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent linguist. *Wotton.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings strait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd.
Dryden.

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the musick is good. *Addison on Italy.*

E'XQUISITENESS.† *n. s.* [from *exquisite*.] Nicety; perfection.

A discourse which passes through the ear well, and seems to carry a good show of *exquisiteness*. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 51.

Nor do we find, that in the great pomp or princely parada used by queen Berenice and her train of women, (among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and Asiatick fashions of improved beauty did appear, as St. Luke intimates) we find not, the blessed apostle, either at all taken, or scandalized with that *exquisiteness* and glory. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 82.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. *Boyle.*

EXQUI'SITIVE.* *adj.* [Lat. *exquisitus*.] Curious. See EXQUISITIVELY.

EXQUI'SITIVELY.* *adv.* Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitely* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To EXSCI'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exscindo*.] To cut off. Used by Dr. Johnson in his definition of the verb *extirpate*.

To EXSCRI'BE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exscribo*.] To copy; to write out.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
(Though not in these,) in rhimes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*. *Hooper on Lent*, (1695,) p. 223.

E'XSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*exscriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *adj.* [from *exsiccate*.] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones. *Wiseman.*

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exsicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

EXSICCA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exsiccation*.] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXSI'CCATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *exsiccatif*.] Having the power of drying. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

EXSPUI'TION. *n. s.* [*expuo*, Lat.] A discharge of saliva by spitting. *Quincy.*

EXSU'CTION. *n. s.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

EXSUDA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A sweating out; an extillation; an emission.

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

The resinous *exsudations* of pines and firs are an important branch of the materia medica. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris*, § 11.

EXSUFFLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*ex* and *sufflo*, Latin.]

1. A blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

2. A kind of exorcism. [low Latin, *exsufflatio*.] See EXSUFFOLATE.

He urgeth them with exorcism and *exsufflation*, which were there used in the church. *Fulke's Retentive*, (1580,) p. 40.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c. in the church of Rome required. *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 282.

EXSU'FFLICATE.* *adj.* See EXSUFFOLATE. But *exsufflicate* is the true word.

EXSU'FFOLATE.† *adj.* A word peculiar to Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says, making it a verb, where, if the word were really the poet's, it is in truth an adjective; and defining it, with Sir T. Hanmer, from the Italian *suffolare*, to whisper; to buzz in the ear; further observing, in a note on the passage in his edition of Shakspeare, that the allusion, where the word occurs, is to *a bubble*, and therefore assigning the sense of *empty* to *exsuffolate*, which, after all, is an alteration of *exsufflicate* made by Hanmer; and which Mr. Malone interprets by *swollen*. It seems to me, that all the criticks have overlooked the meaning of the passage. *Exsufflicate* may be traced to the low Latin *exsufflare*, to spit down upon, an ancient form of exorcising; and figuratively, to spit out in abhorrence or contempt. See Du Cange in V. EXSUFFLARE. *Exsufflicate* may thus signify *contemptible*; and Othello may be supposed to mean, that he would not change the noble designs that then employed his thoughts for *contemptible* and *despicable* surmises.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To EXSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito*, Latin.] To rouse up; to stir up. *Dict.*

EXSUSCITA'TION.* *n. s.* [*exsuscitatio*, Lat.] A stirring up; an awakening.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired, and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles, pro re nata, and according as the circumstances of human actions invite, which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation. *Hallywell, Excell. of Mor. Virtue*, (1692,) p. 54.

E'XTANCE.* *n. s.* [from *extant*.] Outward existence.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands entities or preordination, and beings yet unbeing; who hath in his intellect the ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*. *Brown, Chr. Mor.* iii. 25.

E'XTANCY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *extantia*.]

1. The state of rising above the rest.

2. Parts rising up above the rest; in opposition to those *depressed*.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise. *Boyle on Colours.*

E'XTANT.† *adj.* [*extant*, old French; *extans*, Latin.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not suppressed.

'Tis *extant*, that that which we call *comedia*, was at first nothing but a simple, continued song. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

EXTA'TICAL.† } *adj.* [ἐκστατικὸς, Gr. *extatique*, French. See ECSTATICAL.]
EXTA'TICK. }

1. Tending to something external.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myself. *Norris.*

2. Rapturous; in a state in which the soul seems to leave the body.

Some reduce enthusiasts, *extatical* and demoniacal persons, to this rank. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 36.

The dithyrambus was a kind of *extatick* morricedance. *Stilling fleet, Orig. Sac.* ii. 4.

Not one of those sanctified philosophers but had dreams, visions, and *extatick* colloquies with demons every night. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 43.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

E'XTASY.* *n. s.* [ἔκστασις.] See ECSTASY.

Spenser once uses this word in the sense of sudden surprize.

She thus resolv'd; that whil'st the gods
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at odds,
Before they could new counsels re-allie,
To set upon them in that *extasie*.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 23.

To E'XTASY.* *v. a.* To overcome with joy. See *To* ECSTASY.

I am *extasied*;
Were you witness for me too? is it possible
I am what this affirms, true Leonatus?
Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.

Our spirits are *extasied* with the rapture and contemplation of thy bounty. *Hewyt, Serm.* p. 81.

EXTE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidimus the sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, of good *extemporal* judgement and discourse, for the satisfying of publick ministers. *Wotton, Life of D. of Buck.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

EXTE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *extemporal*.] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

EXTEMPORA'NEAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Unpremeditated. Now *extemporaneous*.

Extemporanean style, tautologies, apish imitation. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Latin.] Unpremeditated; sudden.

By working of miracles is meant a more private and *extemporaneous* exercise of the same power. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace.*

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. Diss. 1. e. 4. b.

EXTE'MPORARY.† *adj.* [*extemporareus*, Latin.]

1. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject. *More, Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility. *Glanville.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

2. Occasional; for the time. A sense not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

A third shall be, by referring you to the most *extemporary* view of the commands of the decalogue, which Christ came not to destroy, but to fill up and perfect. *Hammond, Works*, iv. p. 480.

It may be wondered what should induce the people to build in this base manner, when they have, in the adjacent mountains, such plenty of good stone for nobler fabricks. I can give no reason for it, unless this may pass for such; that those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations, being unwilling to defer their pleasure so long, as whilst they might erect more magnificent structures; which primitive example their successors have followed ever since. *Maundrell's Journey*, p. 125.

EXTE'MPORE.† *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South, Sermons.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursu'st the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*? *Dryd. Pers.*

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly, Dr. Johnson says, citing this usage of it only by Addison. Dryden has also used it.

A sort of *extempore* poetry, or rather of tunable hobbling verse. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.*

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat. *Addison, Spect.*

3. It is also sometimes used as a substantive, which escaped Dr. Johnson's notice.

Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation, he dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

EXTE'MPORINESS. *n. s.* [from *extempore*.] The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [from *extempore*.] To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. *South, Serm.* ii. 117.

To EXTE'ND.† *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]

1. To stretch out in any direction.

If those pieces were *extended* and stretched out in man, as they are in the world, man would be the giant and the world the dwarf, the world but the map and the man the world. *Donne, Dev.* (1624,) p. 65.

See the figure of his lifeless friend,
And his old sire, his helpless hand *extend*.
Dryden, Virgil.

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To amplify: opposed to *contract*.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*

3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. *Locke.*

4. To widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain;
You grant, at least she is *extended*,
Ergo the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone assign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope, Odyssey.*

7. To encrease in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The eyes of Tobit, carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Psalm* cix. 12.

10. To seize by a course of law.

This manor is *extended* to my use. *Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.*

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her person, goods or lands,
Or which you like best, int' your hands. *Hudibras.*

To EXTE'ND. *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee. *Psalm* xvi. 2.

The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend*. *Graunt.*

EXTE'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *extend*.] The person, thing, or instrument by which any thing is moved or extended.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, and have their use for the motion thereof, notwithstanding their origination may be either from the back, (inwardly, as the chief flector, the Psoas; or outwardly, as the first *extender*, Gloutœne major;) or from the os Ilium, (as most other movers of the thigh have;) ought all to be accounted into the number of the strong men. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 65.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

EXTENDIBI'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *extend*.] Capability of extension.

Fire is cause of *extendibility*. *Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Cham.* 1652, p. 58.

EXTE'NDIBLE.† *adj.* [from *extend*.]

1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That may be seized by law.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants! *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix.* p. 263.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *moleculæ seminales* must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

EXTENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] The quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

EXTE'NSIBLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *extensible.*]

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *n. s.* [from *extensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of extending.
2. The state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach. *Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension.* *Brown.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts. *Locke.*

EXTE'NSIONAL. *adj.* [from *extension.*] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires.
More, Divine Dialogues.

EXTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*extensivus*, Latin.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.
Watts on the Mind.

2. That may be extended. Not used.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extensive.*] Widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts on the Mind.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *extensive.*]

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXTE'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The muscle by which any limb is extended.

Extensors are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck.
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

EXTE'NT. *participle* from *extend.* Extended. Not used.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly.
Spenser, F. Q.

EXTE'NT. *n. s.* [*extentus*, Latin.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge *extent* sometimes. *Milton, P. L.*

Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd the *extent* of Asia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; distribution.

An emperour of Rome
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt. *Shaks.*

4. Execution; seizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To EXTE'NUATE.† *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.]

1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew, Museum.*

2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakspeare.*

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him.
Dryden, Juv.

3. To lessen; to degrade; to diminish in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton, P. L.*

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate: opposite to *aggravate.*

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice. *Shaks. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation.
Bacon.

Yet hear me, Sampson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton, S. A.*

5. To make lean.

The people from their infancy are bred up with dry bisket, and other *extenuating* diet, to make them extreme lean.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 53.

6. To make rare: opposed to *dense.*

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

He the congealed vapours melts again,
Extenuated into drops of rain. *Sandys, Job*, p. 58.

EXTE'NUATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Small; thin.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate.*
Huloet in V. Body.

Thinness having *extenuate* parts.
Scott, Ess. on Drapery, (1635,) p. 7.

EXTENUA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *extenuation.*]

1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation.* *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

EXTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help sustain'd?
Milton, P. L.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses. *Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing. *Locke.*

EXTE'RIOR.* *n. s.* Any outward appearance.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention. *Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.*

EXTERIO'RITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *exteriorité.*] Outwardness; the superficies; the outside or upper part.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXTE'RIORLY. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shaksp.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world.
Bentley, Serm.

EXTERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exterminate.*] Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people? *Bacon.*

EXTE'RMINATOR.† *n. s.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXTE'RMINATORY.* *adj.* [from *exterminate.*] Consigning to destruction.

After what has passed in 1782, one would not think that decorum, to say nothing of policy, would permit them to call up, by magick charms, the grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods.
Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.

To EXTE'RMINE.† *v. a.* [*extermino*, Latin.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not now in use.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd.* *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, burn, and *extermine* from the world the books of it. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept.* p. 210.

EXTE'RN.† *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

We contend about the *extern* policy and government of the church.

Bacon on the Controv. of the Ch. of England.

Those things of *extern* mode and fashion, which will either cease to be doubted of and used, when once they appear, to a gracious heart, any way evil. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand.* p. 83.

Nor are the observations of the eye any thing profitable, unless the mind draw something from the *extern* object to enrich the soul withal. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 196.

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsick; not depending on itself.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *adj.* [*externus*, Latin.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: opposite to *internal*.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be. *Tillotson.*

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul. *South.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stilling fleet.*

EXTERNA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *external*.] External perception.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith on the external Senses.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *external*.] Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Bp. Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] To drop or distil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ex* and *stillo*, Latin.] The act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham, Phys. Theology.*

To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

EXTI'NCT. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Lat.]

1. Extinguished; quenched; put out.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow. *Isaiah*, xliii. 17.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a stop; without progressive succession.

My days are *extinct*. *Job*, xvii. 1.

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

To EXTI'NCT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *extinctus*.] To make extinct; to put out.

It may seem to his high wisdom meet — to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits. *Acts of Parl. 23 Hen. 8. Act 33.*

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

EXTI'NCTION. *n. s.* [*extinctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat and dissipation of their radical moisture. *Harvey.*

3. Destruction; excision.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul. *Thomson, Summer.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires. *Dryden.*

Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To suppress; to destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obscure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE.† *adj.* [from *extinguish*.] That may be quenched, suppressed, or destroyed. *Sherwood.*

EXTI'NGUISHER.† *n. s.* [from *extinguish*.]

1. A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an *extinguisher* to smother it. *More, Div. Dialog.*

Of it a broad *extinguisher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

2. Simply, that which quenches or puts out.

To say truth, though some call their profound ignorances, new lights, they were better anabaptised into the appellation of *extinguishers*; carried about with every wind. *Whitlock, Mann. of the English*, p. 160.

Learning they hold rather a disparagement than ornament; an *extinguisher* than a kindler of their new light and strange fire. *Featly, Dippers Dipt*, p. 202.

EXTI'NGUISHMENT.† *n. s.* [old French, *extinguishement*.]

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*. *Hooker:*

It is the most humble petition of his nobles and commons, that for *extinguishment* of all ambiguities and doubts it may be enacted in form and manner as followeth, &c. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. 8.* p. 397.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour. *Davies on Ireland.*

To EXTI'RP.† *v. a.* [*extirper*, old French, *extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out. Not now used; though formerly very common.

Which to *extirpe* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

For these not knowing how to owe a gift
Of that dear grace, but with their shame; being plac'd
So 'bove all powers of their gratitude,
Began to hate the benefit; and, in place
Of thanks, devise t' *extirp* the memory
Of such an act. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

To *extirp* all knowledge, and exile
All brave and ancient things for ever from this isle. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.*

A time to plant, to *extirp*; to kill, to cure;
A time to batter down, a time to immure. *Sandys, Ecclesiast.* p. 4.

E'XTIRPABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *extirpo*.] That may be eradicated.

Lest it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*. *Evelyn's Earth.*

To E'XTIRPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to radicate; to exscind; to destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom. *Dryden.*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island. *Locke.*

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addison, Spect.*

EXTIRPA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *extirpation*.]

The act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again. *Hooker.*

It is rather an *extirpation* than a plantation. *Bacon, Ess. of Plantations.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another. *Tillotson.*

E'XTIRPATOR. *n. s.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*extispicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events succeeding. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens. *Psalm* lxviii.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Ecclus.* xiii. 23.

Heav'n and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd.
Milton, P. L.

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast.
Dryden, Ovid.

EXTO'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *extol.*] A praiser; a magnifier; one that praises to the skies.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy. *Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

EXTO'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *adv.* [from *extorsive.*] In an extorsive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Lat.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shaksp. Cymb.*

That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his pow'r.
Milton, P. L.

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

His tail was stretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.

Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practise oppression and violence. Now disused.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTO'RT.* *part.* For extorted.

Having great lordships got and goodly farms,
Through strong oppression of his power *extort*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 5.

EXTO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *extort.*] One who practises oppression or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia. *Camden, Remains.*

EXTO'RTION. *n. s.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the rest free from that *extortion*. *Davies on Ireland.*

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *extortionere.*] One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence. *Decay of Piety.*

EXTO'RTIOUS.* *adj.* [from *extort.*] Oppressive; violent; unjust.

Upon the sight we do well and wisely, by all politick provisions to meet with or prevent all all those peccant humours which may occasion a publick distemper: to curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 77.

*E'XTRA.** [Latin.] A word often used in composition, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or the like; as, *extra*-work, *extra*-pay, &c. Or beyond; as *extrajudicial, extramundane*, &c.

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw out of something.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting*. *Bacon, Phys. Remains.*

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chymical operation.

They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stor'd with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract*. *Philips.*

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Addison has placed the accent on the last syllable of this substantive, in his translation of Virgil's fourth Georgick; but it is now constantly on the first.]

1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden, Rem.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Bacon, Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. Extraction; descent. Not used.

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*extractio*, Latin.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal substance by chymical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility. *Bacon.*

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill on Providence.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and must needs be all irretrievably lost. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *extract.*] Capable of being extracted.

Mr. Giobert has communicated, to the publick, the analysis of a fertile soil in the vicinity of Turin, where it rains yearly above 40 inches on the square foot. He found 1lb. of it to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned, and therefore was a coal soluble in water. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 55.

EXTRA'CTOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] The person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not consisting in words but realities.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Latin.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred in *foro pœnitentiali*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned,

may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards: opposite to *intromission*.

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces. *Glanville, Scepsis.*

EXTRA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsick.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or false. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is absolutely alike in colour, consistence, specifick gravity, and all other respects. *Woodward on Fossils.*

EXTRAO'RDINARIES.* See EXTRAORDINARY, *n. s.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *extraordinary*.]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himself gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counsel, as oft as they sought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to use men of one rank equally; for to countenance some *extraordinarily*, is to make them insolent, and the rest discontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so. *Howell.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as servicable. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *n. s.* [from *extraordinary*.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Differing from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness. *Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY.* *n. s.* Any thing which exceeds ordinary method or computation. Uncommon in the singular number.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural. *Spencer on Prod.* p. 163.

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *adv.* [This word seems only a colloquial barbarism, used for the ease of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addison.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL.† *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish; privileged or exempt from the duties of a parish. *Cowel.*

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas dietas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

EXTRARE'GULAR. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

EXTRA'VAGANCE.† } *n. s.* [*extravagance*, old French; *extravagans*, Latin.]
EXTRA'VAGANCY. }

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildness.

Using such ways of sweetness, neatness, and decency (which are potent decoys to love) as may best keep their husbands from any loathing or indifferency, also from any *extravagancy*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 39.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. *Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expence.

She was so expensive, that the income of the three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA'VAGANT.† *adj.* [*extravagant*, old Fr.; *extravagans*, Latin.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use.

At his warning,
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to tell.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3. Not comprehended in any thing. Dr. Johnson has here given, as an example, the substantive which has a law-sense. See EXTRAVAGANTS.

4. Irregular; wild.

They were all seen, but in an *extravagant* order *B. Jonson, Masques.*

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milton, P. L.*

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing. *Addison.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addison, Spect.*

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular. *Addison.*

EXTRA'VAGANT.† *n. s.*

1. A stroller; a vagabond.

They took me up for a 'stravagant. *Nobody and Somebody*, (1598.)

2. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions. *L'Estrange.*

3. The singular of *extravagants*, which mean part of the canon law. See EXTRAVAGANTS.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreasonable degree.

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *extravagant*.] Excess; excursion beyond limits.

EXTRA'VAGANTS.* *n. s.* [Latin, *extravantes*, q. d. *quasi extra corpus juris vagantes*.] A part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law. The singular number of this word is sometimes used.

Then came the canons, decrees, sentences, *extravagantes*, with other popish lawes. *Bale on the Revelat.* P. iii. (1550.)

The decree of pope Boniface the eighth, in his *extravagants* set forth by himself in the eighth year of his papacy. *Sir S. D'Ewes, Prim. Pract.* p. 63.

The seventh [article] is an *extravagant* concerning the Manichees. *Bp. Cosin, Hist. Can. of Script.* p. 186.

To EXTRA'VAGATE.† *v. n.* [*extravaguer*, "to roam, *extravagate*, range, &c."

Cotgrave. *extra* and *vagor*, Latin.] To wander out of limits.

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination.

Warburton, Serm. xx.

EXTRAVAGA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *extravagation.*] Excess.

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob. *Smollet.*

EXTRA'VASATED. *adj.* [*extra* and *vasa*, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels.

The viscuous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

EXTRAVASA'TION. *n.s.* [from *extravasated.*] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscuous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRAVE'NATE. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted.

Glanville, Scepsis.

EXTRAVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*extra* and *versio*, Latin.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles. *Boyle.*

EXTRA'UGHT. *part.* [an obsolete participle from *extract*; as *distraught* from *distract.*] Extracted.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

EXTREA'T.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *extraict*, or *extrait.*] Extraction. Spenser has also used *extract* in the same sense. But both are obsolete.

Some clarkes doe doubt in their deviceful art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreat.*

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. i.

EXTRE'ME.† *adj.* [*extreme*, old French; *extremus*, Latin. This word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification. The word was also formerly accented on the first syllable, but is now constantly on the last.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning.

Deut. xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmost.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Miseno's cape and Bauli last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* borders stood.

Addison on Italy.

3. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometimes but urgent, sometimes *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; strict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiss, O Lord, who shall abide it? *Psalms in Comm. Prayer.*

EXTRE'ME.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmost point; highest degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire.

Milton, P. L.

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such,
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an *extreme*, without opposition. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true Protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

3. Extravagance of conduct. Obsolete.

My gracious lord,
To chide at your *extremes*, it not becomes me;
O, pardon that I name them: your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing. *Shaks. Winter's Tale.*

EXTRE'MELY. *adv.* [from *extreme.*]

1. In the utmost degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that he could not conceive the words distinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

EXTRE'MITY.† *n.s.* [*extremité*, old French; *extremitas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too. *Hooker.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition,
Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham, Sophy.*

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage.

Spenser, F. Q.

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table-sport. *Shakspeare.*

6. The utmost violence; rigour; or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity*? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their hearts she guesseth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This world have seem'd a period
To such as love not sorrow; but another,
To amplify too much, would make much more,
And top *extremity*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He promised, if they should be besieged, to relieve them before they should be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon.*

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.

Clarendon.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer
Before the last *extremities* of war.

Dryden, Ind. Emperour.

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatic writing.

Dryden, Pref. to Cleom.

E'XTRICABLE.* *adj.* [Lat. *extricabilis.*] That may be rid or avoided. *Cockeram.*

To E'XTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.] To disembarrass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of. *Locke.*

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her vessels. *Addison.*

EXTRICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *extricate.*] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than *extrication.* *Boyle.*

EXTRI'NSICAL.† *adj.* [*extrinsecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsick. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires *extrinsecal*, Dr. Johnson observes; and good writers, it may be added, have so given it. Thus bishop Bramhall, more than a century and a half since. And thus Burke, in modern times. The old Fr. also is *extrinseque.*

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsical* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.

Digby on Bodies.

A concourse of necessary *extrinsecal* causes.
Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 29.

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsical* impulse diverted from its natural course. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsical, and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

More observe the characters of men than the order of things; to the one we are formed by nature and by that sympathy, from which we are so strongly led to take a part in the passions and manners of our fellow men. The other is as it were foreign and *extrinsecal.*
Burke, Ess. on the Drama.

EXTRI'NSICALLY.† *adv.* [from *extrinsical.*] From without.

If he were *extrinsecally* predetermined, he should not say, I will serve, but I must serve.
Bramhall against Hobbes, p. 29.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an errour, almost all the world hath been mistaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI'NSICK.† *adj.* [*extrinseque*, old Fr. *extrinsecus*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsick.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsick* adherents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The symbol he here speaks of, made no part of the letters, nor began the first paragraph of them. — 'Twas *extrinsick*, if I mistake not, to the letter.
Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 46.

Extrinsick modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.
Watts, Logick.

To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extruo, extructum*, Latin] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRU'CTION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *extructio.*] A building. *Cockeram.*

EXTRU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *extruct.*] Forming into a structure.

If it were not as easy for us to say, that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.
Fulke, Answ. to Frarine's Decl. (1580,) p. 41.

EXTRU'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off, to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

EXTRU'SION. *n. s.* [*extrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE.† *n. s.* [Lat. *extuberans.*] See EXTUBERANT.] A knob, or part protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances.*
Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 60.

EXTU'BERANCY.* *n. s.* Any protuberance.

"And the dry land appeared:" Not so precisely globous as before, but recompenced with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts, into which God had sunk the waters.
Gregory, Notes on Passages in Script. p. 114.

EXTU'BERANT.* *adj.* [Lat. *extuberans.*] Swelling. *Bullokar.*

Extuberant lips.
Gayton on D. Quix. (1654,) p. 223.

A yolk *extuberant* in the middle of the undersurface. *Archæolog.* vol. xii. (1796,) p. 42.

To EXTU'BERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *extubero.*] To swell like the sea. *Cockeram.*

EXTUBERA'TION.* *n. s.* [Latin, *extuberatio.*] A swelling; a protuberance.

In both there is matter for humility to work on; in both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated.
Farindon's Sermons, 1647, p. 582.

EXTUME'SCENCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *extumescence*; from the Latin *extumesco.*] A swelling; a rising up.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

EXU'BERANCE.† *n. s.* [*exuberance*, old Fr. *exuberans*, Latin. Our word, in 1656, was pronounced by Heylin new and uncouth. Yet *exuberancy* had long before been in the dictionaries of Cotgrave and Sherwood.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.
Decay of Piety.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similes that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU'BERANCY.* *n. s.* Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness.
Cotgrave in V. Exuberance.

The freeness of his own bounty, and the *exuberancy* of his goodness towards them.
Stilling fleet, Orig. Sac. ii. 3.

EXU'BERANT.† *adj.* [*exuberant*, old Fr. "exuberant, plenteous, abundant, swelling with store of fruit," Cotgrave; *exuberans*, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there, of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson, Spring.*

His similes have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumstances. *Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle, Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. *Addison, Freeholder.*

EXU'BERANTLY. *adv.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To EXU'BERATE.† *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To bear in great abundance; to abound in the highest degree. A word in use long before Boyle wrote, being found with the first of the preceding definitions in Cockeram's vocabulary.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberate* in God.
Boyle, Seraphick Love.

EXU'CCOUS. *adj.* [*exsuccus*, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exudo*, Lat.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself. *Bacon.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodsere, that spumous frothy dew or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Latin.] To
To EXU'DE. } sweat out; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant presides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted,
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To EXU'DATE. } *v. a.* To force out, or
To EXU'DE. } throw out, as by sweat.

To EXU'LCERATE.† *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]

1. To make sore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long.
Bacon.

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Froward, *exulcerated*, and seditious spirits, being too ready to follow what they dare not begin.
Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 24.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage. *Milton, S. A.*

To EXU'LCERATE.* *v. n.* To become ulcerous.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself.
Bacon, Speech in Parl. 7 Jac. I.

EXU'LCERATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Wounded; vexed; enraged.

Finding the king's mind so *exulcerate*, as he rejected all counsel that tended to mild and gracious proceeding. *Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in* 1592.

The speech being already ill taken, the writing might exasperate that which already was *exulcerate*. *Harrington, Br. View of the Church*, p. 190.

EXULCERA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *exulceration.*]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer.
Quincy.

2. Exacerbation; corrosion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

The sight of his competitor causeth bitter *exulcerations.* *Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 643.

EXU'LCERATORY.† *adj.* [old Fr. *exulceratoire.*] Causing ulcers. *Huloet, and Sherwood.*

To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto,* Lat.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladness.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult,* and rail at once,
Over the wretched? *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

EXU'LTANCE. *n. s.* [from *exult.*] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXU'LTANCY.* *n. s.* [from *exult.*] Gladness; transport; triumph.

Joys, comforts, *exultances,* and all the sweetness of our life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 542.

It hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boasting *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason. *Hammond, Works,* iv. 624.

EXU'LTANT.* *adj.* [Lat. *exultans.*] Rejoicing; triumphing.

With such *exultant* sympathy and joy. *More, Conj. Cabb.* p. 42.

Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant plough'd, reflecting a red gleam,
As sunk the sun o'er all the flaming vast. *Thomson, Britannia.*

EXULTA'TION. *n. s.* [*exultatio,* Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations,* provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation.* *Addison, Freeholder.*

To EXU'NDATE. *v. n.* [*exundo,* Lat.] To overflow. *Dict.*

EXUNDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. *Ray on the Creation.*

EXU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*exuperabilis,* Lat.] Conquerable; superable; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE.† *n. s.* [*exuperance,* old French; *exuperantia,* Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

These excesses in our intellectual appetites doth Aristotle condemn for mere *exuperances* and vices. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1622,) p. 208.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance,* and balance the vigour of the eastern parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To EXU'PERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *exupero.*] To excel; to surmount. *Cockeram.*

EXUPERA'TION.* *n s.* [Lat. *exuperatio.*] The act of excelling. *Cockeram.*

EXU'RGENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *exurgens.*] Arising; commencing.

Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod. *Dr. Favour, Antiq. triumph. over Novelty,* (1619,) p. 536.

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exsuscito,* Latin.] To stir up; to rouse.

To EXU'ST.* *v. a.* [Latin *exustus.*] To burn. *Cockeram.*

EXU'STION.† *n. s.* [*exustio,* Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining. *Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720,) i. 424.

EXU'VIÆ. n. s. [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, or shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ,* rather than entire bodies of fishes. *Woodward on Fishes.*

EY.† } May either come from ıȝ, an island,
EA. } by melting the Saxon ȝ into ẏ,
EE. } which is usually done; or from the Saxon ea, which signifies a water, river, &c. or, lastly, from ıeaȝ, a field, by the same kind of melting. Gibson's Camden. Hence comes *eyet,* or *islet,* a small island; sometimes also written *eight.* See EIGHT.

EY'AS.† *n. s.* [*niais,* French; from *niaso,* Italian; applied to any young bird, i. e. a nestling, *e nido;* not from the Teut. *ey,* an egg, as some etymologists have asserted. Our own word was sometimes formerly written *ny as.*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself. *Hanmer.*

An aiery of children, little *eyases* that cry out. *Shakspeare.*

EY'AS.* *adj.* Unfledged.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contained, found any being-place,
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings. *Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

EY'AS-MUSKET.† *n. s.* [French, *mouchet;* Ital. *muschetto.*] A young unfledged hawk, of the kind called sparrow-hawk, the smallest of the species.

Here comes little Robin. — How now, my *eyas-musket;* what news with you? *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Winds.*

EYE.† *n. s.* [Icel. and Goth. *augo,* from the Icel. *eiga,* to inspect nicely, according to Serenius; Sax. eaȝ; Dutch, *oog;* Scottish, *ee,* pl. *eene.* Obsolete plural *eyen,* and *eyne;* now *eyes.*

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Winds.*

Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy stars to shine,
Those clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne.* *Shakspeare.*

Nor doth the *eye* itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself,
Not going from itself; but *eyes* opposed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shaksp. Tr. and Cress.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye.* *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his *eyes;*
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce they flash'd intolerable day. *Dryden, Knight's Tale.*

But sure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So blest as thine, in all the rolls of fame. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? *Gal.* iii. 1.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say yon grey is not the morning's *eye,*
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakspeare.*

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes.* *Shakspeare.*

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an especial *eye.* *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* shall be evil towards his brother. *Deut.* xxviii. 54.

He that hath a bountiful *eye* shall be blessed. *Proverbs,* xxii. 9.

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an *eye* of favour to their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye.* *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addison, Freeholder.*

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady *eye* on the end for which we were sent hither. *Spectator.*

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgement. *Tatler.*

Booksellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addison, Spect.*

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an *eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers must have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongst whom. *Hooker.*

His majesty hath cast his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenser has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had also our poet's Ceiris in his *eye*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Misdoubt my constancy, and do not try;
But stay and ever keep me in your *eye*.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

After this jealousy he kept a strict *eye* upon him. *L'Estrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes*.
Shakspeare.

I was as far from meditating a war as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *K. Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* seem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth. *Shaks.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. *Newton, Opticks.*

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shaks. Troil and Cress.*

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the streightness of a needle's *eye*? *South, Serm.*

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
— With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple. *Boyle on Colours.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your understanding being enlightened. *Eph.* i.

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

EYE.* *n. s.* [Teut. *ey*, an egg. Wicliffe uses *eye* for *egg*.] A brood; as, an *eye* of pheasants.

To EYE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *ey'd* with best regard. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a blush,
Modest as morning, when she coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That sacred fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of vision, that a man becomes hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to *eye* him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to *eye* her pursuing enemy. *More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t' observe and *eye* her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs sing,
And foremost in the circle *eye* a king.
Pope, Horace.

2. To watch maliciously.

Saul *eyed* David from that day and forward.
1 *Sam.* xviii. 9.

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

EY'EBALL.† *n. s.* [*eye* and *ball*.] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Courteous gentlemen, if the brow of a military face may not be offensive to your generous *eyeballs*, let his wounds speak better than his words.
Beaum. and Fl. Wit at several Weapons.

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* roll;
This is the only form could shake my soul.
Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.
Pope, Horace.

EY'EBEAM.* *n. s.* [*eye* and *beam*.] A beam or glance from the eye.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy *eyebeams*. *Shakspeare, Love L. Lost.*

Then let thine *eyebeams* grace infuse in mine.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. E. 1. b.

EY'EBRIGHT.† *n. s.* [*euphrasia*, Lat.] A plant, called by Milton, *euphrasy*.

And in some open place, that to the sun doth lye,
He fumitorie gets, and *eye-bright* for the eye.
Drayton, Polyolb, S. 13.

EYEBRI'GHTENING.* *adj.* [*eye* and *brighten*.] Clearing the sight.

As it had been some *eyebrightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight.
Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

EY'EBROW. *n. s.* [*eye* and *brow*.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' *eyebrow*. *Shaks. As you like it.*

On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*. *Lev.* xiv. 9.

Above stand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of sweat from the forehead, or dust.
Ray on the Creation.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair.
Dryden.

EY'ED.† *adj.* [from *eye*.] Having eyes: used in composition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Although disfigured, a well-*eyed* man
May happily discover. *Spenser*

Leah was tender-*eyed*. *Gen.* xxix. 17.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-*eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

EY'EDROP. *n. s.* [*eye* and *drop*.] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would by beholding him have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

EY'ER.* *n. s.* [from *eye*.] One who looks on another with attention.

The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quir. p. 47.

EY'EGLANCE.† *n. s.* [*eye* and *glance*.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not
For Guyon's looks; but scornful *eyeglance* at him shot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Therein they see, through amorous *eyeglances*,
Armies of loves still flying to and fro.
Spenser, Hymn of Beauty.

Hail, sovereign queen of secrets, who hast power
To call the fiercest tyrant from his rage,
And weep unto a girl; that hast the might,
Even with an *eye-glance*, to choak Mars's drum,
And turn the alarm to whispers.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

EY'EGLASS. *n. s.* [*eye* and *glass*.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt you have; or your *eyeglass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn.
Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. *Newton.*

EYEGLU'TTING.* *adj.* [*eye* and *glut*.] Feasting the eye to satiety.

Mammon, said he, thy godhead's vaunt is vain,
And idle offers of thy golden fee;
To them that covet such *eyeglutting* gain
Proffer thy gifts! *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. vii. 9.

EY'ELASH. *n. s.* [*eye* and *lash*.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS. *adj.* [from *eye*.] Wanting eye; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Promise was, that I
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver:
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves.
Milton, S. A.

Pentheus durst deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeless* guide.
Addison.

Meonides,
Poor *eyeless* pilgrim. *Philips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that *eyeless* face.
Pope, Odyssey.

EY'ELET. *n. s.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close. *Wiseman, Surg.*

EY'LIAD.* *n. s.* [French *œillade*.] An eye-glance; an eyebeam.

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.
Shaksp. M. Wives of Windsor.

She gave strange *œiliads*, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*

EY'ELID. *n.s.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable chear,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each *eyelid* sweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in shade to sit.
Spenser, Sonnets.

On my *eyelids* is the shadow of death.
Job, xvi. 16.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I shew'd thee once;
The juice of it, on sleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it sees. *Shaks.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze
Call'd up some waking lover to the sight;
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,
Whose heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night. *Dryd.*

EYEOFFE'NDING.* *adj.* [*eye* and *offend.*] That hurts or offends the eye.

Like a cloistress, she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With *eye-offending* brine. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Patch'd with foul moles, and *eye-offending* marks. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

EY'OT.* *n.s.* A little island. See EY and EIGHT.

It seems just, that the *eyots* or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil. *Blackstone.*

EYEPLE'ASING.* *adj.* [*eye* and *please.*] Gratifying the sight.

Comeliness, the child of order sweet,
Enamels it with her *eye-pleasing* rays.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, st. 113.

The gardens are also filled with variety of sweet and *eye-pleasing* flowers.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.

EY'ESALVE.* *n.s.* [*eye* and *salve.*] Ointment for the eyes.

Anoint thine eyes with *eyesalve*, that thou mayest see. *Revel.* iii. 18.

Purge with sovereign *eyesalve* that intellectual ray which God hath planted in us.
Milton, of Ref. in England.

EYESE'RVANT. *n.s.* [*eye* and *servant.*] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *n.s.* [*eye* and *service.*] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with *eye-service*, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart. *Col.* iii. 22.

EY'ESHOT. *n.s.* [*eye* and *shot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT. *n.s.* [*eye* and *sight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness in his *eyesight*. 2 *Sam.* xxii. 25.

Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my *eyesight* fails, or thou look'st pale. *Shaks.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which *Eyesight* exposes daily men abroad. *Milton, S. A.*

Josephus sets this down from his own *eyesight*, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopata, where these events happened.
Wilkins, Math. Magick.

He blinds the wise, gives *eyesight* to the blind,
And molds and stamps anew the lover's mind.
Dryden.

EY'ESORE. *n.s.* [*eye* and *sore.*] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tied itself to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And *eyesore* to our solemn festival.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

As soon as the two lords came thither, they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyesore*. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman.
L'Estrange.

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyesore* in his whole body.
Dryden, Don Sebast.

EYESPO'TTED. *adj.* [*eye* and *spot.*] Marked with spots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyespotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenser.*

EY'ESTRING. *n.s.* [*eye* and *string.*] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyestrings*; crackt them, but
To look upon him. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see that their gums be red, and the *eyestrings* ruddy.
Mortimer.

EY'ETOOTH. *n.s.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments.
Ray on the Creation.

EY'EWINK. *n.s.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakspeare.*

EYEWI'TNESS. *n.s.* [*eye* and *witness.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty. 2 *Peter*, i. 16.

To meet him all his saints, who silent stood
Eyewitnesses of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve. *Addison, on the Christ. Religion.*

EYRE.† *n.s.* [*eyre*, French; *iter*, Latin.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only which Bracton in many places calls *justiciarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. *Cowel.*

Some of the judges of the bench or of the grand *eyre*. *Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, (1649,) p. 187.

EY'RY.† *n.s.* [from *ey*, Teut. an egg; *eyry*, i. e. eggery. See AERIE.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

Hawks of different kinds, and not of the same *eyrie* or nest. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 119.

The eagle, and the stork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.
Milton, P. L.

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

Our farmer was himself the man, that last year plundered the eagle's *eyrie*. *Gray to Dr. Wharton.*

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